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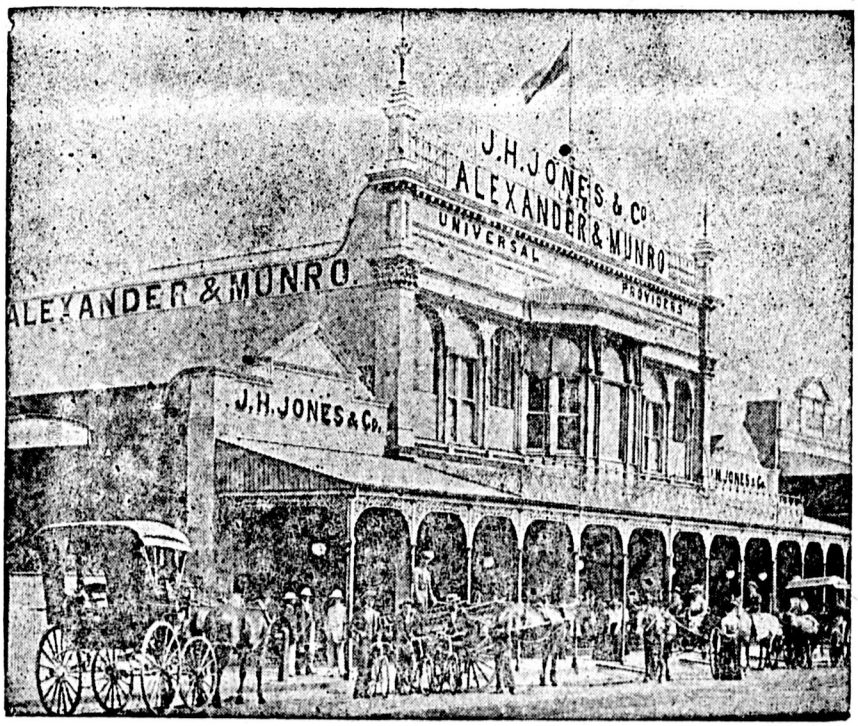
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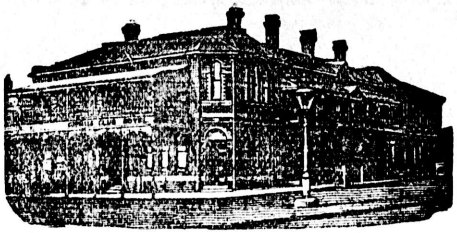
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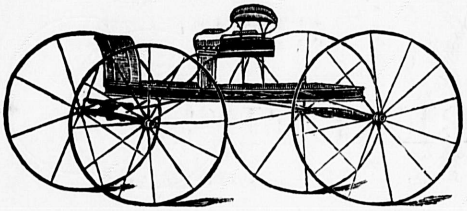
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The Garden and Field Calendar has been prepared by Mr. Geo. Glencross Smith, practical gardener, Toowoomba, and contains much general information useful to amateur, as well as practical, gardeners. The hints to farmers will also be found full of interesting and instructive information to all engaged in farming and gardening.

We tender our thanks to the advertising friends for the large number of advertisements which have been sent to us this year. THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC has achieved a reputation and attained a circulation we never anticipated, and, as an annual advertising medium, is undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful in the Darling Downs district.

Last year every copy was sold early in January. This year we have published an extra number of copies, in anticipation of the increased demand.

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Toowoomba, December 1st, 1904.

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Local • Business • Directory

FOR 1905.

The Twenty-Ninth Year of Publication.

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Printed and Published by W. H. Groom & Sons, Ltd.,
"Chronicle" Office, Margaret Street.

JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ..	6	4.17 a.m.	Full Moon ..	21	5.14 p.m.
First Quar. ..	14	6.11 a.m.	Last Quar. ..	28	10.20 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*		4 57	6 46	1 7	2 18
2	M	Federation of Australia	1901	4 57	6 46	1 52	3 18
3	Tu	Fearful hurricane at St George	1896	4 58	6 46	2 38	4 18
4	W	Dampier landed on E. coast of Australia	1686	4 59	6 46	3 28	5 15
5	Th	Sir Isaac Newton born	1642	4 59	6 46	4 20	6 10
6	F	Epiphany—Twelfth Day.		5 0	6 47	5 14	7 0
7	S	Great shearers' strike commenced ..	1891	5 1	6 47	6 9	7 47
8	S	*First Sunday after Epiphany*		5 2	6 47	7 3	8 29
9	M	Excessive heat, Cunnamulla	1896	5 2	6 47	7 57	9 7
10	Tu	Heavy flood at Ipswich	1844	5 3	6 47	8 49	9 44
11	W	First locomotive started in Queensland	1865	5 4	6 47	9 41	10 18
12	Th	New Bris. Chamber Commerce formed	1887	5 5	6 47	10 31	10 52
13	F	Second Queensland contingent embarked	1900	5 5	6 47	11 21	11 26
14	S	Water famine at Muttaburra	1884	5 6	6 47	P.M.	A.M.
15	S	*Second Sunday after Epiphany*		5 7	6 47	1 5	0 1
16	M	First Brisbane Tramway commenced ..	1885	5 8	6 47	1 58	0 39
17	Tu	First train through Brisbane to Sydney	1888	5 9	6 47	2 53	1 20
18	W	Great snowstorm in London	1881	5 9	6 47	3 48	2 4
19	Th	Edgar Allan Poe born	1809	5 10	6 46	4 46	2 55
20	F	Ship Fortitude arrived Moreton Bay ...	1849	5 11	6 46	5 42	3 50
21	S	First Circuit Court at Brisbane	1856	5 12	6 46	6 36	4 49
22	S	*Third Sunday after Epiphany*		5 12	6 46	7 27	5 52
23	M	William Pitt died	1806	5 13	6 46	8 15	6 57
24	Tu	Excessive heat, Charters Towers ..	1897	5 14	6 45	9 0	8 1
25	W	Collins left Port Phillip	1804	5 15	6 45	9 43	9 5
26	Th	Foundation of Australia	1901	5 16	6 45	10 25	10 9
27	F	Terrible Cyclonic Storm, Townsville ..	1896	5 17	6 44	11 8	11 11
28	S	Catholic Convent, Ipswich, opened ..	1900	5 17	6 44	11 51	P.M.
29	S	*Fourth Sunday after Epiphany*		5 18	6 43	A.M.	1 12
30	M	Charles I beheaded	1649	5 19	6 43	0 37	2 12
31	Tu	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon died	1892	5 20	6 42	1 25	3 9

Strawberry Shortcake.— Use 3 eggs, their weight in butter, sugar, and flour, baking powder, cream, maraschino and strawberries. Make light cake mixture with the weight of the eggs in flour, sugar, and butter, and a pinch of baking powder; bake it in shallow, round tins and leave till cold. Mash some good but small strawberries with a little sugar, sprinkle with maraschino liqueur, spread a layer of them on one of the cakes and cover lightly with thickly whipped cream, place another cake over the berries, sandwich fashion, then repeat the layer, add another cake, and finish with berries and cream.

Fruit Salad.—Use any kind of ripe fruit - a mixture of it by preference—syrup and a flavoring. Arrange a variety of ripe or tinned fruits in a salad bowl, cutting the larger kinds into slices or cubes; make a syrup of sugar and water, or liquor from a tin of fruit with sugar, boil it till thickened, skim it well and pour it over the fruit; add maraschino or any liqueur or wine preferred. Cover the bowl and keep the salad in a cold place till required. Glace cherries cut in half, sliced angelica, chopped pisstachio nuts, almonds, &c. may be used as garnish.

Lemon Syrup.—One and a half pounds of loaf sugar, three pints of water, one ounce citric acid, one teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Boil the sugar and water together for a quarter of an hour and put into a basin. Let it remain until cold. Beat the citric acid to a powder, mix the essence of lemon with it, then add these two ingredients to the syrup. Mix well and, bottle for use. Two tablespoonfuls of the syrup are sufficient for a tumbler of cold water.

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FEBRUARY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ..	4	9.6 p.m.	Full Moon ..	20	4.52 a.m.
First Quar. ..	13	2.20 p.m.	Last Quar. ..	26	8.4 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	A.M.
1	W	Nelson, New Zealand, founded	1842	5 21	6 42	2 15	4 3
2	Th	Candlemas Day.		5 22	6 41	3 7	4 54
3	F	Destructive Hurricane, Birdsville ..	1900	5 22	6 41	4 1	5 41
4	S	Disastrous Floods, Brisbane	1893	5 23	6 40	4 55	6 25
5	S	*Fifth Sunday after Epiphany*		5 24	6 40	5 48	7 5
6	M	Heavy Floods, Rockhampton	1896	5 25	6 39	6 41	7 42
7	Tu	H.M.S. Orpheus wrecked at N.Z. ..	1863	5 25	6 38	7 33	8 17
8	W	Heavy flood at Clermont	1898	5 26	6 38	8 24	8 51
9	Th	General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., born ..	1838	5 27	6 37	9 14	9 25
10	F	Queen Victoria married	1840	5 28	6 36	10 5	10 0
11	S	Thomas Edison, electrician, born ..	1847	5 28	6 36	10 55	10 36
12	S	*Sixth Sunday after Epiphany*		5 29	6 35	11 47	11 14
13	M	Steamer Pearl capsized, Brisbane River	1896	5 30	6 34	P.M.	11 56
14	Tu	St. Valentine.		5 30	6 33	1 35	A.M.
15	W	Captain Cook killed	1779	5 31	6 33	2 30	0 42
16	Th	First wool ship from Moreton Bay ..	1851	5 32	6 32	3 25	1 34
17	F	Battle of Eupatoria	1855	5 33	6 31	4 20	2 30
18	S	Martin Luther died	1546	5 33	6 30	5 12	3 31
19	S	*Septuagesima Sunday*		5 34	6 29	6 2	4 35
20	M	Joseph Hume died	1855	5 35	6 28	6 50	5 40
21	Tu	Cardinal Newman born	1801	5 35	6 28	7 36	6 47
22	W	George Washington born	1732	5 36	6 27	8 21	7 53
23	Th	Hon. G. Edmondstone (Q.) died ..	1883	5 37	6 26	9 4	8 58
24	F	St. Matthias		5 37	6 25	9 49	10 2
25	S	Sir Christopher Wren died	1723	5 38	6 24	10 35	11 5
26	S	*Sexagesima Sunday*		5 38	6 23	11 23	P.M.
27	M	Railway opened to Clermont	1884	5 39	6 22	A.M.	1 4
28	Tu	R.M.S. Quetta wrecked, 123 lives lost ..	1890	5 40	6 21	0 12	2 0

Spanish Mutton.—Ingredients—Leg of mutton, one pint vinegar, bunch of thyme, marjoram, and parsley, two dozen pepper-corns, half an ounce of salt, three cloves of garlic, and three bay leaves. First take off the entire skin from a leg of mutton and place it in a pickling-pan with one pint of vinegar, a pint and a-half of water, a bunch of thyme, marjoram, and parsley, half an ounce of salt, two dozen pepper corns, three small cloves of garlic, and three bay leaves. Cut four onions in half and rub the meat with them ; lay the meat in the pickle for two days, take it out, and rub with freshly cut onions as before. Return it to the piokle, rub and turn twice or three times daily, by which time it should be well cured. Wipe the joint dry, hang till next day, when it should be covered with a flour-and-water paste, then greased paper, and roasted as venison. This is excellent served cold or hot, and will keep several days.

A Mock Turtle.—Ingredients—A small shoulder of mutton, half a teaspoonful of mace, half a teaspoonful of pepper, one ounce of butter, four long peppers, one dozen oysters, one onion stuck with cloves, parsley. Get a small shoulder of mutton and hang it for several days ; bone it and lay on a chopping-board. Mix together the pepper and mace, and with it season the meat. Lay on this the oysters and cover with breadcrumbs, dust salt over. Roll the meat neatly and sew down the flap tie round with string. Place this in a saucepan with a small quantity of water, add the onion stuck with cloves, and the long peppers. Cover the pan closely, turn the meat once while it is cooking. Make some good white sauce with liquor from the oysters, season highly, dish the meat, pour the sauce over, garnish with tufts of parsley and slices of gherkins down the centre of the meat. When cooking the "turtle" allow twenty minutes for each pound of meat, and be sure that it simmers slowly.

MEMORANDA.

MARCH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ..	6	3.19 p.m.	Full Moon ..	21	2.56 p.m.
First Quar. ..	14	6.59 a.m.	Last Quar. ..	28	7.35 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	W	*St. David.*		5 40	6 20	1 4	2 51
2	Th	First United Methodist Conference, Q'land	1885	5 41	6 19	1 55	3 39
3	F	Great Flood at Georgetown..	1896	5 42	6 18	2 41	4 23
4	S	Rev. Dr. Cani, R.C. bishop, died	1898	5 42	6 17	3 43	5 4
5	S	*Quinquagesima.—Shrove Sunday.*		5 43	6 16	4 35	5 42
6	M	"Sydney Gazette," first newspr. published	1803	5 44	6 15	5 27	6 17
7	Tu	First issued Queensland *War Cry*	1896	5 44	6 14	6 18	6 52
8	W	*Ash Wednesday*		5 45	6 13	7 9	7 26
9	Th	Fight between Monitor and Merrimac ...	1862	5 45	6 12	7 59	8 0
10	F	Australia discovered by the Dutch.. ..	1606	5 46	6 11	8 50	8 35
11	S	First steamer visited Bundaberg	1872	5 46	6 10	9 41	9 12
12	S	*First Sunday in Lent.*		5 47	6 9	10 33	9 52
13	M	Norfolk Island Settlement founded ..	1790	5 48	6 7	11 26	10 35
14	Tu	Sir S. W. Griffith sworn as Chief Justice..	1893	5 48	6 6	P.M.	11 23
15	W	Ormond College opened	1885	5 49	6 5	1 13	A.M.
16	Th	Terrible hurricane at Samoa	1889	5 49	6 4	2 6	0 15
17	F	*St. Patrick*		5 50	6 3	2 57	1 12
18	S	Princess Louise born..	1848	5 50	6 2	3 48	2 13
19	S	*Second Sunday in Lent.*		5 51	6 1	4 36	3 16
20	M	Sir Arthur H. Palmer died	1898	5 51	6 0	5 23	4 22
21	Tu	Colliery explosion at Torbanlea	1900	5 52	5 59	6 8	5 29
22	W	Goethe, German author, died	1832	5 52	5 57	6 54	6 36
23	Th	Explosion Bulli Colliery, 75 lives lost ..	1887	5 53	5 56	7 40	7 42
24	F	H.M.S. Eurydice capsized, 330 lost ..	1878	5 53	5 55	8 27	8 49
25	S	Annunciation—Lady Day		5 54	5 54	9 16	9 53
26	S	*Third Sunday in Lent*		5 54	5 53	10 6	10 55
27	M	James I, King of England, died	1625	5 55	5 52	10 59	11 33
28	Tu	Archbishop Trench died	1886	5 55	5 51	11 52	P.M.
29	W	J Keble, author Christian Year, died ..	1866	5 56	5 50	A.M.	1 36
30	Th	Hon. John Macrossan died	1891	5 56	5 48	0 46	2 23
31	F	Thargomindah lighted by electricity ..	1898	5 57	5 47	1 39	3 4

Nuremberg Spiced Bread.—Ingredients: 1 lb. fine Vienna flour, 1 lb. castor sugar, ½ lb. almonds, blanched and split; ¼ lb. mixed candied peel, 4 oz. powdered cinamon, ½ oz. powdered cloves, ¼ oz. carbonate of soda, 8 eggs. Method: Beat the eggs and sugar together for a quarter of an hour they should be thick and creamy. Add the almonds, spices and candied peel, then the flour by degrees. When well mixed dissolve the soda in a very little water, and stir in. Bake the mixture on wafer paper, spread out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, mark it across in squares of 4 inches, then bake in a slow oven till dry, about a quarter of an hour. The wafer paper is laid on a tin baking sheet, and it may be dispensed with if the tin is slightly greased. Cost, about 1s. 10d. This quantity will make two dozen cakes, or rather more.

Devonshire Junket.—Ingredients: 1 quart milk, 8 lumps sugar, 2 dessertspoonfuls prepared rennet, brandy or rum, grated nutmeg. Method: Put the milk into an enamelled saucepan, and warm it to blood heat. Put the lumps of sugar in a china bowl or glass dish, and pour over as much brandy or rum as they will absorb. Pour the milk into the bowl, add the rennet, and stir round once or twice. The junket is then covered, and left in a warm room for the curd to set. When solid, which it should be in an hour's time, grate some nutmeg over the top and serve with stewed fruit and clotted cream. Prepared rennet may be purchased at the chemist's, in 1s. bottles. One bottle is sufficient for several junkets. Cost, about 8½d.

MEMORANDA.

APRIL.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ..	5	9.23 a.m.	Full Moon ..	19	11.38 p.m.
First Quar. ..	13	7.41 a.m.	Last Quar. ..	26	9.14 p.m.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	Linotype introduced into Brisbane ..	1895	5 57	5 46	2 31	3 43
2	S	*Fourth Sunday in Lent*		5 58	5 45	3 23	4 19
3	M	Great comet seen in Melbourne	1853	5 58	5 44	4 14	4 53
4	Tu	Oliver Goldsmith died	1774	5 59	5 43	5 5	5 27
5	W	Cooktown proclaimed a municipality ..	1876	5 59	5 42	5 55	6 1
6	Th	Terrible Cyclone at Barcaldine	1900	6 0	5 41	6 46	6 35
7	F	Duke of Albany born	1853	6 0	5 40	7 37	7 12
8	S	Heavy floods, North Queensland	1895	6 1	5 39	8 29	7 51
9	S	*Fifth Sunday in Lent*		6 1	5 38	9 21	8 33
10	M	Great Chartist Demonstration	1848	6 2	5 37	10 14	9 18
11	Tu	Treaty of Utrecht	1713	6 2	5 35	11 6	10 8
12	W	Port Denison Settlement founded	1861	6 3	5 34	11 59	11 2
13	Th	First photos produced in England ..	1802	6 3	5 33	P.M.	11 59
14	F	President Lincoln assasinated . ..	1865	6 4	5 32	1 39	A.M.
15	S	Mutiny at Spithead	1797	6 4	5 31	2 25	0 59
16	S	*Palm Sunday*		6 5	5 30	3 12	2 2
17	M	B. Franklin died	1790	6 6	5 29	3 56	3 6
18	Tu	Disastrous fire at Ravenswood	1901	6 6	5 29	4 41	4 12
19	W	Lord Byron died	1824	6 7	5 28	5 26	5 19
20	Th	*Maundy Thursday*		6 7	5 27	6 13	6 26
21	F	*Good Friday*		6 8	5 26	7 2	7 32
22	S	*Easter Eve*		6 8	5 25	7 54	8 37
23	S	*Easter Sunday*		6 9	5 24	8 48	9 40
24	M	*Easter Monday*		6 9	5 23	9 42	10 38
25	Tu	St. Mark. Port Philip discovered	1802	6 10	5 22	10 38	11 31
26	W	Wreck of the Schomberg	1853	6 10	5 21	11 32	P.M.
27	Th	First case bubonic plague, Brisbane ..	1900	6 11	5 20	A.M.	1 3
28	F	Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770	6 12	5 19	0 26	1 43
29	S	New Technical College, Brisbane, opened	1899	6 12	5 18	1 18	2 20
30	S	*First Sunday after Easter*		6 13	5 17	2 10	2 53

Lemon Whey for Invalids.—1 pint of milk into a china-lined saucepan, with the juice and rind of a lemon. After it boils up let it simmer for two minutes, then simmer through muslin, and sweeten to taste.

Orange Marmalade.—Boil seven oranges and five lemons for two or three hours (until a straw will pierce them). Throw away the water. Open the fruit and take out the pulp, removing every seed. Cut about half (or more if liked) the rind into very fine silver, with scissors, and add to the pulp. To 2 lb. of this add 3 lb. of white sugar and boil slowly till clear.

Tomato Toast.—Strain the juice from a can of tomatoes through a sieve, heat boiling hot, season with sugar, pepper and sault, and pour over a deep dish of buttered toast. Turn the slices or dip juice over them till they are thoroughly moistened.

Orange Layer Pudding.—Grate the rind of 2 oranges on to 3 oz. of castor sugar, the juice of 3 oranges and a half a lemon, strain on to sugar, mix two large teaspoonfuls of cornflower with ¼ pint of cold water; put the sugar, juice, and mixed cornflower into a saucepan and stir till it boils; boil 3 minutes and turn out to cool. Beat 3 oz. butter, 3 oz. castor sugar, till well creamed, add 2 well-beaten eggs, and the rind of a third orange, ¼ lb flour, in which mix ½ a teaspoonful of baking powder; stir in the flour and beat well; now divide the mixture evenly into 3 greased plates, and bake in a quick oven (a light brown); when cool spread on top of each cake the orange mixture; whip cream over all, and garnish with light cherries and angelica.

MEMORANDA.

MAY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon	5	1.50 a.m.	Full Moon	19	7.36 a.m.
First Quar.	12	4.46 p.m.	Last Quar.	26	0.50 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises A.M.	MOON. Sets P.M.
1	M	St. Phillip and St. James		6 13	5 16	3 1	3 29
2	Tu	Richard Cobden died...	1865	6 14	5 16	3 51	4 2
3	W	New Zealand dec. indepen. N.S. Wales ..	1841	6 14	5 15	4 41	4 36
4	Th	Dr. Livingstone died..	1873	6 15	5 14	5 32	5 12
5	F	Disastrous Fire at Warwick	1897	6 15	5 13	6 24	5 51
6	S	Phœnix Park murders	1882	6 16	5 13	7 17	6 32
7	S	*Second Sunday after Easter*		6 16	5 12	8 10	7 16
8	M	Trucannini, last Tasmanian aboriginal, d.	1876	6 17	5 11	9 4	8 5
9	Tu	First Commonwealth Parliament opened ..	1901	6 18	5 10	9 56	8 56
10	W	Battle of Lodi	1796	6 18	5 10	10 47	9 52
11	Th	Great Fire in Brisbane	1864	6 19	5 9	11 36	10 50
12	F	Last transports arrived Moreton Bay ..	1850	6 19	5 8	P.M.	11 50
13	S	First daily paper published in Brisbane ..	1861	6 20	5 8	1 7	A.M.
14	S	*Third Sunday after Easter*		6 20	5 7	1 50	0 52
15	M	Captain Cook discovered Moreton Bay ..	1770	6 21	5 7	2 33	1 55
16	Tu	B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. Dacca wrecked	1890	6 22	5 6	3 15	2 59
17	W	Post Office Savings Bank established ..	1861	6 22	5 6	4 1	4 4
18	Th	Trial by jury instituted	1217	6 23	5 5	4 48	5 10
19	F	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone died.. ..	1898	6 23	5 5	5 39	6 16
20	S	1st Cargo Frozen Meat Brisbane to London	1884	6 24	5 4	6 32	7 20
21	S	*Fourth Sunday after Easter*		6 25	5 4	7 27	8 22
22	M	Victor Hugo died	1885	6 25	5 3	8 24	9 20
23	Tu	Railway opened to Winton...	1899	6 26	5 3	9 21	10 12
24	W	Queen Victoria born..	1819	6 26	5 3	10 17	10 59
25	Th	Sydney first lit with gas	1841	6 27	5 2	11 11	11 41
26	F	Calliope Goldfield proclaimed	1863	6 27	5 2	A.M.	P.M.
27	S	S.S. Dom Pedro wrecked, 103 drowned ..	1895	6 28	5 2	0 3	0 55
28	S	*Rogation Sunday*		6 28	5 1	0 55	1 30
29	M	Second Parliament Queensland dissolved..	1869	6 29	5 1	1 45	2 3
30	Tu	Steamer Ly-ee-Moon wrecked	1886	6 29	5 1	2 36	2 37
31	W	Charlotte Bronte died	1855	6 30	5 0	3 26	3 12

Tartare Sauce.—Make a scant half a pint of white sauce. Stir into it the yolks of two eggs. Season with white pepper and salt. When quite mixed beat in sharply some salad oil, dropping it in till sufficiently thick, then add some finely-chopped shallot, chervil, and tarragon, and enough good vinegar to sharpen the sauce and blend its flavor.

Indian Curry of Chicken.—Ingredients: 1 chicken, 2 large onions, or 4 small, sour apples, ¼ lb. butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, 1 dessert-spoonful of curry powder, 4 tablespoonfuls tomato sauce, 8 cardamon seeds, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 teacup milk. Method: Peel the onions and apples, core the latter, and cut both in very thin slices. Cut the chicken in neat pieces. Fry the onions in part of the butter, until they are colored; take them out and lay on a plate, then fry the apples without allowing them to color. Take these out and put with the onions. Then fry the pieces of chicken but they must not color. Now place chicken, onions, apples in a large jar, with the remainder of the butter; brown the sugar in the frying-pan and add this also. Mix the curry powder with the milk, salt, tomato, sauce, and cardamon seeds, this with the other ingredients, cover the jar closely and let it cook slowly in a moderate oven for nearly two hours. Serve with a border of boiled rice round the dish. To boil the rice wash ½ lb. Patna, throw it into a large saucepan of boiling water, slightly salted and boil fast 20 minutes. Drain from the water, then run cold water through it from the tap to separate the grain. Place on a dish in a cool oven, or before the fire to reheat it: then use. Cost, including the rice, about 3s. 10d., allow 3s. for the chicken.

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MEMORANDA.

JUNE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ...	3	3.57 p.m.	Full Moon ...	17	3.51 p.m
First Quar. ...	10	11.5 p.m.	Last Quar. ...	25	5.46 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	Western Australia colonised	1829	6 30	5 0	4 18	3 49
2	F	South Brisbane Branch Railway opened ..	1884	6 31	5 0	5 11	4 29
3	S	Sir Arthur Kennedy died	1883	6 31	5 0	6 5	5 13
4	S	*Sunday after Ascension.*		6 32	5 0	6 59	6 1
5	M	Bishop of Sydney installed	1836	6 32	5 0	7 52	6 52
6	Tu	Hawkesbury River discovered	1789	6 33	5 0	8 45	7 48
7	W	Melbourne mint opened	1872	6 33	5 0	9 35	8 45
8	Th	Pitcairn Islanders removed Norfolk Island	1866	6 33	4 59	10 22	9 45
9	F	Sheep first boiled down in Australia ..	1843	6 34	4 59	11 7	10 45
10	S	Gold discovered at the Turon	1851	6 34	4 59	11 50	11 46
11	S	*Whit Sunday*		6 35	4 59	P.M.	A.M.
12	M	Serious floods in Brisbane and suburbs ..	1893	6 35	4 59	1 13	0 48
13	Tu	Exhibition Building, Brisbane, burned ..	1888	6 35	4 59	1 56	1 51
14	W	Battle of Naseby	1645	6 36	4 59	2 40	2 54
15	Th	Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania, discovered	1815	6 36	5 0	3 27	3 58
16	F	Battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny... ..	1815	6 37	5 0	4 18	5 2
17	S	S.S. Wentworth wrecked	1887	6 37	5 0	5 12	6 5
18	S	*Trinity Sunday*		6 37	5 0	6 8	7 5
19	M	James I born	1566	6 37	5 0	7 6	8 0
20	Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria	1837	6 37	5 0	8 3	8 50
21	W	School of Arts, Toowoomba, burned ..	1898	6 38	5 0	8 59	9 30
22	Th	Great floods, Goondiwindi	1886	6 38	5 0	9 53	10 17
23	F	Tasmania founded	1803	6 38	5 1	10 46	10 54
24	S	St. John Baptist.		6 38	5 1	11 37	11 29
25	S	*First Sunday after Trinity*		6 39	5 1	A.M.	P.M.
26	M	Wills' (explorer) last letter	1861	6 39	5 1	0 28	0 37
27	Tu	Diamonds discovered at Marburg	1900	6 39	5 2	1 19	1 11
28	W	Coronation of Queen Victoria	1838	6 39	5 2	2 10	1 47
29	Th	Burke and Wills died	1861	6 39	5 2	3 2	2 26
30	F	Serious fire at Isisford	1900	6 39	5 3	3 56	3 8

Egg Soup.—Put a quart of well-flavored stock on the fire to warm with a few grains of powdered mace; mix two teaspoonfuls of flour smoothly with a little cold milk or stock, pour it into the warm stock and let it boil, keeping it well stirred. Beat together two eggs; let the stock cool a little, then add the eggs; reheat the soup, taking care it does not boil. Sprinkle two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley on the top. It makes this soup more nourishing if a nicely poached egg is served with each helping.

Gravy Soup.—Cut up 2 lb. of beef into medium size pieces, fry a nice rich brown, put into a stewpan with 2 or 3 lb. fresh bones, 1 or 2 bacon bones, 3 medium size onions, a carrot cut in quarters, a little celery, 6 whole peppercorns, a bunch of herbs and 3 quarts cold water. Let boil up, then take of all the scum, simmer very gently for four hours; strain the soup, set aside to get cold, then remove all fat from the top. When required for table let it boil up, thicken with cornflour or arrowroot. Serve with dice of fried bread.

Roast Neck of Mutton.—Choose about 3 lb. of the best end of the neck of small mutton; if very fat, have some of the fat cut off; have the long bones sawn through about 4 inches from the ends, then remove them. Make some good forcemeat, put it under the bone of thick part, drawing the boned end over it, skewer securely, or bind with tape; sprinkle with flour, and bake for 1¼ hours or a little longer. Put on a hot dish, pour the fat off the gravy, put a little bovril, a dust of flour and salt, with a little water into the dripping tin, let it boil up two or three minutes, then strain into a gravy boat.

MEMORANDA.

JULY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
New Moon ..	3	3.50 p.m.	Full Moon ...	17	1.32 a.m.
First Quar. ...	10	3.46 a.m.	Last Quar. ..	24	11.9 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises A.M.	MOON. Sets P.M.
1	S	Battle of the Boyne	1690	6 39	5 3	4 50	3 54
2	S	*Second Sunday after Trinity*		6 39	5 4	5 44	4 45
3	M	Battle of Sadowa	1866	6 39	5 4	6 38	5 39
4	Tu	Declaration of American Independence ...	1776	6 39	5 4	7 30	6 38
5	W	East India Company formed	1698	6 39	5 5	8 20	7 38
6	Th	Miners' Strike at Broken Hill	1892	6 39	5 5	9 6	8 39
7	F	First Sale of Moreton Bay land	1842	6 39	5 6	9 50	9 40
8	S	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain born	1836	6 39	5 6	10 33	10 42
9	S	*Third Sunday after Trinity*		6 39	5 7	11 14	11 44
10	M	John Calvin born	1509	6 39	5 7	11 55	A.M.
11	Tu	S.S. Cawarra wrecked at Newcastle ..	1866	6 39	5 7	P.M.	0 46
12	W	Bombardment of Alexandria	1882	6 38	5 8	1 23	1 48
13	Th	Destructive fire at Townsville	1896	6 38	5 8	2 11	2 51
14	F	1st sod Bowen Railway turned	1888	6 38	5 9	3 2	3 52
15	S	St. Swithin.		6 38	5 9	3 56	4 52
16	S	*Fourth Sunday after Trinity*		6 37	5 10	4 53	5 49
17	M	1st Petty Sessions held in Victoria ..	1838	6 37	5 10	5 50	6 41
18	T	Infallibility of Pope declared	1870	6 37	5 11	6 47	7 29
19	W	Flinders, navigator, died	1814	6 37	5 11	7 42	8 12
20	Th	S.S. Wendouree wrecked	1898	6 36	5 12	8 36	8 51
21	F	Robert Burns died	1796	6 36	5 12	9 28	9 27
22	S	Union of England and Scotland	1705	6 36	5 13	10 20	10 2
23	S	*Fifth Sunday after Trinity*		6 35	5 13	11 10	10 36
24	M	Jane Austen died	1817	6 35	5 14	A.M.	11 10
25	Tu	St. James.		6 34	5 14	0 1	11 45
26	W	Coleridge, poet, died..	1830	6 34	5 15	0 52	P.M.
27	Th	Great floods at Augathella	1886	6 33	5 15	1 45	1 2
28	F	Brisbane Exchange opened..	1883	6 33	5 16	2 38	1 46
29	S	St. Peter.		6 32	5 16	3 32	2 34
30	S	*Sixth Sunday after Trinity*		6 32	5 17	4 27	3 27
31	M	First land sale held at Ipswich	1850	6 31	5 17	5 20	4 25

Eels Stewed in Brown Gravy.—Put ¾ pint brown gravy into a stewpan with 1 small onion cut in slices, 2 bay leaves and a little pepper and salt; cut up 1½ lb. eels into pieces 3 inches in length, wash them, and put them into the gravy; stew very gently for about half an hour, then thicken the gravy with a dessertspoonful of flour mixed into a smooth paste with a little cold gravy; serve on a very hot dish.

Dutch Potatoes.—Wash and scrape about one pound and a half of potatoes, which should be of an even size; put in a stewpan with boiling water, add salt, and cook till tender. A few minutes before they are done drain off the water, cover with a damp cloth, and stand in the oven to dry for about ten minutes. In the meantime melt one ounce and a half of butter in a saucepan, add a teaspoonful of rich white sauce, mix well with a whisk, add the yolk of one egg and the juice of half a lemon. Season with salt and pepper, stir over the fire, but do not let it boil. Dish up the potatoes, pour over the sauce, and serve with chopped parsley scattered over.

Whipped Potatoes.—Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last, the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to re-heat, but do not let it color.

Braised Onions.—Choose Spanish onions of medium size, boil them in salted water for one hour, then drain them and put them in a baking dish with a piece of butter or dripping on each; let them bake for another hour, or longer according to size; they should be browned all over. Serve in a tureen with the brown gravy that runs from them.

MEMORANDA.

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M	SUN.		MOON.	
		New Moon ...	1	2.3 p.m.	Full Moon ..	15	1.31 p.m.				
		First Quar. ...	8	8.16 a.m.	Last Quar. ...	23	4.10 p.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		New Moon ..	30	11.13 p.m.							
		MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	T	Lammas Day. Bank Holiday.						6 30	5 18	6 12	5 25
2	W	Collision between Barrabool & Queensland					1876	6 30	5 19	7 1	6 28
3	Th	Maryborough first lighted with gas ..					1879	6 29	5 19	7 47	7 31
4	F	Great fire at Ravenswood					1901	6 29	5 20	8 31	8 34
5	S	Atlantic cable completed					1858	6 28	5 20	9 13	9 37
6	S	*Seventh Sunday after Trinity*						6 27	5 21	9 55	10 39
7	M	Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., died					1878	6 26	5 21	10 38	11 42
8	Tu	Death of Hon. W. H. Groom, M.L.A. ..					1901	6 26	5 22	11 22	A.M.
9	W	Coronation of King Edward VII					1902	6 25	5 22	P.M.	0 34
10	Th	Disastrous fire at Herberton					1896	6 24	5 23	0 57	1 45
11	F	S.S. Austral arrived at Glasgow					1883	6 23	5 23	1 50	2 44
12	S	Brisbane Tramway opened					1885	6 22	5 24	2 44	3 41
13	S	*Eighth Sunday after Trinity*						6 22	5 24	3 40	4 34
14	M	Lord Clyde died					1863	6 21	5 25	4 36	5 24
15	Tu	First Inter. Football Match, Q. v. N.S.W.					1883	6 20	5 25	5 32	6 7
16	W	Beach defeated Hanlon					1884	6 19	5 26	6 26	6 48
17	Th	British troops left Tasmania					1870	6 18	5 26	7 20	7 25
18	F	Great fire at Croydon					1898	6 17	5 27	8 11	8 1
19	S	New Exhibition Building opened					1891	6 16	5 27	9 2	8 35
20	S	*Ninth Sunday after Trinity*						6 15	5 28	9 53	9 9
21	M	Battle of Vimiera ,, ,, ...					1808	6 14	5 28	10 44	9 43
22	Tu	Hon. W. Miles, Minister for Works, died...					1887	6 13	5 29	11 35	10 19
23	W	Schooner Enterprise sailed up Yarra ,,					1835	6 12	5 30	A.M.	10 57
24	Th	St Bartholomew, Huguuot Mass ..					1572	6 11	5 31	0 27	11 39
25	F	Destructive fire at Charleville .. ,,					1897	6 10	5 31	1 21	P.M.
26	S	Battle of Crecy ,, ,,					1346	6 9	5 31	2 14	1 14
27	S	*Tenth Sunday after Trinity*						6 8	5 32	3 7	2 9
28	M	Cholera broke out in London ,, ,,					1852	6 7	5 32	3 59	3 8
29	Tu	J. P. Fawkner enc. on site of Melbourne ,,					1835	6 6	5 32	4 49	4 9
30	W	Sir John Ross died ,, ,, ,, ,,					1858	6 5	5 33	5 37	5 14
31	Th	Sir R. R. Torrens died ,, ,, ,,					1884	6 4	5 33	6 23	6 18

Swiss Pie.—First line a pie dish with a good short crust and cover the bottom with a layer of apricot jam, then fill up with the following mixture;—Cream two ounces and a half of butter with two ounces of castor sugar, then add the yolks of two eggs, and by degrees two ounces of pastry flour. Flavor all with orange flower water. Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth and add lightly to the other ingredients. Bake in a moderate oven, and when nearly cold beat the remaining white of egg to a stiff froth and pile it on the top. Have ready leaves of pastry baked to a delicate brown to further garnish the pie. Return all to the oven to set the meringue.

Adelaide Puddings.—½ pint water, the juice and rind of half a lemon, ¼ lb. butter, 3 oz sugar, ¼ lb. flour, 3 eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Put the water, lemon rind and juice in a saucepan, bring it slowly to a boil, then stir in whilst hot, but off the fire, the butter and sugar, then add, gradually, the flour, and let it cool, add the eggs, well beaten, and the baking powder. Half fill buttered cups, and bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven. Turn out of the cups and serve with apricot jam.

Orange Fritters.—Mix ½ lb. flour and ½ pint milk into a stiff batter, add 2 oz. melted butter, 2 eggs well beaten, and a very little salt. Peel 2 oranges, divide into sections without cracking the skin, have ready a pan of thoroughly boiling fat, put in a teaspoonful of batter with one piece of orange in the centre, fry a nice golden brown, drain on kitchen paper, then dish on lace paper, sprinkling powdered sugar on the top. They should be cooked and sent to the table as quickly as possible.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
First Quar.	6	2.9 p.m.	Last Quar.	22	8.13 a.m.
Full Moon	14	4.10 a.m.	New Moon	29	7.59 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	F	Great Earthquake in New Zealand ..	1888	6 3	5 33	7 7	7 13
2	S	Moreton Bay Settlement formed	1824	6 2	5 34	7 51	8 28
3	S	*Eleventh Sunday after Trinity*		6 1	5 34	8 35	9 34
4	M	John Pascoe Fawkner died	1869	6 0	5 35	9 20	10 36
5	Tu	Dr. John Dalton born	1766	5 59	5 35	10 6	11 39
6	W	Pilgrim Fathers sailed for America ..	1620	5 58	5 36	10 55	A.M.
7	Th	H.M.S. Captain founded, 500 lost.. ..	1870	5 57	5 36	11 46	0 40
8	F	Sebastopol taken	1855	5 55	5 37	P.M.	1 37
9	S	John Fogarty, M.L.A., died	1904	5 54	5 37	1 35	2 31
10	S	*Twelfth Sunday after Trinity*		5 53	5 38	2 30	3 20
11	M	S.S. Dandenong foundered	1876	5 52	5 38	3 25	4 5
12	Tu	Sale Port Phillip Lands at Sydney... ...	1838	5 51	5 39	4 20	4 46
13	W	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir	1882	5 50	5 39	5 13	5 24
14	Th	Death of President McKinley	1901	5 49	5 39	6 5	6 0
15	F	Cairo occupied	1882	5 47	5 40	6 56	6 35
16	S	Railway opened to Roma	1880	5 46	5 40	7 47	7 9
17	S	*Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 45	5 41	8 38	7 43
18	M	Wills, explorer, buried Cooper's Creek ..	1861	5 44	5 41	9 29	8 18
19	Tu	President Garfield died	1881	5 43	5 42	10 20	8 55
20	W	Battle of the Alma	1854	5 42	5 42	11 12	9 34
21	Th	St. Matthew. Sir W. Scott died	1832	5 41	5 43	A.M.	10 17
22	F	First Steam Ferry on Brisbane River ..	1883	5 39	5 43	0 4	11 4
23	S	Cleveland Bay made port of entry... ..	1865	5 38	5 43	0 56	11 56
24	S	*Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 37	5 44	1 47	P.M.
25	M	Ipswich Grammar School opened ,, ,,	1863	5 36	5 44	2 37	1 57
26	Tu	Hon. T. J. Byrnes, Premier, died ,, ..	1898	5 35	5 45	3 25	2 52
27	W	Battle of Busaco ,, ,, ,, ,,	1810	5 34	5 45	4 12	3 57
28	Th	St. George's Sound dis. by Vancouver ...	1791	5 33	5 46	4 57	5 2
29	F	St. Michael, Michaelmas Day,		5 31	5 46	5 41	6 8
30	S	Fiji ceded to Great Britain	1874	5 30	5 47	6 26	7 15

Fish Pudding.—Required: One lb. of any uncooked fish, 3 oz. of suet, 3 oz. of bread crumbs, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, two eggs, half a pint of milk. Remove all skin and bones from the fish, then pound it well in a mortar or chop it very finely. Chop the suet very finely, mixing it while you do so with the breadcrumbs. Put these in a basin with the fish, parsley, onion, salt and pepper. Beat up the eggs, add the milk, then stir them into the other ingredients. Mix all well together. Thickly butter a pudding basin, put in the mixture, pressing it down well. Cover the top with a piece of greased paper, and steam the pudding one hour. Turn it on to a hot dish, and pour egg sauce all over and round it,

Hot Crayfish.—Pick the flesh out of a crayfish, chop it up, mix with it a few grains of nutmeg, salt pepper and vinegar to taste, half as much breadcrumbs as you have crayfish, and a good lump of butter. Clean the shell nicely, then put back the mixture with a few bits of butter on top; put the shell either in the oven or in front of the fire till the mixture is thoroughly hot and a nice brown on top, then serve.

Corned Beef.—Four pounds coarse salt, two lb. brown sugar, two ounces saltpetre to 50 pounds of beef. Mix salt, sugar and saltpetre, heat, then rub beef thoroughly on all sides of every piece. Put in a tub, packed closely. Put on a heavy weight. The beef makes its own brine, no water being used. Those who have corned beef in this way say it will not spoil.

MEMORANDA.

OCTOBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
First Quar.	5	10.54 p.m.	Last Quar.	21	10.51 p.m.
Full Moon	13	9.3 p.m.	New Moon	28	4.58 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	*Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 29	5 47	7 11	8 22
2	M	Failure of City of Glasgow Bank	1878	5 28	5 48	7 59	9 27
3	Tu	Melbourne University opened	1855	5 27	5 48	8 48	10 31
4	W	New Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, opened ..	1888	5 26	5 49	9 41	11 31
5	Th	Sir Thomas Mitchell, explorer, died ..	1855	5 25	5 49	10 35	A.M.
6	F	Lord Tennyson died..	1892	5 24	5 49	11 30	0 27
7	S	Brisbane School of Arts opened	1851	5 22	5 50	P.M.	1 18
8	S	*Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 21	5 50	1 21	2 5
9	M	Census of Port Phillip	1836	5 20	5 51	2 15	2 47
10	Tu	British protect. procl. over New Guinea ..	1884	5 19	5 52	3 8	3 25
11	W	Sydney University inaugurated	1852	5 18	5 52	4 0	4 2
12	Th	Terrible storm at Pittsworth	1901	5 17	5 53	4 51	4 36
13	F	Disastrous fire at Longreach	1898	5 16	5 53	5 42	5 10
14	S	Foresters Hall, Brisbane, opened	1880	5 15	5 54	6 33	5 43
15	S	*Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 14	5 55	7 24	6 18
16	M	Battle of Leipzic	1813	5 13	5 55	8 15	6 54
17	Tu	Gold Creek Reservoir completed	1885	5 12	5 56	9 7	7 33
18	W	St. Luke. Lord Palmerston died	1865	5 11	5 56	9 59	8 14
19	Th	Planet Uranus discovered	1781	5 10	5 57	10 50	8 59
20	F	Toowoomba proclaimed a city	1904	5 9	5 57	11 41	9 48
21	S	Battle of Trafalga	1805	5 8	5 58	A.M.	10 41
22	S	*Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity*		5 7	5 59	0 29	11 36
23	M	Battle of Edgehill	1642	5 6	5 59	1 17	P.M.
24	Tu	1st Election, Council, Tasmania	1851	5 5	6 0	2 2	1 36
25	W	Battle of Balaclava	1854	5 4	6 0	2 46	2 39
26	Th	Afgham War commenced	1878	5 3	6 1	3 30	3 44
27	F	Captain Cook born	1728	5 3	6 2	4 13	4 51
28	S	St. Simon and St. Jude.		5 2	6 2	4 58	5 58
29	S	*Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity,*		5 1	6 3	5 45	3 7
30	M	Great fire at Tower of London	1841	5 0	6 4	6 35	7 54
31	Tu	Lieut. Waghorn's 1st overland route ..	1845	4 59	6 5	7 28	9 17

Steamed Brown Bread.—One cupful of sour milk, one-half cupful of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two-thirds teacupful of rasins; steam two hours, and then put in the oven and bake half an hour.

Beef Loaf.—Take two pounds of round steak and half a pound of suet, both chopped fine; add two eggs, one cupful of bread crumbs that have been softened in cold water, one small onion chopped fine, one half cupful of sweet milk, 1½ teaspoonful of salt and a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper; mix all together and shape into a loaf, put in a roasting pan and bake in a moderate oven 2½ hours; baste frequently. Serve with tomato sauce.

Guard's Hot-pot.—Cut 1 lb. of steak into thin pieces, pepper them and sprinkle with chopped parsley and a few small dice of bacon, and roll up. The rolls should be about the size of corks. Boil a Spanish onion, and place it in the middle of a hot-pot dish; then add some of the rolls, and then a layer of sliced mutton kidney, and continue until the dish is full. Add a teacupful of seasoned stock. Cover with mashed potato, leaving a hole in the centre. When nearly baked, add half a teacupful of gravy. Fill up the centre with an ornament of mashed potato, make thoroughly hot again, and let the potato ornament cook, and serve in the dish in which it was cooked, with a napkin folded round.

MEMORANDA.

NOVEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.M.		D.	H.M.
First Quar. ...	4	11.39 p.m.	Last Quar. ..	20	11.34 a.m.
Full Moon ...	12	3.11 p.m.	New Moon ..	27	2.47 a.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises H.M.	SUN. Sets H.M.	MOON. Rises A.M.	MOON. Sets P.M.
1	W	*All Saints Day.*	4 58	6 5	8 23	10 18
2	Th	*All Souls Day.*	4 58	6 6	9 20	11 13
3	F	Ship Luna arrived at Moreton Bay .. 1849	4 57	6 7	10 18	A.M.
4	S	Famine in Paris 1870	4 56	6 7	11 15	0 2
5	S	*Twentieth Sunday after Trinity*	4 56	6 8	P.M.	0 46
6	M	Broken Hill strike declared "off" 1892	4 55	6 9	1 5	1 26
7	Tu	S.S. City of Sydney wrecked 1862	4 54	6 9	1 56	2 3
8	W	John Milton died 1764	4 54	6 10	2 47	2 38
9	Th	King's Birthday. Bank holiday.	4 53	6 11	3 38	3 11
10	F	New Masonic Hall, Brisbane, consecrated 1886	4 52	6 12	4 29	3 45
11	S	Martinmas—Half Quarter day.	4 52	6 12	5 20	4 19
12	S	*Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity*	4 51	6 13	6 11	4 55
13	M	Battle of Prestonpans 1715	4 51	6 14	7 3	5 32
14	Tu	Sir Henry W. Norman left Queensland .. 1895	4 50	6 15	7 55	6 13
15	W	Captain Cook took possession of N.Z. .. 1769	4 50	6 15	8 47	6 57
16	Th	Large fire at Charleville 1897	4 49	6 16	9 38	7 44
17	F	Suez Canal opened 1869	4 49	6 17	10 27	8 35
18	S	Earthquake at Cheviot, N.Z. 1901	4 49	6 18	11 14	9 29
19	S	*Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity*	4 48	6 18	11 59	10 26
20	M	John Williams, missionary, killed .. 1837	4 48	6 19	A.M.	11 24
21	Tu	Princess Royal born 1840	4 47	6 20	0 41	P.M.
22	W	General Havelock died 1857	4 47	6 21	1 23	1 26
23	Th	Prince Alfred arrived in Melbourne .. 1867	4 47	6 22	2 5	2 30
24	F	Tasmania discovered 1642	4 46	6 23	2 47	3 34
25	S	Whirlwind at Augathella 1901	4 46	6 23	3 32	4 41
26	S	*Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity*	4 46	6 24	4 19	5 49
27	M	Oliver Goldsmith born 1731	4 46	6 25	5 11	6 56
28	Tu	Queensland won Intercolonial Boat Race .. 1891	4 46	6 26	6 5	8 0
29	W	Bishop Dawes consecrated 1892	4 46	6 26	7 3	9 0
30	Th	St. Andrew. Bank holiday.	4 46	6 27	8 3	9 53

Wheatmeal Cakes.—Boil ½ pint of new milk with a pinch of salt, and dissolve in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Pour the butter and milk on to sufficient wheatmeal to make a light, soft dough. Roll out a quarter of an inch thick, and cut into small, round cakes. Bake in a quick oven for ten minutes. Serve hot with butter and golden syrup. Maple syrup is the correct accompaniment with these cakes.

Tomato Toast.—Prepare two slices of toast the same as for buttered toast. In the meantime place one third of a can of tomatoes in a saucepan over the fire, add quarter teaspoonful of salt, half teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, and a slight sprinkle of white pepper. Boil ten minutes. Pour the tomatoes over the toast and serve.

Derby Puffs: Ingredients—Two onces of castor sugar, two ounces of butter, one ounce of sponge cake crumbs, half an ounce of cornflour, one egg, one ounce of crystallised cherries. First cream the butter and sugar together, add the yolk of egg, cornflour, cake crumbs, and cherries, chopped finely. Beat the white of egg to a stiff froth, and add to the mixture; place the basin containing this mixture over a saucepan of boiling water, and, if too thick, add a little milk. Stir while the mixture cooks for five minutes, then stand till cold. Cut rounds of pastry the size of a saucer, place a tablespoonful of the above mixture in the centre, wet the edges of the paste, and pinch together on the top of the puff. Then place in a quick oven and bake till the pastry is cooked and of a good colour. To make these puffs look pretty, ice in some fancy design.

MEMORANDA.

DECEMBER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D	H.M.		D.	H.M.
First Quar.	4	4.38 a.m.	Last Quar.	19	10.9 p.m.
Full Moon	12	9.26 a.m.	New Moon	26	2.4 p.m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	MEMORABLE EVENTS.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets
				H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	F	Queen Alexandra born	1844	4 46	6 28	9 2	10 42
2	S	Brisbane River first explored	1823	4 46	6 28	10 0	11 24
3	S	*First Sunday in Advent*		4 46	6 29	10 56	A.M.
4	M	Thomas Carlyle born	1795	4 46	6 30	11 50	0 3
5	Tu	Telegraph bet. Geelong and Melbourne op.	1854	4 46	6 31	P.M.	0 39
6	W	Leichhardt's last expedition set out	1846	4 46	6 32	1 33	1 13
7	Th	Marshal Ney shot	1815	4 46	6 32	2 23	1 47
8	F	John Petrie, Queensland colonist of '37 d.	1892	4 46	6 33	3 14	2 20
9	S	S.S. Keilawarra wrecked	1886	4 46	6 34	4 6	2 55
10	S	*Second Sunday in Advent*		4 46	6 34	4 58	3 31
11	M	John Gray died	1732	4 46	6 35	5 50	4 11
12	Tu	Abnormal heat in Hughenden	1901	4 47	6 36	6 43	4 54
13	W	Artemisia, 1st immigrant ship arr. Brisbane	1848	4 47	6 36	7 35	5 41
14	Th	Prince Albert died	1861	4 47	6 37	8 25	6 31
15	F	Rockhampton proclaimed municipality	1860	4 47	6 38	9 13	7 25
16	S	Canterbury (N.Z.) settled	1850	4 47	6 38	9 59	8 21
17	S	*Third Sunday in Advent*		4 48	6 39	10 42	9 18
18	M	Samuel Rogers, poet and banker, died	1856	4 48	6 39	11 13	10 17
19	Tu	Cyclone at Emu Park	1899	4 48	6 40	A.M.	11 17
20	W	Secession of Southern States	1860	4 49	6 41	0 3	P.M.
21	Th	St. Thomas. Heavy storm at Croydon	1896	4 49	6 41	0 44	1 19
22	F	"George Eliot" died	1880	4 50	6 42	1 25	2 23
23	S	Lord Romilly died	1874	4 51	6 42	2 9	3 28
24	S	*Fourth Sunday in Advent*		4 51	6 43	2 57	4 33
25	M	*Christmas Day.*		4 52	6 43	3 48	5 38
26	Tu	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday.		4 52	6 43	4 44	6 41
27	W	St. John.		4 53	6 44	5 43	7 38
28	Th	Innocents Day.		4 54	6 44	6 44	8 31
29	F	Tay Bridge destroyed by storm	1879	4 54	6 45	7 44	9 18
30	S	Sydney Exchange opened	1857	4 55	6 45	8 42	9 59
31	S	*First Sunday after Christmas*		4 56	6 45	9 38	10 37

Hulnah Pudding.—Wash a cupful of rice and add to it a quart of milk, a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold milk. Flavor with quarter of a nutmeg grated. Bake an hour and a half, stirring down occasionally, but do not stir down the skin which forms on top; then let it brown. When done take from the oven, remove the brown skin and when the pudding is cool lay over the top preserved strawberries or cherries. Make a meringue with the whites of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and heap over the top of the fruit. Set in the oven a moment to brown a delicate color. Eat with cream.

Fruit Rolls.—Stir one tablespoonful each of butter and sugar and one teaspoonful of salt into one pint of scalded milk; when lukewarm add half a cake of yeast dissolved in one-fourth of a cupful of water and three cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a drop batter. Let it rise until light, then stir in one half cupful of butter creamed with one half cupful of sugar, and add sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Knead until smooth, and when light roll it out thin and cut into squares of about 4 inches. On the centre of the dough lay half a canned peach, well drained, four or five stewed prunes, or any preferred fruit which has been stewed and sweetened. Bring the corners up to the centre, and press them together lightly, leaving spaces where the fruit shows. Lay them close together, and when risen again until light bake in a quick oven.

MEMORANDA.

FIELD CULTURE AND GARDEN CALENDAR.

By G. GLENCROSS SMITH.

JANUARY.

FARM.—January is always warm, and some years a dry month. Maize crops should be well stirred, and weeds kept down. Land can be ploughed for potatoes next month, and left fallow. Sorghums can be sown for winter feed, and towards the end of the month Cape barley for the same purpose. Stubbles can be ploughed under, and left to fallow for the ensuing wheat sowing.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Good sowings can be made of cabbage and cauliflower, more so of the latter. Raise them without shade, sow in drills, and mulch with fine horse manure. Give plenty of water, a good soaking twice a week is better than a little every day. Plants raised out in the open stand transplanting far better than those grown under shade. Plant out cabbage and cauliflower raised last month. Sow French beans, cucumbers and marrows. If rain falls, a small sowing of peas and turnips can be made towards the end of the month. When water is available, use it freely on growing crops, and rake the soil as soon as it is dry enough to allow the use of the rake or garden cultivator. This keeps the soil from caking, and forms a soil mulch, which conserves the moisture. Sow lettuce, keep tomato vines stopped, and tie up. Dig up and manure all vacant beds. Peg down vines of cucumbers and marrows to prevent them being blown about.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Cut back straggling shoots of tea and noisette roses to one-third their length. Some of the vigorous growing hybrid perpetuals may also be slightly pruned, to induce a late flowering. Roses may still be budded, and the ties of those previously budded should be loosened. Continue to layer carnations, picotees, etc. Cut back pelargoniums, and propagate cuttings. Stake and tie up chrysanthemums, penstemons, and other plants requiring it; also see to the tying up of dahlias. If good flowers for show purposes are required, dahlias should be judiciously pruned and the buds thinned. A sowing of balsams, cockscombs, portulaces, zinnias, phlox, drummondi, candytuft, marigold, etc., may be made in boxes or beds in a shady place for planting out later on for autumn and winter flowering. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus. Gather seeds of desirable kinds of flowers as they ripen. Stir the surface of beds and borders frequently, especially after rain, to prevent weeds getting a start. Pay particular attention to lawns and walks, by mowing and weeding, also clipping the edges of grass-bordering walks, flower beds, and borders. If early pansies are wanted, seed may be sown now in boxes in a shady place. These will flower before the cold weather comes on. Chrysanthemums should be well looked to, tied up, and well watered with liquid manure.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Careful attention to watering and removal of decaying leaves, etc., will be the main work in this department. Fuschias can be easily propagated from small shoots of young wood, and do well if placed in a moist situation in the garden, but must not get too much sun, or be exposed to westerly winds. Hydrangaes also do well outside the bush-house if supplied with sufficient moisture, and not too much exposed to the afternoon sun. Vigorous-growing plants in pots, as caladiums, begonias, achimenes, gesnerias, etc., should have liquid manure once or twice a week. Syringe freely, and water-raised beds in which plants are growing by giving a thorough soaking twice a week during dry weather.

GLASS HOUSE AND FRAME.—Many of the plants having been shifted to the bush-house, this is a good time to effect alterations and repairs if necessary. Attend to

shading, watering, and ventilation regularly. Give the lightest positions to gloxinias, crotons, dracenas, tydeas, tuberous-rooted begonias, etc., and keep ferns and lycopods in the darkest. Allamandas, cleriodendrons, cissus discolor, and stephenotus floribunda should be at their best; look well after insects on these, and syringe freely. Save seed of the choicest gloxinias, crotans, and dracenas (see last month). Progagate at once if not done. Make a sowing of calceolaria, cineraria, and primula sinensis, also all large kinds of minulus.

FEBRUARY.

FARM.—This is usually the wettest month of the year, and weather allowing, the farmer has a busy time. Land should be prepared for potatoes, avoid heavy black or clayey soil for their crop and cultivate well. A small area well prepared will give a more satisfactory return than a larger and more poorly done. Remember the cost of seed potatoes is always a heavy item. Cape Barley should be sown largely this month for winter feed, avoid sowing local grown seed, as it runs to seed too soon. Manure the land well for this crop and it will repay you. Sorghum and imphee can be sown for winter feed. Towards the end of the month prairie grass can be sown, this grass does particularly well on scrub lands or alluvial soil along creeks, but does poorly on heavy soils or ill-drained lands; for winter feed as a milk producer, it is quite equal to Cape Barley. Lucerne can be sown during the latter part of this month, but it is not always a success, for if heavy rains fall, and bright hot days succeed, it is sometimes scalded. Mangels and sugar beet may be sown but these will not be available for feeding purposes until the following spring. Field peas can also be sown about the middle of this month so as to have them ready to harvest before the frost comes. For topping up bacon pigs peas are excellent. Rye can also be sown this month. Prepare land for wheat sowing.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If seasonable rain falls there is plenty of work in the kitchen garden. Large sowings of cabbage, cauliflower, savoys, brocoli, brussels sprouts and kohl rabi. Peas may be planted in quantity, also lettuce and turnips. French beans of varieties should be sown; the autumn crops are often the heaviest. Salad crops, such as raddish, cress and mustard, are best planted towards the end of this month. Lima beans should be in full bearing, if any pods ripen pick them for seed as exposure to the wet weather causes them to decay. Prepare beds for planting out cabbage and cauliflower etc. Cultivate deeply and do not be afraid to use plenty of manure. Keep the soil well raked between the rows of peas, beans, etc., as this keeps down the weeds and conserves the moisture in the soil. If the month should prove a wet one, carrots and beet can be sown towards the end of the month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Pansies planted in seed beds last month should be ready now for planting out; make the ground rich, soot is a capital manure for pansies. When planted out, shade for a day or two during the heat of the day. Chysanthemums are now sending up their flower stalks, keep them well staked and see that they are well supplied with moisture. Sow in seed boxes or beds, dianthus, candytuft, larkspur, marigold, phlox, salpioglassus, stocks, sweet William, wallflower for autumn planting out, also mignonette and poppies when you desire them in the garden as they do not transplant very well. Plant out winter flowering bulbs.

BUSH HOUSE.—The remarks of last month will, in the main, apply to this as regards watering, &c. Any gesnereaceous plants, or caladiums, showing signs of going to rest, must have water withheld from them gradually, and they be allowed go to rest. A glass frame is a necessary adjunct to a bushhouse, and to this such plants should be removed, so that proper attention may be given to them, as they must be dried gradual y, and not allowed to become dust-dry. Continue to supply liquid manure to vigorous-growing plants in pots as directed last month. Contrary to the generally conceived opinions, many ferns—including some of the adiantums —are often benefitted by an occasional supply of weak liquid manure. Do not overwater, especially towards the end of the month.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—This is a good time to put in a batch of gloxinia and foliage begonia leaves for propagation, select good sound leaves, and not those par-

tially decayed. A few cyclamens should be potted and started into growth. Sow calceolaria, cineraria, primulus, if not already done, as each of these—especially the first-named—are liable to "damp off" while very young, they should be pricked off into other pots or pans as soon as they are half an inch high. To do this prepare seed pans well drained and filled with moderately sandy soil, very finely sifted for the top, and pressed firm, get two sticks the size of a penholder, and make a somewhat blunt point to each, then to one make a chisel edge, and cut a narrow slit in it half an inch long, and all is ready; take the stick with the slit in it in the left hand, and the pointed one in the right, catch the stem of the young seedling in the cleft so that the tender leaves rest on each side of it, and with the other stick loosen the soil below it and it can be lifted, transfer it to the other pan by making a hole with the pointed stick and lower the seedling into it, and press the soil to it with the dibble; when all are pricked out, water with a fine rose, and place in a shady place for a day or two. I have been thus explicit in explaining how to perform a simple operation, in consequence of amateurs asking me so often when told, "such and such seedlings should be pricked off," "how can I prick them off until they are big enough to get a hold of." If left till then three parts will invariably have "damped off."

MARCH.

FARM.—On the Downs, and with an average rainfall, this month is the chief lucerne planting time. It cannot be too strongly urged that the preparation of the soil be well carried out, deep ploughing, and well worked until the surface is quite fine, is necessary to get a good stand of lucerne. It should be noted that the seed only requires a very light covering of soil for if buried too deep the seed perishes. Swede turnips should be sown largely, and Cape barley for green feed. Tares and Vetches if sown with Cape barley make capital winter feed for stock. Continue preparing land for ensuing wheat and barley sowing. This is a good time to sow field carrots, the white Belgium is a favorite kind.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Make good sowing of carrots, parsnips, and beet. A good many of the cabbage and cauliflowers sown last month should be now ready for planting out. Cauliflowers require plenty of room, especially large kinds like "Vitches autumn giant." Turnips can be now planted in quantity and in warm situations dwarf French beans can be sown up to the end of this month. Broad beans can be now sown and if the weather is favorable a small sowing of onions. Strawberries can also be planted out, get strong runners and water if weather is dry. A small pinch of fowl manure to each plant gives strawberries a good start. Unless in very warm situations it is not much good planting peas this month, for if they come into flower during frosty weather the pods are destroyed. This is a good time to plant out leeks—they should be planted in trenches at least 9in. deep with plenty of manure well worked in the bottom of the trench, plant about 6in. apart and as they grow up, hill up the soil. Parsley should be sown now, and all the salad crops planted.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the best month for sowing all kinds of hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, such as dianthus (many sorts), stocks, phlox drummondi, escholtzia, antirrhirinums, asters, pansies, calliopsis, mignonette, clarkias, godstias, and many others. Carnations, &c., which were layered as directed, will now be well-rooted, and may be shifted into beds and borders where required. Divide pentstemons and verbenas. Plant out seedlings raised in boxes or beds, and transplant any desirable ones that have come up self-sown in the borders. Cut back bouvardias and fuchsias that have become leggy. Towards the end of this month the various winter flowering bulbs should be planted—snowflakes, the various narcissus, and daffodills. Select well-grown bulbs and plant at least 4in. deep. Do not neglect the chrysanthemums. Liquid manure will help on your favorite blooms. The end of this month is also a good time to plant anemonies and ranunculus, these—especially the latter—require a deeply-worked and rich soil; the ground should be worked to fineness, and manure thoroughly incorporated with it. Plant the tubers two inches deep and six inches apart, press firmly and cover with fine soil; if planted

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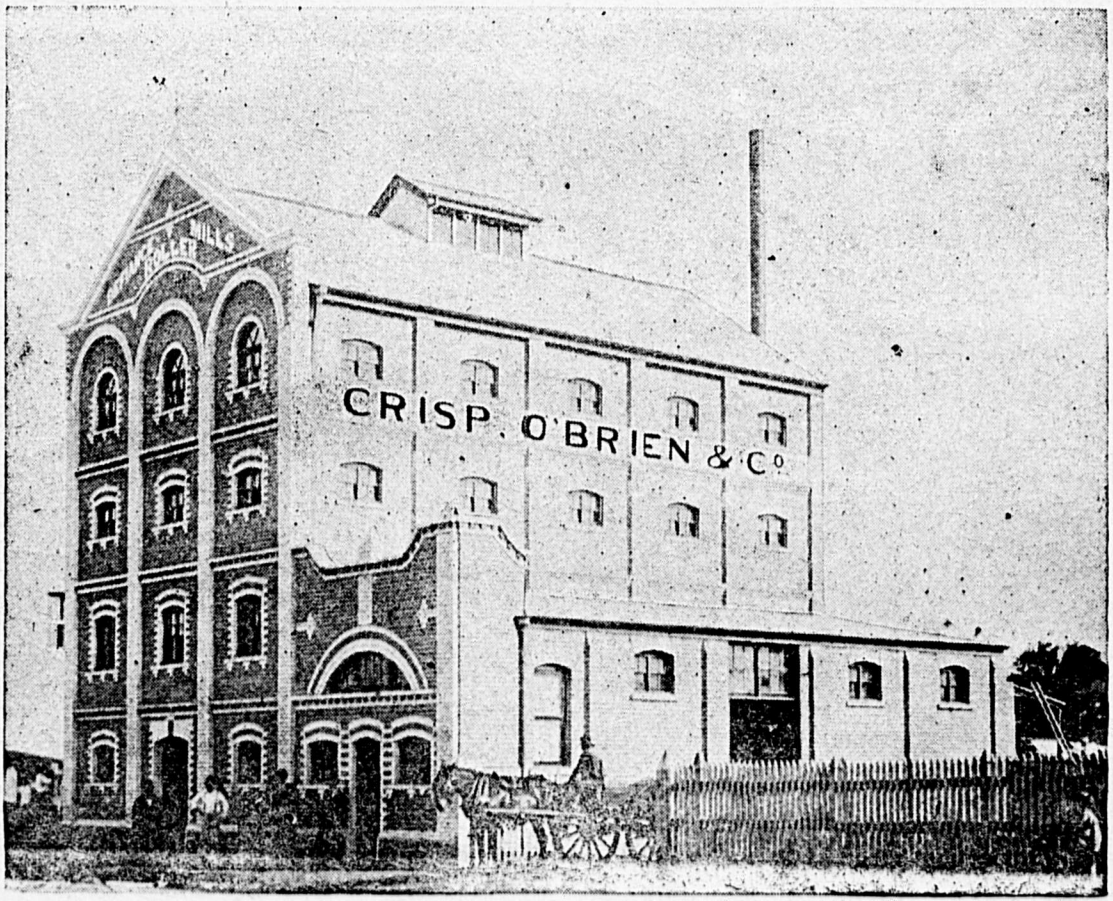
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And New Mills, VALLEY, BRISBANE.



THE DEFIANCE FLOUR MILL, TOOWOOMBA.

in mixed beds or borders, the positions should be carefully marked to prevent their being disturbed before they show above the surface. Primroses and Polyanthus may be now taken up and divided, also daisies, these latter are seldom so fine as seedlings, and for fine flowers, seedlings should be raised every year. Plant buffalo grass to cover bare patches, or lay turf, as is most expedient.

BUSH-HOUSE.—A re-arrangement will be required to be made here towards the end of the month. Many of the more tender ferns and gesnereaceous plants, alocasias, caladiums, &c., will require removal to warmer quarters in the frame or glass-house. See that the drainage of all pots is free. Watering should be done more carefully, and will be better done in the mornings after the middle of the month, and less syringing will be necessary. If there are climbers growing on the bush-house (which is too often the case, and is a practise very pernicious in its effects, as the shade cannot be regulated as it should be, and, moreover, the climbers invariably root all through the beds and rockery, to the great injury of the plants growing therein), a part should be at once cut away, so as to make the shade less dense. Prune fuchsias growing in the beds, remove decaying fronds of ferns, and keep all clean and tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Caladiums, alocasias, gloxinias, and begonias that are going to rest should be be sparingly watered, and gradually dried off. A glass frame, free from drip, is about the best place to ripen these off, whether they have flowered in the bush-house or elsewhere. A batch of cuttings of fuchsias should now be put in; and another lot of cyclamens started, pot these on in rich soil as they advance. Pot off cinerarias, calceolarias, &c., as they get large enough. A sheltered but light position in the bush-house will be a good place for these for a few weeks. Keep a sharp look out for red spiders, which are very troublesome to the grower of calceolarias especially. Pot off rooted cuttings of pelargoniums, and stop any that are inclined to be leggy. Many of the hard-wooded plants will now require re-potting, including aralias, hibiscus, ixoras, eranthemum, &c. Others may have a top-dressing of a good compost. Ventilate freely, but close early in the evening.

APRIL.

FARM.—There is usually a considerable fall in the temperature during this month, and often frosts, following rain. Maize crops should now be ripening and require to be looked after. The preparation of land for wheat, barley, and oats, should be now in an advanced stage, and wheat and barley can be both sown this month, but oats had be better left to sow later on. Pumpkins are now ripening and can be carted off the field; handle them carefully, for every bruise is a source of decay. Sow rape for stock feed. Lucerne planting can be still continued and prairie grass comes up freely and makes vigorous growth during the winter months. As a milk producer it equals Cape barley. Successive planting of the latter should still be continued, for even if not all required for green feed, Cape barley is one of the best of pig feeds, it is well worth 3s. a bushel for that purpose, taking pork at 4d. per pound. Where onions form part of the field crops, this is the best month to plant. The soil requires a good preparation twice, or better still, three ploughings, narrowing to a fine tilth and then rolling a firm surface, and drill the seed in rows from 15 to 18 inches apart. It is no use trying to grow onions unless good attention is paid to the details of thinning, weeding, and keeping the ground in perfect order. Swede turnips and carrots can be sown, and crops of these sown last month should be thinned out and otherwise attended to. Clover and English grasses can also be sown. Clover does well on the Downs, also perennial rye grasses.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Plant out cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, Kohl rabi, and savoys. Plant more seed of cabbage and cauliflower for succession. This is a good month for parsnip planting, and carrots can still be sown. Broad beans are sown this month for a main crop. This is the best month of the year to sow onions, the white tripoli and allied sorts do well on our lighter soils on the Downs. Sow lettuce, parsley. Plant out eschallots, sage, and marjorum. Turnips of varieties should be largely sown this month. Peas can be sown now for market or general use. "Yorkshire hero" and "Vetches perfection" are good standard croppers. On most

of our soils, bone dust helps the pea crop greatly. Tomatoes should be bearing heavily this month, and require attention by being tied up; dead leaves and branches being cut off, so as to give the fruit all that is available. Plant out leeks. Earth up celery.

Flower Garden.—Chrysanthemums should be in full bloom now; keep well tied up and mark those that produce the choicest blooms for future planting. Plant out pansies for spring flowering, also candytuft, stocks. Sow sweet peas. Plant bulbs. Pay particular attention to violets. Keep the soil well stirred between the plants, and look out for chickweed and couch grass which choke the plants. The new variety, "Princess of Wales," produces fine long stemmed flowers. Wallflowers if not already sown, should be; they flower freely in Toowoomba. Cosmos should be in full flower and require attention. Carnations, pinks, &c., that were layered, ought to be all well-rooted, and should be taken off and planted out. It is a good plan to detach them from the parent plant as soon as rooted, and leave them a week or so before shifting them. Dahlias: The first planted will soon be done, and should be lifted when they become unsightly, others will require attention in removing dead flowers and tying up. Penstemons, verbenas, and phloxes (perennial) may be divided and replanted, also primroses, polyanthus, and daisies. Hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, may still be sown—see last month. Anemones and ranunculus ought now to be planted. Lilliums that have been taken up should now be planted, and large clumps taken up, separated and replanted. Gladiolus—see preceding month. This is a good time to lay down turf for new lawns, or to repair bare patches; also for sowing grass seeds for same purpose; but turfing is the best.

Bush-house.—Not much can be done in this department, except effecting any alterations required, and keeping all tidy. Water when necessary, in the mornings remove live or brushwood shade where it is anyway dense, otherwise the plants will be soft and drawn and be the sooner affected by the cold. Remove the more tender plants in pots to warmer quarters under glass. Look to the drainage of pot-plants, and keep it free.

Glass Structures.—Cinerarias, calceolarias, and primulas should be potted on as they require it. A glass frame, not too deep is a better place for them– particularly the first-named—than a glass-house until they begin to show flowers; as they require to be kept near the glass to produce good stocky plants, otherwise they will become drawn. Fumigate on the first appearance of insects. Cyclamens started in February will require a shift, another lot may be potted and started. Caladiums, alocasias, &c.—see last month. Late started gloxinias, achimenes, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., that are now flowering should have the lightest positions, and be supplied with liquid manure twice a week; those going out of flower must be watered very sparingly, and allowed to dry off gradually, and those quite dried off had better be laid on their sides to prevent being watered by accident. Continue to propagate fuchsias. Ferns that are growing freely should have a little top-dressing and be freely watered to encourage them, as they will be useful to supply the place of other plants that have gone to rest; those going to rest water sparingly. Ventilate freely in fine weather, but close early.

MAY.

Farm.—This is the month for sowing wheat, for experience has shown that the early sown wheat usually escapes the rust. The three favorite varieties sown on the Downs are "Marshall's No. 3," "Budd's early," and "Allora spring," and for hay crop "Belaturka." Malting and Cape barley should be sown. Oats for either hay or grain can be sown this month; if intended for hay sow thickly to prevent it growing too coarse. Onions can be sown this month—see remarks last month. This is a good month to sow field peas; where a drill is not available, they can be ploughed in, putting the seed in every second furrow. Peas make the best food for topping off bacon pigs; they also enrich the land for future crops and should be more largely sown than what they are at present. Gather corn and pumpkins as they ripen.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, and others of the Brasica tribe; also sow for succession, radish, turnips, lettuce, mustard and cress if in a warm situation, carrots and beet. Towards the end of the month rhubarb can be planted; to grow good rhubarb the land should be trenched, and see that the drainage is perfect for though rhubarb revels in moisture, it will not thrive in wet ground; work plenty of manure into the soil. Asparagus plants are now dying off, cut away the dead stalks, and lightly fork the bed, as a preparation for a top dressing later on. Water is not so largely required during the cool months, but do not fail to keep the soil well stirred amongst all growing plants. With or without water, constant use of the hoe or rake makes more plant food available. Onions sown last month should be fit to transplant now. A good sowing of broad beans and peas should be made this month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Violets will now be commencing to flower; keep them free from weeds, and pick the flowers freely for if not allowed to seed they will produce fine flowers. Clip hedges and edgings of box, rosemary, &c., at once, if not done, and fill up gaps with cuttings if no plants are available. Chrysanthemums will now require attention in removing dead flowers and keeping them neatly tied up. Mark the best, with a view to propagating them, and the weedy ones to be weeded out. Cut down dahlias as they finish flowering, and lift the roots and store them in a dry place free from frost. Hyacinths, and tulips sparaxis, ixias, &c., should now be planted. It is not too late for anemones, and ranunculus—if sound corms and tubers be obtained. Lilliums ought now to be planted. There are many fine lilliums, and one of the best is L Auratum (the golden-rayed lily of Japan), which can now be obtained at a very low price, and should be in every garden. There are many newly-introduced lilliums, and anything new in so desirable a class of plants is deserving of a trial to prove it merits. Propagate penstemons by division and cutting; also divide perennial phloxes, daisies, polyanthus, violets, &c., if not already done. Bouvardias—See last month. This is the best time to plant and transplant camellias, azaleas, and all other evergreens, and the earlier in the month the better. Continue to sow pansy seed as required. Sweet peas, phlox, drummondi, candytuft, silene, and other hardy annuals may be sown for spring flowering. Commence pruning roses, but do not prune the whole of the bush at once, but a part, at intervals of 3 weeks, which will prolong the flowering, especially in the case of hybrid perpetuals. Make new lawns, and repair old ones where necessary by laying turf or sowing seeds of suitable grasses.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Proceed at once with alterations necessary; and if not sheltered from the west and south-west, some protection should be provided before the end of the month. Remove all plants requiring glass protection to the frame, as frosts may be expected any time after the middle of the month, in any part of the district, and earlier in the southern parts. Any climbers growing over the structure should be thinned at once if not done; remove all decaying leaves. Water sparingly and keep the whole place tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Continue to pay attention to caladiums, gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias, as they show signs of going to rest, as directed previously. One careless watering after they have gone to rest would have a disastrous effect. Cinerarias, primulus, and calceolarias—see last month. The first and lastnamed should be syringed frequently, but primulas should not be watered overhead. Keep these in a light position to prevent being drawn. Pot off fuchsias as soon as well rooted, and continue to propagate. Shift pelargoniums into large pots as the pot fills with roots, but do not over-pot them. Cyclamens—See last month.

JUNE.

FARM.—Where good oaten hay is required June is one of the best months for sowing. The old favorite "Tartarian" oat is now being supplanted by the "Alquian"; the latter stools well, a thin straw, good head, makes the best of hay, comes on rapidly, and stands a good deal of dry weather. With many farmers this is the best month to sow wheat, also barley with Cape and malting. Rape sown this

month gives an early spring feed for sheep or swine. As no more cuttings can be expected from the lucerne paddocks until spring conditions prevail, give them a heavy harrowing, and top dress with bone dust or Eagle Farm manure. Lucerne once fairly established derives great benefit from being harrowed after each cutting, besides keeping down weeds, couch grass &c., it allows the air and moisture to penetrate the soil. Plant a good breadth of field peas—there is money in this crop. Land should be prepared now for the ensuing potato crop.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Cabbage and cauliflowers should continue to be planted out. Sow peas for succession. Transplant onions. Asparagus beds now require a top dressing of manure carefully worked in between the plants with a fork, and a good dressing of salt when the bed is done up. Rhubarb crowns should be planted this month if not planted before. A heavy mulching of manure helps to conserve the moisture and produce succulent stalks of this wholesome vegetable. Sow table turnips, the "white nepaul" is an excellent variety, also lettuce, radish, and some of the small solid headed cabbage for summer use. Remember to keep the hoe and rake constantly in use; neglect of this means inferior crops.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This month is a trying one in the flower garden. There are few plants in bloom, and the growth (except the winter bulbs) is almost dormant. All kinds of plants, whether deciduous or otherwise, may be safely shifted, it follows that it is about the best for altering and reforming beds, borders, or the general re-arrangement of the whole garden. Before commencing such, a plan of what is intended should be prepared and definitely decided upon. All gaps in edgings and hedges should be filled at once. Plant out pansies, daisies, phlox, drummondi, &c., from reserve beds. Herbaceous perennials, such as phlox, penstemon, &c., may still be divided, if not attended to. Cut away old stems of chrysanthemums, and divide and plant any it is desired to propagate. If nine-tenths of every plant were dug out every year—leaving the young growth—and the rest thrown away, the result would be better flowers than are produced at present. Take up and store dahlias if not already done. Prune roses (see last month), and put in cuttings of those it is desired to propagate. Make a first planting of gladiolus. Narcissus, ixias, sparaxis, freezias, babianas, and hyacinths should be planted at once if not done. Amaryllis and hippeastrums may be divided and replanted. Stir the soil about anemones and ranunculus. Divide and replant lily of the valley. Give lawns a dressing of fine, well decomposed manure, and rake fine. Propagate shrubs, &c., by layers and cuttings.

BUSH-HOUSE.—There is little to be done in this department just now, except removing decaying leaves and keeping all tidy, and effecting alterations, if such are required. If dry weather prevails, raised beds made up with logs or stones, should have a good soaking of water about once a fortnight, always watering in the morning, or plants growing therein will suffer materially.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the earliest potted-off cinerarias will now be throwing up their flowers, and these may be put into the greenhouse. Keep a sharp look out for aphis on these, and red spiders on the calceolarias, and fumigate on their first appearance. Slugs also are fond of these plants, and require looking after. Cyclamens ought now to be flowering, and should be distributed in prominent positions in the house. Pot on fuchsias, and continue to propagate. The scale insect and the mealy bug are invariably troublesome at this time of the year, and crotons, dracænes, clerodendrens, stephanotus, hoyas, &c., will require frequent attention in consequence. These require a moist heat at this time of the year, but where only one greenhouse is available for everything, it often becomes a difficult matter to give each plant the treatment it requires. A batch of gloxinias may be started in a seed-pan, to be potted off later on. Water sparingly, but let nothing suffer for want of water.

JULY.

FARM.—Wheat, barley, and oats can still be sown, but in the case of the two former, earlier sowing is preferable. Alquain oats sown this month do well. Where soil is suitable, potatoes can be sown the end of this month; "Brownel's beauties"

seem to suit the Downs climate and they are a good quality potato; "Early Rose" should not be sown in quantity as their keeping qualities are poor. If the winter has been a moist one the early sown crops of wheat will be getting rank. A good feeding off by sheep benefits this crop. Many farmers turn in their milk cows for an hour or two with advantage to both crop and pail, only see that the surface is dry before the stock are turned in. If on the contrary, the season has been dry and only a poor growth in the cereals, a light harrowing is most beneficial. Land can now be prepared for next maize crop, also land for lucerne planting. Field carrots should be sown this month, also rape for spring feeding. Plant rye—there is a good demand for the straw.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow peas for succession. If early tomatoes are wanted (and they always are), sow in boxes and carry inside a house at night. If a hot bed is available, plant both tomatoes and cucumbers in it for transplanting out when the weather becomes warmer. Asparagus beds should now have a dressing of salt; and if not attended to in other respects, as directed, should be done at once. Globe artichokes should have all the superfluous shoots taken away, leaving only three to the strong plants and two to the weaker one. Attend to rhubarb also, as directed in previous months, without delay, if not done. Towards the end of the month the seakle may be covered up for blanching. If it is required to force them, a long fresh stable manure should be used; otherwise, any kind of litter, leaves, or sand will do, so long as it excludes the light. It is a good plan to place a large flower-pot over the crowns—a large drain-pipe will answer the same purpose—and cover it with the litter. Earth up celery as it gets fit, always choosing dry weather for doing so. Sow cabbage—early York and St. John's Day are two good sorts to sow now, the E.Y. will be cut as the other comes in to be cut. Turnips may also be sown towards the end of the month; early six weeks is a good sort to sow now; also red American stone. Thin and transplant onions; and plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce in showery or cloudy weather. Lettuce and radish may be sown, chosing a light, well-drained, and warm situation. Keep the soil open between the crops by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Stick peas as they require it.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Hurry on any alterations to the beds, &c., so as to get them finished as soon as possible. Plant out from reserve beds as required. Edgings and hedges—see last month. Finish pruning roses. Plant gladioli largely. Finish the dividing of herbaceous perennials if not already done. Give anemones and ranunculus, also lilliums, that are advancing in growth, a mulching of decomposed cowdung or other manure. Tie up tree carnations &c. Camellias may still be planted; old plants will be much benefitted by a dressing of decomposed manure; and, if dry weather prevails they should have a soaking of water once a week, especially those that are flowering.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in the bush-house at present, except keeping tidy. All plants in pots should be looked to regularly, to keep the drainage clear and see that they are free from worms, and also see that none suffer too much shade.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will apply generally to this. Care should be taken not to fire up too much in the evening and early night; and then allow the fires to go out towards early morning, as it is at this later period that heat is required to keep out the frost. Propagate coleus; and fuchsias may still be put in. Do not give these latter artificial heat—a cold frame is the best place—and if the plants be syringed frequently, and the frame closed early in the afternoon, they will grow strong; and keep free from the pest of fuchsia growers—thrip. Cinerarias, primulus, &c.: See last month. Pelargoniums should now have their final shift, being careful not to over-pot.

AUGUST.

FARM.—Potato planting should be done this month. Where imported seed can be procured it is best to use it. Oats may still be sown during the earlier part of the month. In warm situations a sowing of maize can be made, but if the land is low lying or subject to frosts, it is better to delay until next month. Towards the

end of the month lucerne should be sown. With a thunderstorm or two, August and September planted lucerne often makes a strong stand. Field carrots for stock feed should be sown now. Prepare land for mangels, maize, sorghum, pumpkins, and other summer crops. Plant rye.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Carrots, parsnips, and beet for summer use should be sown this month or early in September; later sowings seldom do any good. Plant out cabbage, but it is too late to do any good with cauliflowers. Lettuce planted out this month are usually the finest of the year. Peas for summer can still be sown, the "American Wonder," "McLean's Little Gem," are good summer peas. In moist years peas can be grown all the year round on the Downs, but the autumn and spring crops are the best. In warm and sheltered situations French beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes may be sparingly sown. Asparagus should be shooting freely now. Empty cabbage and cauliflower beds should be turned over to prepare them for beans and other summer crops. Broad beans should be flowering freely now; when from two feet to two feet six inches high top them, as they seldom form pods unless this is done. If you have any tomato plants ready, plant out, but they require to be covered at night in case of frost. The same may be said of cucumbers Peas should now be flowering; all peas even the dwarfest do better if sticked.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a good month to put lawns in order, rake them heavily, or if large have them harrowed. It is difficult to get proper soil for top dressing lawns; scrub soil if sifted to take the roots out acts very well, but the best of all is soil scraped from the surface of a yard or small paddock that has had a horse or two running in it. Bone meal or Eagle Farm manure are excellent also. Shrubs and trees intended for ornamental or shade purposes should be planted now. The soil heat commences to rise this month and the young plants grow away without any check. See that anemones, ranunculus, and other bulbs as hyacinths, tulips, &c., do not suffer want of water, mulch the beds if not done, as directed last month. Continue to plant gladioli—a succession of flowers of this indispensible bulb may be had for seven or eight months in the year by judicious successive plantings. Plant dahlias after middle of the month, sow hardy annuals, and plant out any that have been kept in reserve for the purpose. Pelargoniums will soon be in flower, and should be tied out to sticks, to prevent being broken by the wind, and to give effect. Tie up carnations &c. Any shrubs, whether evergreen or deciduous, that it is intended yet to shift, should be moved as early as possible, and all alterations should be finished without further delay.

BUSH-HOUSE.—As the worst of the frosts will be over generally by the middle of the month, all frost-bitten and decaying portions of the plants should be removed. Any alterations intended should be effected without delay, and the beds should have a dressing of good compost; made up of virgin loam three, manure two, and sand one. A special manure, manufactured by a Sydney firm, and sold under the name of "Shepherd's Fertilizer," is an excellent substitute for manures (as generally understood) for the above purpose. Apply fresh ashes, if required, for pot-plants to stand on; and a few primulas and cinerarias in flower should be brought in to give the place a brighter appearance. Many of the plants growing in pots, such as foliage begonias, hardy ferns, hydrangeas, &c., will now be the better of re-potting. A strong soil is suitable for the latter, and a light soil for the former.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the first dried off gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias should now be potted, and started in growth. Alocasias and caladiums should also be potted. Be careful not to water either at first; in fact, if the latter are potted in somewhat moist soil, and placed in a somewhat moist heat, they will start better without water for a few days. Re-pot or top-dress any clerodendrons, dipladenas, cissus, &c., that require it, and push them on, train, and tie carefully as they make growth—neglect of this often spoils a plant for the season. Syringe more freely as the days get warmer, and give air more freely, still closing early in the evening. Divide and re-pot foliage begonias. Continue to propagate coleus. Fuchsias and pelargoniums that have had their final shift should be supplied with weak liquid manure as the pots fill with roots. Many ferns will now require re-potting. Seeds of half-hardy and tender annuals should be sown

under glass to raise plants for putting out later on ; and this department will be required in the same connection on account of the vegetable garden to raise melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

FARM. - When potato planting has been delayed, push on and get the work done as early as possible this month. If the weather is showery, finish planting lucerne (see notes last month). Sow maize, sorghum, and allied crops. This and the following months are the best for sowing mangels, for the following reasons :— They grow all the summer ; heat affects them but little if the ground is tilled and there is an ordinary supply of moisture. Mangels planted in September or October are ready for use during the following winter months, the period of the year that succulent food is most required. They grow well on the Downs and yield heavy crops, and all farm animals are fond of them. A top-dressing of say 200lb. salt to the acre should be given to land prepared for mangels. The large mangels shown at our shows every year are useless as feed ; they are too old ; they should be solid and full of sap, not fibre. When from eight to nine months old they should be pulled and if not required for immediate use, the tops twirled off and the roots stacked on dry straw and with a covering of straw laid on top will keep for two or three months, and improve in feeding quality. When sweet potatoes are grown in the field the land should be prepared this month. Get land ready for future maize and sorghum planting.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Melons of all sorts and cucumbers that have been raised under cover should now be planted out, but it is necessary to watch for frosty or windy nights and cover them. Sow melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, marrows, egg plants. Melons are particularly partial to manures containing a large quantity of nitrogen, such as the Meat Preserving Company's preparations, the offal from slaughter yards or any substance containing animal matter. Well rotted sheep dung is also very good ; ordinary farmyard manure suits cucumbers. French beans are now due for planting. "Burpeas" green stringless is a capital variety of dwarf bean. For climbers, the zebra is hard to beat. All beans do well in land that has previously been occupied by the Brassica tribe, and if the land has been well manured for former crop, the beans will not require any, but as soon as they appear above ground keep the hoe going. Keep making small sowings and planting out of cabbages, for if all do not succeed, some will. This is a good month to make a main planting of beet. It is little use planting turnips during the spring or summer months as they are so often attacked by aphis during these periods. Peas, the dwarf sorts can be sown, but to get good crops during the warmer months they require plenty of water. It is little use sowing parsnips now, but the short horn carrot can be sown for succession. Keep the broad beans topped. Where pea beds are gone out of bearing dig in the haulm, as it adds to the fertility of the soil. Get land ready for lima beans (see October notes). Plant Capsicums and chillies, also plant chokos and earth nuts. Lettuce should be thinly planted in drills, thinned out and not transplanted for summer use ; where plenty of mulching is available use it freely as it keeps the ground cool and saves water.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The annuals sown in autumn will now be flowering freely, and if good judgment has been displayed in their selection and arrangement, a gay appearance will be the result. If they have not been properly thinned, it will be better to thin them even now ; and this should be done by cutting them clean out at the root, rather than by pulling them up. Any reserves may be planted out in showery weather. Half-hardy and tender annuals may now be sown in open ground. Continue to plant gladiolus for successional flowering ; tie up the earlier planted ones as they require it. Plant dahlias, and put a stake to each, to prevent their being cut up when hoeing. Hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, &c., must not be allowed to suffer from want of water. These as well as anemones, if in an exposed position, should be sheltered from the midday sun, also from heavy rain. Pelargoniums : See last month. The lower branches of these may be pegged down instead of tying them to sticks, and this will give a better effect. Put sticks to and

tie carnations, picotees, &c., mulching these with decomposed stable manure making their growth, and any requiring pruning should be attended to in that direction, and all the plants should have a little manure forked in around them, or be mulched with manure. Pay strict attention to mowing of lawns, clipping of edgings, and weeding.

Bush-house.—Many plants may now be removed from the frames into the bush-house, and a general re-arrangement will be necessary. Any potting not alluded to, as directed last month, should be done at once; as should also the supplying of ashes for the plants to stand on. Repair any bare places in the roof of the structure, but no climbing plants should be allowed to grow thereon.

Glass Structures.—The repotting of many of the plants will now require to be done, if not done already. Start another lot of gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias; also caladiums. Crotons and dracænas should be freely syringed, and kept in the warmest part of the house to bring out their colours well. Continue to propagate coleus, and pot off those already rooted. Any annuals raised under glass for planting out would be all the better for being potted, and kept close for a day or two, and then hardened off before being put out. Give fuchsias that are showing flower liquid manure, and any of a later batch should have a final re potting. Syringe the plants freely, and fumigate on the appearance of thrip or other insects. Give air more freely as the days get warmer.

OCTOBER.

Farm.—The soil heat should this month be favorable for heavy sowing of maize and all the sorghum crops. It should hardly be necessary to impress upon the farmer that deep cultivation is more profitable than broad cultivation. The smaller and properly worked gives a more certain return than a large surface only half cultivated. A change of seed, say from maize grown on red soil to black soil, or from a cooler climate to a warmer climate, is beneficial. It is a mistake to continue growing year after year from the same original seed, and can only be done where the greatest care is exercised in selecting the finest cobs. Where this is done a strain may be established that will suit the soil and climate. Pumpkins on the Downs do better if planted by themselves. Manures that contain plenty of nitrogen are the best for pumpkins. It also pays with pumpkins when the main shoots are five or six feet long to stop them, for, like most of this tribe they fruit on the laterals. If not sown last month, sow mangels now (see last month's remarks). Sow buckwheat and brown millet. If sweet potato vines can be procured plant now; they prefer new land and are capital feed for stock. The white maltese are the best for table use. Look over reaper and binder mowing machines and see they are all ready to start harvesting cereal crops.

Kitchen Garden.—This is the best month to plant lima beans. This splendid bean is not grown in anything like the quantity that it should be. It is at once the most nutritious and palatable of all vegetables; does exceedingly well on the Downs, of easy cultivation, and a long persistent bearer. The writer has been growing lima beans for the last 28 years and writes from good experience. They will grow in almost any soil, stand any amount of dry weather and continue bearing; are most prolific under irrigation, and almost free from insect pests, the only one being a black aphis which attack the young shoots. An emulsion of soap, tobacco, and kerosene, will destroy these. The tall varieties are the challenge, burpees "king of the garden," and Henderson's, they rank for quality as named. The dwarf are burpees dwarf, and Thorburn's dwarf, the latter is the best. The tall varieties are certainly the best to grow; the rows at least 4ft. 6in. apart, and the beans 6in. to 9in. apart in the rows. They require to be trellised or well staked as soon as they commence to run, and be sure to twine the runner the same direction, as the sun appears to follow. Plenty of manure should be dug in the beds, and bone dust or burnt bones worked in along the rows. Sown in October they commence to bear after Christmas and continue until heavy frosts come in May or June. In planting do not put more than two inches of soil over the seed, and try and plant with the germ downward. Water freely until they are above the ground.

Continue sowings of French beans, cucumbers, melons, marrows, squashes. Tomatoes should be planted out freely now. There are many sorts but all require much the same treatment. Keep the suckers that arise near the foot of the stem pulled off and fasten the main shoots to stakes, or better still, wire netting; stop or punch off the tops when sufficiently grown, this helps to develop more fruit. Look out for the black spot, pick any fruit that shows it and burn them. Keep the hoe and rake going in all the beds to keep the soil open and destroy weeds.

Flower Garden.—The latter part of this month is good time to move violets, if done at this time they make strong plants for next winter's flower, if delayed until March or April, they never flower much in the coming winter. It is almost needless to say the eastern side of house or fence is the proper aspect for violets. Continue to sow half-hardy and tender annuals to take the place of bulbs that have now done flowering. These may be taken up and put into a box with soil to ripen, or laid in the soil in an out-of-the-way place in the border for the same purpose. Particular care should be taken to preserve the names of the different sorts, as it materially assists in their arrangement when planting again in autumn. Plant more dahlias and gladioli, and tie those of the latter coming into flower. Plant out variegated plants propagated under glass for ribbon borders or carpet bedding. There is not so much of this done as there might be where glass is available for propagating the quantity of each required; but, no doubt, a precarious water supply has much to do with the scarcity of this kind of bedding. Camelias should be attended to, as directed last month, if not already done; also beds of pansies, carnations, &c. Roses should now be making a grand display; mulch with decomposed stable manure, and look out for aphis, which are generally troublesome at this time; and syringe the affected parts with some good insecticide. Hot water is a good thing for these, and it is surprising how hot water can be used without injury to the plants—test it and prove it. Mow lawns, and clip edgings frequently.

Bush House.—The principal work here now will be watering and syringing. Any epiphitical ferns growing to the posts or wall must not be neglected. In dry weather they should have a good watering, at least, once a week. If there are climbers growing on the structure—a bad practice as previously remarked—they should be kept thinned out, and not allowed to get too dense in any part. Any plants not repotted should be attended to at once, and, as fuchsias and many other plants can now be brought in from the green-house or frame, there should be nothing wanting to make this one of the chief attractions of the garden. Give flowering fuchsias liquid manure.

Glass Structures.—Particular attention will now be required to shading; lime-whiting the glass on the underside is one of the best methods adopted. Painting the glass is objectionable on account of the difficulty of removing all, or part of it, as required, in autumn or winter. Water should be freely used in the green house, not only in watering and syringing the plants, but on the floor and sides of the house itself. Keep cinerarias and primulas in the lightest position of the house, and as they go out of flower they should be placed in a frame or some out-of-the-way corner to ripen their seed: but previous to their going out of flower, the best should be marked, and seed saved from these only—the rest thrown away. These remarks will also apply to calceolaries, but, if attacked by red-spider, it is better to destroy plants and all at once. Give ornamental foliage, and climbing plants also a light position, and give air freely. Ferns, caladiums, and alocasias should be kept moist and in a shaded position. Pot up another batch of tuberous-rooted begonias, gloxinias, and achimenes, and repot any requiring it into rich light soil; those coming into flower should have liquid manure once a week. Pot on coleus in rich soil. Remove fuchsias to bush-house.

NOVEMBER.

Farm.—Maize sown the previous months should be well advanced, but keep the horse hoe going as long as possible. More planting of maize, pumpkins, and sorghum can be made. As potatoes are ripening, lift them and bag carefully so as to avoid bruising. The farmer should have a busy time now, harvesting wheat,

hay, barley and rye. Prepare land for winter crop of maize. Farm work during November is chiefly harvesting operations. Hill up sweet potatoes.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month being usually hot and dry little can be done in the way of sowing. except the summer beans. Limas can be planted during this month, but planted later on they do poorly. Cucumbers, marrows, and melons are still to be planted. Rock melons ripen far better if the fruit can be shaded from the midday sun. Stop all cucumber and melon vines from running too freely; if pinched backed they form laterals and carry more fruit. In windy positions peg the vines to keep them from being blown about. Where water is plentiful use freely. mulch all you can; spent hops, used tan bark, horse manure well broken up, are all good mulch. Keep tomatoes well tied up. Lettuce and salad crops are at their worst for this and the next two months, but with water, mulching, and attention, they are to be grown, though of not the same quality as in cooler weather. As cucumbers should be in bearing now, so that none are allowed to ripen, pull off all unshapely fruit and water them freely. Cabbage planted out this month have a fight to live, but some years turn out good heads in January and February.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Keeping lawns well cut, pulling up annuals that have finished flowering. Hoeing, raking, watering, trimming hedges, lifting bulbs that want storing away until autumn planting, will occupy the gardener's time this month. Well trimmed hedges, clean walks, and well cut lawns, mark the tasteful gardener. No amount of care bestowed on the flowers will make up for untidy hedges andl awns. Roses should be looked over frequently, and the dead flowers removed; long straggling shoots of noisette and tea-scented roses should be shortened. Syringe, as directed last month, when ever aphis become troublesome. A coating of decomposed manure on the beds will be of great service in keeping up a supply of good blooms. As most of the spring-flowering bulbs will be past flowering they should be taken up and laid in comparatively dry soil to ripen, keeping each sort named and separate. When ripe they should be put into bags with sawdust, and kept till wanted in autumn. Put stakes and tie up lilliums that require it; stake and tie dahlias and gladiolus, and plant out any that are left unplanted of either. Continue to sow and plant out tender annuals. Keep carnations, &c., neatly tied up while flowering, and any that have done flowering may be layered. Lawns and walks should have frequent attention in mowing the one and weeding the other. Rosemary and thyme edgings will require clipping; as will also privet and other evergreen hedges. Three times a year is not too often to clip these to maintain a nice appearance.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Keep hydrangeas well supplied with water, and see that no others suffer. Continue to give fuchsias liquid manure. Repot plants as they require it. Water freely, and syringe freely also. Many of the fuchsias, ast hey go out of flower, may be planted out in the borders.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—If movable shading is used instead of whitening the glass care must be taken that plants are not scalded through a burst of sunshine on partially cloudy days; irreparable damage is often done by such an occurrence. Pelargoniums as they finish flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood, or planted out in the borders Gloxinias, gesnarias, achimenes, &c., showing flower should be supplied with liquid manure once a week at first, and later on twice. Tuberous-rooted begonias, caladiums, and alocacias will also be benefitted by a little weak liquid manure. These should have a plentiful supply of water, and even if caladiums are stood in saucers, and these kept full of water, they will get on all the better for it. They should not be stood in water after repotting until they have nearly filled the pot with roots. Repot or top-dress any crotons or dracænas that require it, and syringe these freely; never allowing the air to be hot and dr, where these plants are placed if it can be avoided, or the result will be ill-health and at tacks of insects.

DECEMBER.

FARM.—The early part of this month should see all the cereal crops in the stack or sack. Maize planting for winter crop is the most important seeding work

this month. Hill up sweet potatoes. Sorghum sown this and the following month comes in handy for late autumn feed, and if the frosts are not very severe will stand in the field until midwinter. The onion crop should be quite ripe now, pull and leave in the sun for a few days. Handle carefully, and do not bag if green or wet. The best plan is to spread out on the barn floor, and when quite cool bag and grade for quality. Pumpkins sown this month often do better than earlier sown crops, as they come into bearing in cooler weather, and in ordinary seasons wetter weather. It may not be generally known that sheep do extremely well on pumpkins, they will scoop out all the inside leaving only the rind.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—For early cauliflowers commence sowing seed about the middle of this month. Shade is not necessary if the soil is well mulched to keep it cool and moist. A small sowing of cabbages can also be made. Sow celery, French beans, cucumbers, though the autumn crop of cucumbers have for some years been a failure in Toowoomba owing to the mildew; sulphur should be sprinkled over the vines on its first appearance. Once well developed there is no cure. Look to the lima beans and fasten up the long runners, and watch for the black aphis which will most likely show this month. If only a single stalk or two are affected, cut them off and burn them. Some of the earlier beds of French beans will have now finished bearing. Dig and well manure in readiness for cauliflower and similar crops. Never, if possible grow the same crop in succession in the same bed. Keep a rotation, say, of cauliflower first, then carrots or beet. Follow with peas, and then turnips or lettuce. Each variety of plant requires a different amount of plant food.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow tender annuals such as cockscombs amarnthus, portulaccas, &c., and thin out previous sowings. Take up at once autumn and winter planted bulbs that have withered, dry them properly, and store them for next year, unless previously done. Propagate the best pansies by cuttings and carnations, pinks, &c., by layers. Some gardeners advise, and also practise cutting the layer on the "under" side when layering, but I have found it a better plan to cut the layer half through on the "upper" side. It can then be bent up without any fear of breaking right off, as it is very apt to do when cut on the under side. It may be as well here to explain that the cutting half through is necessary to insure success in layering; the returning sap being intercepted—or perhaps I should say its return being interrupted, it causes a worty excrescence to form on the semi-detached half, which in a few weeks, emits roots, in the same manner as an ordinary cutting, only that success is more certain under ordinary circumstances. Tie up gladiolus and dahlias. Cuttings of these latter may be struck now if it is desired to propagate any particular sort by that means. Proceed with budding of roses. Clip edgings and hedges, and mow lawns frequently. Hoe and weed before weeds get too large.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Lighten up the beds among growing plants occasionally, as they are apt to become caked with frequent waterings. Water freely, and use the syringe freely also, and see that proper shade is not wanting. Some of the gloxinias, achimenes, and caladiums may be brought here now, and coleus should be largely represented, and present a gay appearance.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will, in a great measure, apply to this, especially in reference to gesnereaceous plants and tuberous-rooted begonias. Some of the achimenes and gloxinias, may be placed in the bush-house, which should also be the home of coleus now. Crotons and dracænas that have become leggy should now be cut down, and cuttings propagated. Do not remove a leaf from croton cuttings when putting them in to strike, as they strike more freely with their leaves on. As soon as the old plants break, they should be repotted, removing as much of the old soil as possible without breaking the ball. Look after mealy-bug and the scale insect, as they are apt to attack cissus, discolor allamandas, stephanotus, &c. Keep these in a free state of growth, and syringe freely. Shade, water, and give air liberally.

Notes for Farm and Garden.

ADVANTAGES OF WINTER DAIRYING.

The following paper, read by Mr. Gebbie before a recent conference at Palmerston, New Zealand, will be found well worthy of careful perusal, the matter submitted being eminently practical, well thought out and exceedingly instructive :—

Since the advent of dairy factories (said Mr. Gebbie, as reported by the "New Zealand Mail") the question of summer and winter milking has often been discussed, and in this paper I purpose giving a few reasons which induced me to practise winter milking on the bush lands of Taranaki. In the former history of dairying in the bush districts it was no easy matter to grow winter feed, and cows were compelled to do the best they could for themselves in the off season on the rank growth of cocksfoot, which had overtaken the eating capabilities of the stock during the spring and summer months. Needless to say, such coarse indigestible fodder quite utterly failed to prove milk-supplying, and the dairyman found it quite as profitable to allow all his cows to go dry as attempt to keep them in milk on such feed.

Nowadays circumstances are quite altered, and practically every dairy farmer provides more or less winter feed for his cows. In Taranaki there is no trouble experienced in growing extra feed for winter use, and by having smaller paddocks and more frequent changes of pasture better milking results are obtainable than were at one time achieved. Under such a system the superabundant growth of spring and summer is more readily consumed, and if due advantage has been taken of such abundance by means of smaller paddocks, &c., no coarse tussocky waste is allowed to accumulate till winter. It will almost invariably appear that the man who takes the most milk off his land is the man who keeps his pastures short and consequently sweet. To attain this end it is of course necessary that extra winter feed should be provided, and the man who does so, and feeds it out to his dry stock naturally asks himself the question as to whether he could not be more profitably employed in carting out such feed to cows in milk instead of to dry ones.

The obligation to grow winter feed is forcing itself upon us more and more as land values increase, and I think we may accept the question without debate that winter feed must necessarily be grown, and having granted this it will be found more profitable to utilise some of such feed at all events for the production of a present milk yield instead of a prospective one. For early feeding nothing is better than cabbage, where soil and climate suit drumhead for early and thousand-headed for late feeding, followed by mangels, carrots or ensilage. I favor cabbages, on account of their being easy to grow where the land has been well worked, drilling the seed in as with turnip sowing, and if the land is in good order and fairly free from weeds, no subsequent hoeing is necessary. One lb. of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart is ample; under first class conditions one-half would suffice. I have found it inadvisable to sow on the first ploughing, but a heavy crop should follow sowing after turnips.

Provided of course that sufficient feed has been grown, it will be found that an increased supply of milk is obtained for the season from early calvers. Although probably such a heavy flow of milk is not obtained at any one period as at a later calving, yet the average maintained is higher for a much longer period. Before growing extra winter feed, I did not require my cows to calve much before the 1st of September, with the result that it was fully New Year before the bulk of them

had calved, to my subsequent loss, for I found that cows calving at midsummer went off in their milk quite as quickly and more in proportion than those calving earlier, and I have not yet found the secret of keeping up the milk yield. This induced me to try different calvings, with the following results:—

Calving in January, 1898, with a daily yield of 26 lb., gave 3497 lb. for the season.

Calving, February, 1898, gave 23 lb. a day, 14½ lb. in May, and after remaining in milk for 10½ months, only gave a total of 3927 lb.

Calving March, 1899, gave 22 lb. a day, 24½ lb. in January, totalling 6909 lb. for 14 months.

Calving April, 1899, gave 25 lb. a day, with 29 lb. in November, and a total of 7358 lb. for 11 months.

Calving May 1900, gave 34 lb. a day, 35 lb. in December, with a total of 8569 lb. for 9 months.

Aborting June, 1899, gave 25lb. a day, 28 lb. in December, totalling 6684 lb. for 9 months.

Calving in June, 1899, gave 25 lb. a day, 27 lb. in December, with a total of 6204 lb. for 8½ months.

Calving in June, 1900, gave 31 lb, a day, 33 lb. in December, with a total of 7271 lb. for 8½ months.

Calving June, 1900, gave 35 lb. a day, 29 lb. in December, with a total of 6874 lb. for 7½ months, a short season being caused through having met with an accident.

Calving June, 1901, gave 32½ lb. a day, 35½ lb. in December, totalling 8636 lb for 9 months.

Calving June, 1901, gave 36½ lb. a day, 38 lb. in December, with a total of 9706 lb. for 10 months.

Calving in July, 1900, gave 8547 lb., giving at the end of a five months' period within 5½ lb. of her maximum yield.

Calving August, 1898, gave 28 lb. a day, with 35½ lb. in December, with a total of 7348 lb. for 9 months.

Calving August, 1900, gave 41 lb. a day, 37 lb. in December, totalling 8381 lb. for 8 months.

Calving August, 1901, gave 45 lb. a day, 50 lb. in November, 48 lb. in December, 45 lb. in February, with a total of 11,491 lb. for 10 months.

Calving September, 1898, gave 33 lb. a day, 34 lb. in January, totalling 6561 lb. for 8½ months.

Calving September, 1899, gave 34½ lb. a day, 36 lb. in December, totalling 6252 lb. for 7 months.

Calving September, 1900, with 32 lb. a day, retained the same yield in December following, after having reached 41 lb in October, giving a total for the season of 8550 lb. for 7½ months.

Calving October, 1896, gave 35½ lb. a day, 33½ lb. in December, totalling 5339 lb. for 7½ months.

Calving October, 1897, gave 39 lb. a day, falling off to 19 lb. in February, with a total of 5186 lb. for 7 months, going dry in April.

Calving on 3rd October, 1899, gave up to end of March 4612 lb.

Calving October, 1901, gave 43 lb. a day, 43½ lb. in January, totalling 7352 lb. for 7 months.

Calving November, 1900, gave 38 lb. a day, 19 lb. in April, totalling 4939 lb. for 7 months.

Calving 12th December, 1897, gave up to end of August 2799 lb., milk falling on 3½ months to half her maximum quantity.

Calving December, 1899, with 29 lb. a day, gave 3736 lb. for season.

From these examples it will be seen that cows calving after 1st November and before the end of April do not yield the same quantity of milk they would otherwise do if calving at different periods, and it will be noticed, too, that cows calving after October do not as a rule remain in milk the full season for nine months.

To keep up the flow of milk during the autumn months seems to me to be impracticable, and I contend that the dairyman would be more profitably employed in

growing feed for early calvers instead of for "strippers." And it will be found also that cows calving in the winter and being well cared for, not only retain their condition better than the late calvers, but keep up their flow of milk for a longer period without the same strain being apparent on their constitution, and during the autumn it will be noticed, too, that the best conditioned, sleekest cows in the yard are almost invariably those which calved early, and an inspection of their registered quantities will show a higher average.

The difference in value between early calves and late calves at weaning time may safely be set down at 10/- per head, and this difference increases as the calves approach the age of one year. Early heifer calves may profitably be put to the bull at 18 months old, coming into profit between 2 and 2½ years old, whereas late heifer calves are not big enough at the right season for service, so that in their case a year's grazing is being sacrificed without any subsequent additional profit accruing through their calving at 3 years old.

The subject of abortion amongst cows has been creating a good deal of interest lately, and here again it would appear advantage lies in having cows in early. Taking August as the earliest month of service advisable, I find the following results from the past seven years' working. The percentage of cows proving in calf served during August was 75 per cent., September 80 per cent., October 65 per cent., November 60 per cent., December 65 per cent., January 56 per cent., February 55 per cent., March 39 per cent., April 25 per cent.

I have found, too, that it is rarely cows return more than once to the bull when served before the hot weather sets in, and it is also found that cows calving when the grass is in full growth, and consequently giving a heavy yield of milk, appear to be more subject to abortion, and I would suggest the cause to be that milking heavily prevents such cows from properly nourishing the foetus, with the result that abortion takes place. It will generally be conceded that heavy milkers are not readily got in calf.

It is seldom that milk fever attacks cows calving early in the season. At that period more succulent food is procurable, and the cow's system is more able to resist fever, and those of us who have experienced cows going down after calving find the trouble very rarely indeed attacking cows in the winter. Amongst my own cows, I have never had any trouble of the sort before spring, for at that period we seem more subject to cold storms than in the winter, and probably the cows are more subject to catch cold when the spring growth of grass appears.

I have endeavored to give a few reasons why advantages lie in winter dairying from the dairyman's point of view and as relates to the production of milk, but there is another aspect which financially affects him, and that is the better realisation of his product by being spread more uniformly over the year. A few years ago it was deemed more profitable to store our autumn output in the colony for home consumption, but our manufacture has increased to such an extent that the advisability of doing so does not now exist, as the demand has not grown in proportion to the supply, and under the altered state of things it would appear better to do away with so much autumn production and devote our energies to provide an early spring supply. Our geographical position enables us to provide for the demands of the English market just at the time which enables us to do so most economically, but our autumn manufacture arrives in Britain too late to give us the full benefit of our position, consequently it has hitherto been deemed best to store until spring prices warrant the product being sold at a profit.

Now surely this must be a left-handed way of doing business. It only means that after all we must wait for a market with an article at the time of sale stigmatised as stored, not fresh, and advantage of this, no doubt, is taken by brokers to effect sales to our subsequent loss. The position then resolves itself into something like this. We have in the first place produced our product at the wrong time of the year, even to the dairyman's point of view; having made it, we have difficulty in disposing of it; consequently we store it and heap charges on it, to make it at time of sale a second-class article, and the production of milk at the wrong time has proved a loss to the dairymen. That loss is still increased by the realisation charges, so that altogether we have got things into rather a bad way. And it may

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be safely computed that the difference in selling price between the earlier shipments and the late ones is fully 10/- per cwt. It will be seen that a considerable loss is entailed by autumn production.

To minimise this loss we should endeavour to make our milking season end as near to the termination of our shipping season as we could profitably do. It would not be profitable, of course, to dry all cows off at that time, because some have not been very long in milk, and a certain local market has to be supplied during the winter months, but still I am certain more profit would ensue if as many cows as is practicable could be brought in to supply our shipping season more particularly. The greatest alteration in our system of dairying would be the more extensive preparations for winter feeding.

Another matter which needs consideration is the extra profit attached to a more uniform supply of skim milk being obtainable. Through having earlier calves opportunity is then offered of having earlier litters of pigs to follow on, which pigs would be ready for bacon purposes before the supply of milk falls in late autumn. Under such practice, one litter of pigs per year would be sufficient, and ought all to be off before the end of the milking season.

This in itself should prove no mean profit, for in general existing circumstances it is almost necessary to carry over a certain amount of store pigs until spring to make bacon of them, and anyone having done so knows what a great amount of work is required. Nothing is cheaper than skim milk for pig feed, and it is sometimes doubted whether it actually pays to carry store pigs over the winter. If skim milk is to be depended upon alone for the fattening of pigs, early dairying is necessary, so that even in the most profitable disposal of skim milk it is necessary to prepare for winter milking. In summing up the advantages or disadvantages of winter dairying, we find, I think, the former to considerably predominate in the increased quantity of milk obtained per season, the more general freedom from abortion, the increased value of early calves, the more profitable use of skim milk, and the higher prices obtainable for earlier shipments of our mannfacture. The only question appearing against it is the extra cost of feeding, but as I have shown it is becoming necessary to provide feed for dry cows in any case, and any extra required for milkers may safely be accounted as being very profitably provided by means of extra returns being forthcoming.

—————o—————

REARING AND FATTENING OF PIGS IN ENGLAND.

(By Sanders Spencer in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.)

That there is an enormous increase in the consumption of bacon, hams, and small pork in this country, could, if necessary, be easily proved by reference to the importation returns. Of bacon there is now imported about 250,000 tons annually; in addition to this, our imports of hams, lard and fresh pork are enormous, and the whole costs the country about £25,000,000 a year, or more than double as much as we paid for the same kinds of imported food as recently as ten years since. It is alleged that our home manufacture of pork products has also increased, owing to the fact that greater attention has been paid to the feeding and the earlier maturity of our home-bred pigs. There is little doubt that a great many pig breeders have given up the wasteful system of keeping their growing pigs as stores for many months, and that others have turned their attention to the production of so-called porker pigs whose dead weight is from 60 to 70 lb. each, and by these means have increased their annual output of pork; yet as one travels the country round it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that very much improvement is still possible and even necessary before anything approaching perfection is arrived at in the quantity and quality of the pigs we produce in these Islands.

I am not inclined to assent to the assertions of those who delight in attempting to prove that our farmers are fearfully neglectful of their golden opportunities in

that they fail to produce the major portion of the pork products which we now import, since I do not think that we could with profit extend our pig breeding to anything approaching the extent necessary to render us independent of imported pork products, but there appears to be little doubt that we might very largely increase our home production of pork with much profit to ourselves and a considerable manurial improvement to our farms. If this last contention be, as I maintain it to be, a sound one, then it behoves those of us who are dependent on the land for a livelihood to seriously consider the best steps to take to free us from that which must be considered a neglect of our opportunities and of our duty.

One of the first considerations of a manufacturer is the quantity and quality of his raw material; so must the pig-keeper whose object is to produce store pigs for sale, or to manufacture pork, carefully study his raw material in the shape of his stock of breeding pigs. On this point again I fear that there is little doubt that there is much room for improvement. Should anyone be dubious as to this, let him pay a visit to the nearest pig market or fair, and carefully examine the pigs of all ages there offered for sale. He will find many, if not a large proportion, of the pigs which cannot have paid the producer, and which cannot possibly be converted into meat of even average quality. The particular deficiencies or failings of the pigs will vary greatly according to the district in which the fair or market is held, but in nearly all parts of the country the common pig will be found to be lacking in early maturity and quality. Ill-formed, gaunt, coarse-boned, badly-nourished store pigs, and boars and sows for breeding purposes, will be found mixed up with a few pigs which are evidently the produce of well-bred parents, and a good many which have had much care bestowed on them after but not before their birth. In no department on the farm does there appear to have been less progress than in the breeding of pigs. This may have arisen from the general neglect of the farm pig, or it may be partially due to the far too frequent want of success which has in times past attended the purchase and use of so-called pedigree pigs bought at shows, or from successful exhibitors whose object has been to gain money and fame rather than to really improve the particular breed of pig which they exhibit; but be the cause what it may, the results are not creditable to those directly concerned, or beneficial to the consumer.

It may be advisable to briefly discuss those particular points in which the ordinary farm pig is deficient, and then to attempt to discover one or more remedies. One of the great checks to the improvement of pigs appears to be the enormous amount of local prejudice as to the colour and type of pig. It is difficult to obtain from those most staunch in the breeding of pigs of a certain colour the slightest approach to a good and sufficient reason for the fancy for that particular colour. The general reply is that pigs of that colour always do best, but when this assertion is closely examined no proof can be given of its correctness, and it usually rests on the alleged fact that their fathers had proved the truth of the assertion, or something of the kind, and that what was good enough for their forbears is good enough for them. Here rests the chief, if not the whole, cause for this persistence in a continuance of the prejudice for or against pigs of particular colors. This fancy is not confined to the producers or pig-breeders, but is greatly shared by the consumers, who are, perhaps, influenced to a very great extent by the local butchers, who naturally wish that their customers should desire to purchase that particular kind of article which can be most cheaply and most readily obtained in the district.

It would be simply a waste of time to attempt to convince persons of this class that the pork from a carcase of a white pig would be exactly similar to that from a black-skinned pig if both were of the same type and character and fed alike. If you so stated you would be met with a simple denial of its possibility; but if you proceeded to ask for a possible cause you would fail to obtain the slightest indication of any. In some districts in the West of England a white pig was, until late years, completely boycotted—exactly why, no one appeared to be able to state—and, so far as I have discovered, the chief cause for this objection to a white-skinned pig has been the fact that the carcase has not so nice an appearance after the hair has been scorched or singed off as the black-skinned pig, the fashion being to scorch off the

hair by fire instead of, as in the midland and northern counties, removing it by scalding. Again, it has been stated that the chief reasons for the white pig's being preferred in the latter counties is that its scalded carcase presents a nicer appearance than does that of a scalded black-skinned pig. We know that in Ireland the bacon-curers prefer their fat pigs to have white skins; and they declare that they are able to produce a more presentable side of bacon from the white than from the black-haired pig. It is also held by many residents in the south-western counties that the pork from a scorched pig is infinitely more palatable than from a scalded pig. Here, again, it is difficult to discover any sufficient reason for the assertion; certainly there may remain a slight flavor of the burning straw or hair, and in this manner more flavor may rest with the scorched carcase; and habit may have rendered this peculiar flavor—if it exists—appreciated in much the same way as the American bacon or hams which have been smeared with the so-called liquid extract of smoke in order to give them a flavor somewhat similar to the salted and dried meats which have been subjected to the fumes of burning or smouldering oak chips or stands. A flavor is thus manufactured which appeals to palates not so delicately constituted as to be able to appreciate the flavor of a choice piece of pork, ham, or bacon in its natural condition.

From the foregoing remarks it will be evident that the choice of a particular breed of pig has in the past been largely affected by anything rather than the points possessed by the pigs of the various improved breeds. It is to be hoped that with the extension of knowledge these fancies will gradually give way.

There are considerable variations in the opinions of pig-keepers as to the points which should be possessed by the boar selected for use in one's herd, or for the use of one's neighbors. One person with a certain amount of experience will declare that he has been most successful when he has used a big-framed, strong-boned, and rather coarse boar, while his friend, perhaps equally experienced, will hold as strongly that a well-built, thick, compact boar of fine bone and quality is the better. My experience, gained during nearly half a century, leads me to uphold the latter view, even when the object is to produce pigs for sale off the sow. The produce of a thick compact boar and a large-framed, good quality sow will always command a higher price than will the produce of the coarser boar, although the latter youngsters may appear to the novice to be the larger pigs. Then, if the object be to breed pigs for fattening on one's own farm, the advantage of using the compact, good quality boar will be enormously increased; the pigs will fatten much more readily indeed, at any period of their existence—and on a considerably smaller quantity of food, while the value per stone of the pork will be decidedly higher. There never was a period when quality of meat was more considered by the consumer, and, of necessity, by the purveyor of meat. This point has not hitherto received so much attention from pig breeders as it deserves, and one might almost include breeders of all kinds of domesticated animals intended for human food. Farmers have been inclined to believe that the consumer will be content with that which is placed before him, provided that it is home produce. This is a mistake; the public care just as little whence comes their daily bread and meat as does the farmer care who manufactures the implements with which he tills his farm. Every careful tradesman takes infinite pains to discover the wants and fancies of the public, and does his best to satisfy those wants, but in too many instances farmers have not adopted this common-sense system, at least with regard to pig-feeding, etc.

In the good old times of the long ago, before the Danes, the Canadians, and indeed, the inhabitants of most countries, applied themselves to furnishing the necessaries and luxuries demanded by the somewhat fanciful and extravagant English public, the latter were compelled to make the best of home farm produce; now, however, the highest prices and the keenest demand, especially in slack markets, fall to those articles which are presented in the best form, and of the size, quality, and character which most nearly meet the wishes of the consuming classes. In other words, to rear pigs with a certainty of success, we must have quality in the parents. The chief object in selecting a boar must, therefore, be to select such an animal as will more probably beget the kind of pig which is most

readily and at the highest price sold to the buyer. If, as nearly every enlightened breeder declares, the boar is to be of a pure breed, there is plenty of choice, both as to size and color, for the purchaser. There is the Berkshire, black in color, with so-called white points, the Large Black, the Tamworth, and the Large and the Middle White Yorkshires. The first and last kinds are generally considered the best for the production of London porker pigs and small pork, whilst the other three varieties are said to be more suitable for bacon curing and for those heavy pigs which are still preferred in the more northern counties of England. As I am considerably interested in the breeding and sale of two of the varieties mentioned, some persons may not look upon me as exactly one whose advice they would seek when selecting a boar; but this I do most earnestly desire to impress upon pig-breeders, that they should have a really good specimen of the particular breed they decide upon. The extra cost will be repaid in a few months if many sows are kept, while the produce will be a continual source of pleasure.

Perhaps there is not so great a divergence in the general opinion as to the type of sow which should be selected. Of course, each particular kind of pure-bred pig has its own sturdy champions; this a phase of the subject which is best left for the present. The question of color may be deserving of some consideration, but the chief and most important thing is to select a brood sow so formed and of such a disposition that a good and thrifty litter from her is almost a certainty, provided that care and attention be bestowed upon her and her young family.

It is difficult to decide which of the many good qualities a sow should possess is the most important. I would place docility and the having had a good mother amongst the urgent necessities in a brood sow. A bad-tempered or nervous sow is bound to be a source of trouble and annoyance, while the litter reared by her will be few in number and of less value per head than the pigs of a litter from a good sow. Bad temper leads to many troubles; amongst these will be found the horrid habit of eating the little pigs, the treading on and injuring the newly-born youngsters, a scarcity of milk or its unhealthiness, occasional injury to the attendant, and frequent damage to the pig-sty; in fact, a bad-tempered yelt ought never to be kept for breeding purposes, as not only is she a nuisance, but her produce are almost sure to inherit the weakness of their dam, which will certainly result in unrest and waste of food when the pigs are being fattened. The buyer of a yelt intended to be brought up for a sow should see the dam; if this be not possible, then purchase the yelt only from some pig-breeder who has the credit of being a good pig-master; the extra cost will be more than repaid in the returns from the first litter of pigs. The young sow chosen should be of good size and quality, light in the forequarters, and have at least twelve teats, evenly placed, and commencing as nearly as possible behind the forelegs. Many sows have teats of varying size, others have so-called blind teats; avoid these, as they will only lead to the starvation and death of the unfortunate piglings which select those teats for their very own. Be certain that the dam was prolific and a good suckler or milker; these qualities are very important and are also hereditary to a great extent. The hair, the skin, and the bone should all be fine as well as the quality of flesh; with these possessions early maturity is surely indicated.

Having purchased such a young yelt as I have endeavored to pourtray, keep it well and give it plenty of exercise until it has attained the age of eight to ten months, and then have it mated with a young pure bred boar bred on similar lines. When the young sow is about half gone with pig she should be fed liberally on good and nutritious food, and allowed her liberty as far as possible. It is always better to have a down-pigging yelt in fresh rather than low condition, since if she be, as she ought to be, a good suckler and prolific, she is certain to become poor ere her pigs are weaned. There is a difference of opinion as to the number of pigs which the young sow should be allowed to rear. Probably the question does not arise so frequently as it should, since so few pig-breeders have paid sufficient attention to the fecundity of their sows, but I have known yelts to produce as many as nineteen youngsters; on occasions such as this a decision has to be arrived at as to how many of the piglings shall be left on the mother. I am inclined to think that it is advisable to leave as many pigs on the young sow as she can, with good food

and attention, rear properly, even if the sow has to be rested for a short time after the pigs are weaned, or the little ones are allowed to continue on the sow for as long a period as three months. It is held by many observant men that the pigs of the subsequent litters which suck those teats which were utilised with the first litter thrive better than those youngsters which take to the previously unused paps. I do not accept this in its entirety, but I have observed several instances where the effect appeared to be as stated.

The length of time during which the little pigs are allowed to remain on the sow varies in different counties, and even districts—the time of the year as well as the age of the dam and the number of youngsters should have an influence. As a rule the pigs should be quite able to take care of themselves when they are eight weeks old, if they have been gradually weaned and have also learned to eat. My system is to give the pigs a small quantity of whole wheat when they are about a month old; the mother is turned out of the sty for an hour or two for exercise and to eat grass in the summer months. The little pigs will very quickly learn to pick up the kernels of wheat, whilst the sow will be none the worse from eating any wheat which the pigs may have left. The sow should be gradually kept away from the pigs a longer time, until at last her milk will have pretty well dried up, and thus trouble with the udder will be avoided.

I have yet to find anything better than so-called hogs-meal—sharps, randans, thirds, etc.—on which to feed the suckling sows and the young and newly-weaned pigs. Sometimes the milk of the sow will be too rich or plentiful; then it is advisable to add say one-eighth of broad bran to her food for a few days; this will have a laxative effect on the sow, and it also appears to reduce the richness of the milk. Occasionally it may be advisable to feed the sow three times a day after she has farrowed four or five weeks and has a large family dependent on her, or she may become too low in condition, or become affected with partial paralysis of the muscles of the back. This will be shown by the inability of the sow to walk comfortably, and in severe cases she will be unable to rise. On such occasions the best course to pursue is to wean the pigs as quickly as possible, to give medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys, to apply some stimulant along the back, and to feed frequently on small quantities of easily digested food. The few cases which have occurred in my own herd have readily responded to treatment of this nature, and have not been injured for breeding purposes.

The question as to the best period of the year for the arrival of the little pigs is of rather a more complicated character than is generally supposed. Although the object of pig breeding is the same all the world over—the realisation of a profit—yet the manner in which this industry can be most profitably carried on varies considerabely; one of the reasons for this is the supply of cheap food at certain periods of the year. For instance, in those districts where cheese or butter-making is one of the chief pursuits of the farmers, the early spring and summer pigs are the more profitable, from the following causes: there is a very large supply at no great cost of separated or skim milk, butter-milk and whey, the price of fat pigs is almost always above the average of the year during the months of August and September, and the cost of fatting the pigs is less than during the cold weather. Dairy farmers and those who breed especially for them should therefore endeavour to have their sows farrow down early in the year. Amongst pig-keepers there exists an objection to early litters on account, they allege, of the cold weather. I am inclined to think that this fear is excessive. For many years it has been my custom to arrange for a considerable number of my sows to farrow in the month of January; this year the number was twenty and the litters averaged a trifle over twelve per litter from both sows and yelts, and I find that, with a little extra care when the pigs are first farrowed, if the cold is severe, the percentage of loss is not at all higher than with February or March litters, whilst there are two very great advantages: the pigs can be fattened out for the best trade, and the next litters will come in July or early August, and have plenty of time to get strong before the cold muggy weather of November arrives. This last month and October should be carefully avoided as months in which the sows farrow. The cold damp days and very long nights appear to be most unsuitable for little pigs. Cold, provided it is dry and the pigs

have sufficient litter, appears to have but comparatively little effect on young pigs. I am aware that some years since a considerable number of pigs were bred in November to furnish a supply of roast sucking pigs for Christmas, but that, like running little pigs on the stubbles to pick up the shelled corn, has almost become a memory of the past in many counties. Some few small farmers, who are able to employ members of their own family to tend the pigs on the stubbles, still imagine that there is a profit in it, but the general opinion now is that the increased value of the pig after its course of shacking is not equal to the expense, whilst a certain loss attends the buying of pigs before harvest and selling them after roaming in the stubbles. The present system of feeding the pigs well from weaning, and fattening them ere they reach nine months old, is not compatible with the old-fashioned store period in the life of a pig.

On the question of the length of time it is profitable to breed from a sow, very divergent views are held. In several of the northern counties a very wasteful system used to be general—that of allowing a large proportion of the sow pigs to have one litter of pigs and then to fatten off the young sows. If such a plan be regularly followed, it is most difficult to improve one's stock of pigs, as it is not always possible to ascertain with any certainty which young sows will mature into the most profitable brood sows, as when all the young sows, good and bad alike, are sacrificed, no improvement in the pigs can easily take place, but a falling off in prolificacy and the milking qualities of the sows is almost certain to be experienced. Only by the continued selection and retention for breeding purposes of the best young sows can one's pig stock be improved. In most counties there would also be the loss in the decreased value of the pork from the young sow which had bred pigs, whilst the flesh from the boar, which on this system is usually castrated and fatted with the sows, would be still less saleable.

The old-fashioned view that the pigs from yelts or young sows are always inferior to those from mature sows, and should never be kept for breeding purposes, is fast becoming very much modified. My experience leads me to believe that equally good boars and sows can be selected from the first as from the subsequent litters of a sow, provided that the sow is of a tribe noted for its early development. Some of my best breeding and exhibition pigs have been the produce of maiden sows.

The question as to whether it be most profitable to purchase young pigs or stores and to grow and fatten them, or to keep one or more sows and sell the produce as weaners, stores, or as fat pigs, must be settled by each pig-keeper in accordance with his varying opportunities. These last are of many kinds. The pig-keeper may be in a district where weanling pigs are in very great demand, as, for instance, where many miners live, or in a district where a considerable amount of butter or cheese is made; in such cases it may prove to be more profitable to sell out the little pigs when they are ready to be weaned, as at no other time will they have paid the breeder better. Then some persons may be able to obtain at little expense a good grass run for their sows, or, if near a town or houses, where extensive establishments are kept up, a considerable quantity of kitchen refuse can be obtained cheaply, all of which will enable the pig-keeper to run his sows on at little expense between each farrowing on food which is not so suitable for young pigs. Less capital is also needed, and the sows need less attention save when the young pigs are about to arrive, and for three or four weeks subsequent to their arrival. On the other hand, breeding sows kept for selling the young pigs as weaners are not of much benefit as manure manufacturers to those who own or occupy land in the form of large garden, allotment, orchard, or farm. For orchards especially it is desirable to fatten pigs so that the resulting manure can be utilised to enrich the soil on which the fruit trees are grown. In Kent and other counties where fruit culture is general, the occupiers are becoming alive to the manurial benefits derivable from the consumption of corn by pigs in the orchards, as not only can the pigs be made to pay well for the food consumed, but the quantity of fruit is greatly increased and the size and quality improved. In particularly drawing attention to the greater use now madeof pigs as improvers in orchards, I do not intend to suggest that great benefits are not derivable by gardeners and allotment holders, and,

indeed, by all those who occupy land, as everyone with experience will admit that the best and most lasting stimulant to vegetable growth is manure made by fatting pigs. Even persons who are not in the habit of keeping pigs readily admit this fact, but they excuse themselves for neglecting so good an opportunity on the ground that pigsties are so offensive. To a very great extent this is mainly due to want of care and cleanliness on the part of the persons in charge. A very simple way of reducing the somewhat strong aroma from the pig-sty is to have the ashes thrown into it each day; its occupants will pick out all the largest cinders and convert them into pork, or they will act as a medicine, and so keep the pigs in better health, whilst the remainder and the dust will absorb the extra moisture and store up the richer portions of the manure. Again, the ashes will, after a sojourn in the pig-sty, prove beneficial to all kinds of soil, especially to gardens having a tenacious or clay soil; this will dig easier, work more readily, and grow better crops after being dressed with ashes from the pig-sty.

In some districts store pigs are run on for several months merely for the purpose of consuming the garden and allotment refuse. The cost of so keeping a pig or two is certainly not great, but the profit in pig-keeping, where well carried on, is generally in proportion to the outlay in labor, or money on foods; besides, the general opinion now favors a quick return. This system appears to be particularly applicable to the breeding and fatting of live stock, especially pigs, since so large a proportion of the food goes merely to the up-keep of the pig; so that if we extend the fatting process or the life-period of the pig to, say, nine months, when by management and care the pig could be made to attain an equal weight, when six months old, we lose at least one-third more of that food which is required merely to keep the pig alive or enable it to exist. This is a very important point, as in the up-keep of the older pig a rather large proportion of the food is utilised.

Again, it has been clearly proved that young growing pigs will utilise considerably more of the ingredients of the food on which they are fed than will older and full-grown pigs. The differences are clearly shown in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," a book in which much practical knowledge is collected. It is there shown that pigs of about 35 lb. weight required 293 lb. of food for 100 lb. gain, whilst pigs of 78 lb., 128 lb., 174 lb., 226 lb., 271 lb., and 320 lb., needed 400 lb., 437 lb., 482 lb., 498 lb., 511 lb., and 535 lb. respectively to make the same increase. As these are the results of 500 carefully-conducted trials, it is impossible to overrate their importance.

The fatting of a pig is thought to be within the power of anyone, provided there be a pig and a sufficiency of suitable food; but even in this apparently simple process a loss or a profit may result from the various methods followed or from the want of any method. In the good old times of some fifty years ago the killing of a pig at a village farm house was quite an event; the huge carcase and the many savoury dishes manufactured from the offal were the admiration of the youthful portion of the small community. At this period, well nigh all the pigs gave up their lives to furnish huge flitches of bacon to adorn the ceilings of farm houses within a radius of a few miles of the sty where they first saw light. This was prior to the many railways and to the introduction of the mild curing system now in vogue, which renders possible the manufacture of bacon all the year round. In the olden times the pigs were obliged to be very fat, or it would not have been possible to eat the heavy-salted bacon which had to be made during four or five months for the whole year's consumption. This also determined to a considerable extent the portion of the year when most of the pigs were fattened. As a rule, the store pigs would be shut up soon after harvest and fed night and morning with as much barley meal as they would eat—no variation of food, and no addition of coal-cinders, earth, roots, being given for some months—the same simple and satisfying fare being given day after day, and continued weeks, if not months, beyond the period when the pig would give anything approaching a fair increase in weight for the food consumed; but this was a matter which did not appear to trouble our forefathers, who simply followed in the footsteps of their predecessors perhaps for generations on the same farm or on the same estate.

Railways, the mild-curing system, the American hog-raisers, and the vastly more luxurious tastes and habits of the people in the British Isles have changed or are changing all this. We now feed or should feed our pigs all the year round, and from their birth, the early maturing properties of our pigs are being slowly, mayhap too slowly, improved. We study our markets, in which the buyers now require quite a different style and size of fat pig from that of fifty years ago, and we are becoming alive to the fact that a variety of food is even beneficial to a pig. Many pig-feeders have so advanced that they believe in feeding the fatting pigs three times a day, and actually save the natural heat of the fatting pig by pouring a little hot water on the food during very cold weather, and this at a tithe of the expense which it would cause if the fatting pig had to raise the temperature of the food so that the digestive organs could perform their duties. How frequently in times gone by, if not even now, in some farms and piggeries not up to date, are the poor pigs seen to be shaking and huddling together after having eaten a breakfast of half-frozen mixed food which is supposed to be given to them to convert into meat? Little thought is given to the large proportion of the heat and flesh-forming properties of the food which is needed to render it fit to be converted into pork. Experiments have been carried out in the States which clearly proved that in very cold weather the whole of the sustenance in the cold food was required to warm up the food and to furnish warmth, &c., to enable the pig to live without adding an ounce to its weight. Surely heat can be much more cheaply furnished by the consumption of a small quantity of coal than by causing the pig to burn up its natural heat or fat in making its food fit to perform its duties. It is these little things or small neglects which so frequently cause the fatting and keeping of pigs to be less profitable than would be the case were thought, care, and attention given to the simple task of hog-raising and fatting.

For some years the price of wheat has been so low in proportion to the value of barley and other pig-food that many farmers have fed a large portion of their growth of wheat to their stock; and, so far as can be learned, no farm animal has given a better, or as good, a return for the wheat consumed than has the despised pig. With a great many people the idea of feeding swine on the food of men was distasteful, but sentiment eventually gave way to common-sense, and attempts were made to prove whether or not there was any foundation for the belief that pork made from wheat would be of inferior quality to that made from some other cereals. Experiments were carefully carried out in the United States which clearly proved that the consumption of wheat in the manufacture of pork was a success in every way—a good return was obtained both in the quantity and quality of pork.

This knowledge has been of immense advantage to our American cousins during the last season, and they have largely adopted the plan of giving at least a portion of wheat to the pigs with their hitherto staple food—maize. The very serious shortage of maize from the 1901 harvest has been tided over with comparative ease by the use of wheat, and so successful has the mixture of maize and wheat proved for pig feeding, that probably many American hog-raisers will continue the plan of mixing the food for their pigs, since the quality of meat is improved, and the losses from broken legs in transit on the cars to the large centres, such as Chicago, are considerably less. Indeed, it is now frankly admitted by pig-feeders in America that the low price of wheat and the scarcity of maize have proved to them a great blessing in disguise. One other step they will have to take ere their pork and bacon takes a high place on the English market; they will have to alter the form and quality of their pigs. Fashion and the desire to produce a very fat pig, or, in other words, a prize-winning and a lard-pig, have together simply ruined the majority of the pigs on the American continent for producing a side of high-class bacon such as would realise the highest price on the English markets. The change is sure to come, and one of the levers will be the demand on the part of the American consumers for such bacon as they can eat, since the well-to-do and middle classes have become as fond of mild-cured bacon and hams as have the same and even lower classes in this country. The hog-raisers on the other side will very readily alter their system as soon as it becomes evident that there is profit in it. Of course, a few of the monied men and fanciers may still

persist in breeding and exhibiting the lard-hog, and there may still be found judges who are interested in, and who will continue to award the prizes to, the obese animals, whose only excuse for their existence is that they can win prizes and honors for their millionaire owners. But most probably we are about to see a great change in the type and character of the fat hog, generally produced in the States. Experiments have been carried out which clearly prove that the so-called bacon-hog, i.e,, the Large White Yorkshire hog, will not only produce an equal but a greater quantity of live weight increase on a given quantity of food ; and, further, that the proportion of dead to live weight is greater than with the lard hog similarly fed. Then, as to the value of the meat per lb., the advantage also rests with the so-called bacon pig. If all these advantages are totalled, it has been proved that 5 per cent. is saved by feeding the bacon-hog as compared with the thick, short, blocky lard pig, or as much as will frequently make all the difference between a profit and a loss on the fatting of a lot of pigs when pork is low in price.

It cannot be too forcibly nor too frequently pointed out to pig-keepers that more attention should be paid to the type of pig which they breed and fatten. I well remember the remark of an old customer of mine, that so long as he kept really good pigs only, he could make pork at a profit, but that the fatting of bad-bred pigs almost always resulted in a loss—if not of money, of temper. There is little doubt that both pleasure and profit can always be obtained in the breeding and feeding of good pigs.

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MODERN CHICKEN REARING.

(By Edward Brown, F.L.S.)

When writing in the Live Stock Journal Almanac of 1898 on "Egg Production and Consumption," I ended that contribution as follows:—"In conclusion, it may be stated that I believe we are on the eve of greater developments in poultry-keeping than we have contemplated before, but we must be prepared to experimentalise in directions which have hitherto seemed closed, and to try once more methods which may not have proved successful." These words, written six years ago, have been more than justified, and it is not too much to say that the developments in connection with the poultry industry which have marked the period named have been greater than in any previous decade. Up to that time, although the progress made was very considerable, it was to a large extent upon old lines, but since then fresh directions have been opened out, and we are now in the full tide of advance, which, whilst it may give considerable cause for anxiety, and may be marked by many checks, promises the solution of problems which have been very difficult indeed, even to contemplate.

One of the most striking developments is in connection with the rearing of chickens, which is now being carried out upon a much larger scale than before. Whilst to some extent this development is due to the enterprise, and perhaps lack of experience, of American breeders, there have been those in Britain who have been quietly increasing their scope and changing their methods. Many circumstances have contributed to this great change. With increased experience we have gained wider ideas, and the bringing into the pursuit of those who in other branches had been accustomed to handle things upon a large scale, and were backed with a fair amount of capital, has had considerable influence. But other circumstances have been at work. Our knowledge has greatly ripened with added experience, and many difficulties which presented themselves previously have, to a large extent at any rate, passed away. Without the introduction of the incubator and the brooder it would have been impossible for the industry to extend in the directions which are now evident. When we see, however, in a number of places hatching capacity for from 2000 to 7000 eggs at one time, it will be evident that the scale of operations has been enormously enlarged. Under the old method of hatching by means of hens, especially in view of the comparatively small number of broody hens

available at certain seasons of the year, it will be apparent to everyone that such developments as we have now to record would have been impossible. To take a modest-sized place where there are 2000 eggs in process of hatching at one time, this would have required at least 150 hens, and everyone knows that such a number would be practically unobtainable, say, in the months of December and January. We therefore owe much to those who have brought their skill and scientific knowledge to bear in the perfection of incubators, for without these machines operations must have been upon a very much more limited scale.

A further development which deserves mention is in the enormous growth of the system of hatching chickens for sale when a day or two old. Scores of thousands of these birds have been disposed of during the past year, and the trade is rapidly growing. Farmers and others who do not either pay sufficient attention to their stock to secure early eggs for hatching, or who do not wish to go the expense and trouble of working incubators, can be supplied with chickens just hatched, and they now find small difficulty in rearing them successfully.

Although present developments are only possible by a large increase in the number of incubators used, it would be a mistake to abandon altogether the natural system of hatching and of rearing. One of the necessities of the time in respect to egg production is the wider distribution of what may be termed the general-purpose races of poultry, that is, those which are naturally the better winter layers, and it is desirable to maintain in the greater number of our fowls the sitting instinct. Moreover, I believe that for the production of breeding stock we shall obtain more satisfactory results, and maintain the stamina of our races to a greater extent, if we hatch and rear, a portion, at any rate, under natural methods. Such birds as are intended to be used either for early killing or simply as laying stock, without special production as breeders, can be hatched very largely in incubators, but the point that we ought to keep ever before us is to utilise the two systems—that is, use hens whenever they become broody for the purpose of hatching and rearing, and make up for their deficiencies by the artificial system. We cannot do without either, and personally I should strongly deprecate any attempt in that direction. However, when we commence to hatch upon a large scale, whether by hens or incubators, it is essential that we should modify our arrangements accordingly. What would answer under the old system—that is, setting the hens in an unused building—would be altogether out of place where operations are upon a much larger scale. Under these circumstances the better plan is to devote some building to the purpose of a hatching-house, where a considerable number of broody hens can be accommodated, and where they can be kept under absolute control. A house 20ft. by 15ft. will comfortably accommodate fifty or sixty sitting hens, as the boxes can be placed in tiers. Such a hatching shed would be invaluable, especially during unfavorable weather, as the birds would be kept much more comfortable than if in open buildings. Where this system is adopted, however, it is essential that there shall be a systematic method of feeding the birds. It is well known that, as a rule, during the sitting period hens are often awkward to deal with, and very prone to fight among themselves. If they were allowed out for feeding singly it would take too long to attend to them, but by the provision of, say, half-a-dozen feeding-cages under a lean-to outside, the whole thing is greatly simplified; the birds are placed in these cages in rotation, allowed to remain there twenty minutes or half-an-hour for feeding, and during this time if the floor of the cages is covered with dry ashes they dust themselves; then they are returned to their respective nests, and other hens occupy their places. Under this method we have all the advantages of the natural system of hatching with the very minimum of labor involved. Those who have taken up poultry-keeping upon a large scale find that incubators are an absolute necessity for the accomplishment of their purpose, and at periods of the year when returns will be greatest. At first these valuable machines were in the hands of small poultry-keepers, and when anyone had two or three machines they were thought to be working upon a fairly large scale. That, however, is entirely altered. I have been at one establishment where they had sixty-five incubators at work at the same time, but with the greater capacity of some of the machines now upon the market, although the actual number of incu-

bators may not be so great, the number of eggs at several other establishmenes is very large indeed. Under the old system of one or two machines it was possible to accommodate these in a cellar or in a room within the house, but that is no longer the case, and large and well-equipped incubator houses are a necessity. The incubator house at the College Poultry Farm, Theale, is by no means the largest in the country, but it accommodates thirteen machines. In America, by reason of the very severe winters, as a rule the incubator houses are built partially underground, for it is well-known that a cellar in winter is warmer than a building above ground. But in this country such an arrangement is absolutely needless. If the incubator house is well built, with thick or double walls, and a substantial roof, success is achieved equal to what would be the case if it were put underground. Of course, the expense of excavation is saved, whilst wood may be used almost entirely as the material for building. The great point in these incubator houses is to minimise the extremes of temperature, prevent the rapid rise and fall in atmosphere to which we are subject, and that there shall be a thorough system of ventilation. The latter is of the greatest importance. It is better that the air shall enter below the level of the machines, so that the eggs within may be supplied with air uncontaminated by the fumes from the lamps. If the air within the incubator shed is not frequently renewed and kept perfectly pure, the results in hatching will be very seriously affected. It is always better, whenever this can be arranged, that there shall be a separate compartment where stores may be kept and the lamps cleaned, so as to avoid any danger of spilling oil, or contaminating the atmosphere where the incubators are placed. I venture to think that in the direction of incubator houses there will be very considerable developments in the future, and up and down the country there are several places where a considerable amount of capital has been invested in buildings of this kind. It is satisfactory to know that on the whole the results have been quite equal to expectations.

When incubators were first introduced, it was a common thing for people to say that it was an easy matter to hatch chickens by artificial means, but the difficulty was in rearing them, and there was no question that that statement was to a large extent true. Great has been the improvement in brooders, and through stern lessons we have now come to a much better knowledge of the principles involved in the rearing of the young birds. In work of this kind, it is not only what we learn, but but what we unlearn, that help us. Here again, experience has shown that it is possible to accomplish what at one time seemed altogether out of reach. During the greater part of the year the best methods of using brooders is to scatter them about the fields, so that only a limited number are accommodated in one place. But it has been shown that for early rearing, and in order to simplify the labor of attention, a different plan should be adopted. There is now coming into vogue a system of rearing upon a large scale. In one of the largest brooder houses in America there is a long brooder heated by means of pipes, and divided into sections. Each compartment holds about 100 chickens, and they are divided off by low partitions. In Britain the same system is being carried out successfully, and at the present moment the question for consideration is not whether it can be made a success, but how far can it be extended. It will be realised that in a house of this kind the risks are very much greater than where separate brooders are used, although the advantages in saving of labor are very great. The prime necessities are plenty of light and abundance of fresh air in order that the birds may be as happy and contented as possible. I do not contend for one moment that chickens produced in this way and upon such a wholesale scale are as hardy as breeding stock or layers as those hatched under more natural conditions. It is found in experience that—whilst, of course, the risks from inattention or neglect of principles involved and lack of system in management will result in enormous loss—where the plan is carried out systematically and with care the mortality is very little, if any, greater than under the natural conditions, but it must be clearly understood that absolute cleanliness, care in feeding, and systematic management are essential to its success. Not only has there been a reconsideration of the general system of rearing chickens in the directions already indicated, but during the last year or two experience has led us to realise that we must modify our method of feeding to some

extent. One case will indicate what is meant. Most chicken raisers, especially those who have been conducting operations upon a large scale and have raised by means of brooders, have lost considerably, where the conditions in the early periods of the year are damp, from a form of bowel trouble. For a long time this absolutely baffled us, and it was difficult to understand the cause. Whatever the form of feeding adopted the results were pretty much the same, and in some cases the loss was very serious indeed. I have known people say that they could not rear successfully more than 30 or 40 per cent. of the chickens hatched, which, of course, was very disheartening and unsatisfactory. This, however, has been greatly changed by what is known as the dry system of feeding. The virtue of this, however, does not appear to be in the food altogether, but rather in compelling the birds to work for their living. Either when large brooder-houses are employed, or even in certain forms of brooders which are fitted with floored runs, these are well littered cut with cut chaff, and certain grains and seeds are scattered amongst the chaff. The consequence is that all day long the birds are scratching about, seeking for these grains. They are fed from the first in the manner described, and need no teaching to know how to eat. Adoption of this plan has, in many cases, practically changed the whole future of chicken-rearing, and the loss is reduced to a minimum. I believe that the virtue of the system is entirely due to the exercise which the birds thus obtain. Every organ of the body is strengthened; they are kept warmer by the natural circulation of the blood instead of extraneous heat; and they are thus enabled to resist changes of temperature which would be fatal to birds reared under the old system. We have found, however, that the best results were secured by a combination of the dry and moist systems of feeding. Our experience has been that, at the end of about three weeks, if they were fed upon dry food only, the chicks began to look rather lanky and to lose vigour. This result has been entirely avoided by commencing at the end of a fortnight to feed once or twice a day upon highly-nutritious soft foods, such as Spratts' meal and oatmeal. The suggestion is that, at the period named, when the growth of the body is very rapid, these foods, being more easily assimilated than the grains, counteract the tendency just referred to. It has been further suggested that birds fed entirely upon the dry system do not fatten nearly so well as those which have had a proportion of soft food, due to the fact that the crop in the former is not sufficiently expanded, and that the birds will not stand the cramming system. It will be seen, therefore, that for various reasons the greatest amount of success is achieved by a compromise between the two extremes, and whilst for the first ten days or a fortnight the dry system of feeding yields the best results, after that period there should be a proportion of moist food, gradually increasing this if it is intended that the birds shall be fatted. We have too much in times gone by coddled our birds, taking away all incentive to exercise, and the result has been in many cases disastrous. Our object should be to feed so as to supply the elements they require; but, in order to keep them in health, make the chickens do as much of the work as they possibly can. In this way we adapt Nature's teaching to modern requirements. It may be here stated that birds which are fed upon the dry system must have plenty of vegetables and an abundance of fresh water. The method of rearing chickens under the new system opens out a vast field for enterprise to those who take up this work as a business. What has been accomplished in other directions appears to be capable of yielding the same results in poultry. There are many examples throughout the country of success when business principles are adopted in connection with poultry-keeping, and where hygienic conditions are kept constantly in view. With the combination of capital for the basal expenditure, of knowledge as already gained, and of determination and perseverance, it would appear that the future holds in store for poultry-keepers opportunities undreamt of in days gone by.

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MODERN PIG BREEDING.

Mr. W. J. Madden, writing upon modern changes in connection with pig breeding in England and referring to the new demand which has sprung up for leaner

pork and bacon, shows that the British farmer is awakening to the need of adopting the lines of their successful rivals in Denmark and Canada. In the "Live Stock Journal" Mr. Madden says that the larger breeds of to-day are far different to the larger breeds of a few years ago. The features of coarseness have disappeared. Instead of it being necessary for them to attain maturity before they could be fattened, they can be made up at practically any period of their life. In this way the larger, more quickly growing breeds can be killed to meet the modern demand for small joints with delicate flavor at any age according to market demand. If left to become bacon pigs they show a good size with fat and lean in proper proportion.

There is no doubt that the larger breeds now belong distinctly to the profitable side of pig keeping. In the endeavor to attain to earlier maturity breeders must be careful how they do it. There is no doubt that in the aim to secure the outward features of quality, great injury has been done to many strains of the Berkshire, and the repute of the whole breed has suffered in consequence. The fault was in bringing in the small breeds with their fine features, instead of maintaining and improving the animals by judicious mating and selection. The large breeds, such as the large white and the large black, make excellent farmers' pigs, and to them, in the present condition of the trade, we look for the greatest profit. They can be run as seavenging stores before being fattened, or can be brought to early maturity.

In respect to the estimate that the West of England bacon curers place on the size of pigs for curing purposes, we may quote the method by which they estimate the value of the pigs sent to them by farmers. This forms the basis upon which they actually pay.

Weight.	Thickness of Fat in any part of the Back.	Price.
1. 8 score 10lb. to 9 score 10lb.	Not exceeding 2¼ inches	Top price according to trade
2. Under 10 score 10lb.	Not exceeding 2½ inches	6d ℔ score less than top price
3. Under 11 score 10lb.	Not exceeding 2¾ inches	9d ℔ score less than 2nd price
4. Under 12 score	Not exceeding 3 inches	9d ℔ score less than 3rd price

Pigs exceeding these limits, and soft or otherwise inferior, are paid for accordingly at lower prices.

When one recalls the fearful sides of bacon that were common 20 or 30 year ago, with several inches of fat and practically no lean, the fat coarse and blubbery, one realises better how great has been the improvement in the quality of pigs. Yet those fat sides, which the laborers will not eat nowadays, were then the pride of many a farm kitchen.

It is only by raising pork of fine quality that the pupular taste can be met, and it is here that we yet have a pull over the American raiser. Quite recently we were told by an Englishman who has been in America nearly 30 years, that one of the greatest treats he had had on coming back to the old country was the delicately flavored bacon. He had imagined that America was the hub of the pork world, but he had only eaten their bacon when he was obliged to. The method of mild curing was new since he had left this country, and he had not realised until his return how delicious bacon could be. We require to keep this place, and careful breeding and feeding are the first essentials to it.

There is no doubt that the factory system has been remunerative to the curers and distinctly advantageous to the pig raiser. By working on systematic lines a uniform quality and flavor is attained, and a steady demand ensured. There are so many economies in the factory system that the pigs have a greater value than when killed singly, and are therefore more profitable to the farmer.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CHARACTER OF BUTTER-FAT.

(By T. E. Thorpe in the "Journal of the English Board of Agriculture.)

Butter-fat, which belongs to the class of compounds known as glycerides—that is, combinations of glycerin with certain acids—is, like many other products of animal metabolism, a substance of varying composition, and the nature and relative proportions of its constituent glycerides are effected by a number of causes. Thus they are dependent upon the idiosyncracy of the cow, the changing conditions of its existence, the nature and amount of its food, the period of lactation, &c., &c. As is well known, the nervous organisation of the animal has also an important influence on the milk secretion, but to what extent it affects the proportion or character of the glycerides in the milk-fat is not definitely made out. In fact, the precise influence of all these agencies on the chemical composition of butter has been very imperfectly studied, mainly by reason of the tedious and imperfect nature of the analytical processes which are used to isolate and determine the nature and amount of the constituent glycerides. It has, however, been established that the proportion of olein is greatest in the early period of lactation. In some cases it may amount to as much as half the weight of the fat. After a certain period the palmatin and stearin increase, the amount of olein falling to less than half its maximum quantity. These changes are apparently associated with the variation in the size of the fat globules which occurs during the lactation period. As the globules decrease in size the proportion of olien also decreases, and the fat becomes harder and of higher melting-point.

During the last five-and-twenty years a considerable body of analytical evidence has been accumulated concerning the influence of these factors of change upon certain physical and chemical characteristics of butter-fat, from which a limited number of important deductions are possible. This evidence has been accumulated concurrently with the rise and development of the margarine industry, and largely in consequence of it.

The fat of margarine mainly consists of glycerides of stearic, palmatic, myristic, &c, acids, and is distinguished from the fat of butter by the absence or practica absence of acids of relatively low molecular weight.

The amount of iodine absorbed, calculated as a percentage on the fat, is generally referred to as the "iodine number" or the "Hubl number" of the fat.

Other points of contrast depending upon differences in the chemical composition of the two fats are found in their different deportment with certain solvents. Thus, if equal weights of butter fat and margarine fat, to be separately dissolved in similar volumes of hot acetic acid, and then allowed to cool, the glycerides of margarine begin to crystallise out, and render the liquid turbid, at a considerably higher temperature than do those of butter. This test with acetic acid is known as the "Valenta" test, after its discoverer. A somewhat similar experiment, in which alcohol is used as the solvent, is known as "Crismer's test," and the temperature of turbidity as the "Crismer number." Moreover, different quantities of heat are evolved by the two fats when, under like conditions their glycerides are chemically decomposed by treatment with strong sulphuric acid.

These differences in the chemical composition of butter-fat and margarine are accompanied by certain differences in physical properties of which advantage may be taken by the analyst. Thus butter-fat has almost invariably a higher relative density than any of the fats which are likely to be used to adulterate it. Its refractive index also is lower than that of any probable adulterants. This latter constant, as measured by the optical instrument generally used, is known as the "Zeiss number." As a rule, the lower the proportion of volatile acids in butter fat, the higher is the Zeiss number. Its value for normal butter-fat at 45deg. C. ranges from about 38 to 43 divisions on the graduated scale attached to the instrument.

Founded upon the foregoing facts, various analytical processes have been devised in order to discriminate between butter and margarine, or between genuine

butter and mixtures of butter and margarine. The following is a summary of the essential features of the methods, some or all of which are usually followed by the analyst in his examination of samples of butter:—

(1) Determination of Soluble and Insoluble Acids.—In this process a small quantity of butter fat, separated from water and curd, is saponified by heating with an alcoholic solution of potash. By this treatment the fatty acids of the glycerides are liberated from their combination with the glycerin, and combine with the alkali to form a soap. From this soap, dissolved in hot water, they are set free by the addition of sulphuric acid, and on cooling the mixture, the "insoluble fatty acids" are obtained as a solid cake upon the surface of the liquid, whilst in the latter the "soluble fatty acids" remain dissolved. The insoluble acids are separated from the liquid by filtration, washed with water to remove adherent soluble acids, dried, and weighed. The quantity of insoluble acids thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the butter-fat, is usually referred to as the "Hehner value" of the butter, and in normal samples may range from about 86½ to 89. In margarine the value is about 95.

The soluble acids are contained in the liquid which has been filtered from the cake of insoluble acids. In order to ascertain their amount this acid liquid is neutralised with a standard solution of alkali, of which the volume required is carefully noted. The quantity of standard alkali used, after being corrected for the known amount of potash and sulphuric acid employed in the earlier stages of the experiment, is a measure of the soluble acids in the liquid, and the weight of these acids can be at once calculated from the result obtained. As a rule the soluble acids are from about 4½ to 7 per cent. of the butter-fat, whereas in margarine the figures are much lower, and usually less than 1 per cent.

(2) Volatile Fatty Acids.—In determining the amount of these acids the butter-fat is first saponified and treated with sulphuric acid, as already described for the insoluble acids. Mixed with water in a flask, the free fatty acids thus obtained are distilled, and the volatile members are in this way separated from the "fixed" or non-volatile acids. They are collected, together with the condensed steam, in a receiver, filtered from such small quantities of insoluble acids as may have also distilled over, and the amount of the dissolved volatile acids is then determined by neutralising the acid liquid with standard alkali.

This process, in one modification or another, is variously known as the Reichert, the Reichert-Meissl, or the Reichert-Wollny method of determining the amount of volatile acids in fats.

Before, however, any valid inference as to the amount of admixed margarine can be drawn from data obtained by the foregoing methods, it is necessary to have precise information as to the differences in these respects which genuine butter is liable to exhibit under the varying conditions in which it is produced. As the result of applying these tests to butter produced under known conditions, it has been found that butter-fat, derived from cows nearing the end of their lactation period, is invariably poor in acids of low molecular weight—that is, in volatile acids. Hence the butter obtained at such periods gives low Reichert-Wollny figures.

This was first clearly indicated by the late Professor L. F. Nilson, of Stockholm, who some years ago ("Zeitshrift fur Analytische Chemie," vol. 28) published the results of the analyses of over 800 samples of butter, obtained from the milk yielded by a herd of 15 cows. He found—

1. That in the fat of colostrum the proportion of votatile acids is very low.
2. That the amount of these acids then rapidly increases, and reaches a maximum in from five to seven days after the cows have calved.
3. That the volatile acids then gradually diminish until the close of the lactation period; although even at the end of this period the figure shown was rarely less than 26. The lowest value obtained was 25.

It has also been observed that cows exposed to cold, wet, or inclement weather give butter containing a relatively small proportion of butyric acid and its near homologues. Scanty pasture, too, is conducive to a lowering of the amounts of the volatile acids.

The joint effect of these influences is well illustrated in the character of a certain amount of Dutch butter produced during the autumn—say from the latter part of September to the early part of November. At this time of the year the cows over a great part of Holland are, as a rule, nearing the end of their lactation period, the weather is usually unsettled, the nights cold, and the pasturage scanty. The milk-fat produced under such conditions is frequently so low in volatile acids as to give rise to the supposition that the butter has been mixed with margarine. After the cows are stabled, and in receipt of their usual winter food, the the butter-fat quickly re-acquires its normal complement of the characteristic fatty acids of butter.

These results were confirmed by a Commission appointed In 1899, at the instance of the French Minister of Agriculture. Their conclusions are as follows ("Bulletin du Ministe're de l'Agriculture," 1901, p. 327) :—

1. Certain Dutch butters, during the months of October and November, show a composition sensibly different from that of French butters, and approaching that of butters adulterated with margarine.

2. This occurs only at one well-defined period of the year, for about 2½ months (September 15th to the end of November).

3. It would be wrong to generalise this fact, as certain interested persons have a tendency to do, and to extend it to the whole butter produce of the Netherlands; in this country, indeed, even at this particular period of the year, there are a large number of butters having a normal composition.

4. The lowering of the content of volatile acids in certain butters is due to the defective conditions under which the cows at grass are living; at a time when they are subjected to cold and damp they are also receiving insufficient nourishment.

Taking into consideration the whole of our observations, it is clear that Dutch butters might have, all the year round, a normal composition if the herds were stabled at the first approach of cold, and thus sheltered from inclemencies of the weather, and fed in a more suitable manner.

5. The defective conditions under which the cows are living at the time when they furnish butters poor in volatile acids, gives us the right to consider these products as "abnormal."

Indeed, if the chemical expert, confronted with a butter poor in volatile acids, of Dutch origin, and manufactured during the months in question, cannot conscientiously state that this product has been adulterated with margarine, it is, on the other hand his duty to declare that it is an "abnormal butter." In fact, on comparing it with the butters of our own country, he has the right to affirm that in France this butter is not a marketable product.

It follows from what has been stated that if the Dutch farmers could be induced to stable their cows at the first approach of winter and provide them with a more plentiful supply of nourishment than they are able to obtain from the meadows in the late autumn, their butter would tend to have the same uniformity of character that distinguishes the product of their chief competitors in the English market.

Some interesting particulars relative to this question have besn furnished me by the late Dr. Werenskiold, of the State Laboratory, Christiania. He forwarded the details of the analyses of a considerable number of samples of butter taken from the churns of various factories in Norway by the Government inspectors; and with these details are supplied certain facts respecting the stabling and feeding of the herds which produced the milk used by the factories in question. It may be mentioned that a number of Norwegian samples, stated to be the same butter as many of those referred to by Dr. Werenskiold, have been examined in the Government Laboratory, London, and that this department has substantially confirmed the analytical figures obtained in Norway.

First come two series of samples, one taken in the winter and the other in the early spring, which presumably though this is not expressly stated—represent the

normal composition of the butter when the cows are properly stabled and fed. For the present purpose the results may be thus summarised:—

No. of Samples.	Date of Sampling.	Reichert-Wollny Figures.			Zeiss Number.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
18	15th Nov. to 23rd Dec. 1898.	26.8	34.7	30.4	38.8	39.9	39.3
8	22nd April to 3rd May, 1899.	29.8	31.9	31.2	39.2	41.0	39.9

Bearing in mind that the Reichert-Wollny value for butter of normal composition lies generally between 24 and 32, whilst the Zeiss number may vary from about 43 to 38, it will be seen that the figures indicate that the butters are normal samples in all cases.

The next series of samples deals with a little later period, extending up to the end of May. Dr. Werenskiold's remarks relative to one of the farms may be quoted as fairly typical of the particulars furnished for eleven out of the twelve samples referred to:—

"The spring came very late this year, so the fodder has run short, and the cows have been underfed; their condition is not good, but their health is all right. They had to be turned on pasture already from the middle of May or a little later; on the 24th May most of them were on pasture. It is reported to me on the 24th and the 31st that the weather had been cool and wet during the last three days before the samples had been taken."

No. of Samples.	Date of Sampling.	Reichert-Wollny Figures.			Zeiss Number.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
12	5th May to 31st May, 1899.	22.5	31 5	26.9	39.9	43.2	41.9
Some Individual Samples ..		22.5				43.2	
		23.8				42.8	
		24.1				42.9	

Comparing these results with those for the first two series, it will be seen that coincidence with the under-feeding the average proportion of volatile acids has decreased, as is shown by the lower Reichert-Wollny number; and, further, that some of the individual specimens now give for this number a value below the lowest limit (24) which has been mentioned as corresponding to normal butter. Meanwhile the refractive index of the fat has become higher, so that the Zeiss number in one instance slightly exceeds, and in two other cases is practically coincident with, the value (43) which has been mentioned as the maximum for normal butter-fat.

In some of the foregoing cases good food would certainly appear at one time to have been very scanty, since it is remarked that in addition to "cotton seed meal, rape-cakes, and bran," the bark of certain species of Prunus, Populus, and Betula had also been used as fodder.

In the cases of one dairy, however, the report is that "all the cows are in the stable, and will be turned on pasture during the first days of June. Their health is good; feeding and condition, average." The butter taken from this dairy gave a Reichert-Wollny figure of 28·6, and a Zeiss number 40·1.

Next comes a series of 25 analyses, of which the summarised figures are:—

No. of Samples.	Date of Sampling.	Reichert-Wollny Figures.			Zeiss Number.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
25	16th May to 17th June, 1899.	21.1	32.2	28.1	39.6	43.7	40.9
Some individual samples ..		21.1				43.7	
		21.1				43.7	
		22.0				43.4	
		22.0				43.1	
		23.4				43.5	

Here the average value for the volatile acids is higher than in the last series, and that for the refraction is correspondingly lower. At the same time, the series includes five samples giving what may be called "abnormal" figures. The series, in fact, includes specimens of the products obtained from eight different dairies; and the lesson to be learnt from a perusal of all the details furnished is that the samples of abnormal quality were all derived from farms where the cows, out at pasture, were reported as being in lean condition from under-feeding; and where, too, the weather had been for the most part wet and cold at the period covered by the sampling. On the other hand, where the weather had been warm and dry, or the cows still stabled, and in good condition, the butter was of normal composition. This is, perhaps, best illustrated by the figures and the report for one dairy of each kind:—

1.—Factory Giving "Abnormal" Butter.

Date of Sampling.	Reichert-Wollny Number.	Zeiss Number.
2nd June	22.0	43.1
7th ,,	22.0	43.4
13th ,,	21.1	43.7
17th ,,	21.1	43.7

"Weather cold and partly rainy. Cows at pasture; underfed; condition not good."

2.—Factory Giving Normal Butter.

Date of Sampling.	Reichert-Wollny Number.	Zeiss Number.
16th May	30.9	39.8
29th ,,	30.8	39.9
10th June	30.0	39.9

"Health, feeding, and condition of the cows are good. They are yet in the stable."

For another factory the report was "health very good; feeding and condition average; four-fifths of them are now on pasture; weather warm and dry." The two samples from this dairy gave an average Reichert-Wollny figure of 28·2, and a Zeiss-number 40·4, both samples being of normal composition.

It should, however, be remarked that Dr. Werenskiold subsequently furnished figures showing that some of the factories which had previously yielded "abnormal" butter were still to some extent producing butter of similar character, even when, in the latter part of June, the weather had become warm and dry. Probably the explanation of this is that the cows had not yet sufficiently recuperated. A little later on the butter from these dairies was yielding normal figures.

If further evidence was required as to the effect of inclement weather and scanty food upon the composition of butter-fat, it would be furnished by a report which has been made to the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark by Messrs. Boggild and Stein. The report describes some experiments, carefully devised to

elucidate the matter, which have been carried out in Denmark with the view of obtaining direct evidence as to some of the causes which may give rise to abnormal butter. The following is a short summary of the experiments and their results:—

Twelve cows, due to calve between the end of November and some time in February, were selected for the trials, which were carried out in 1896 upon the estate of the President of the Society, Count Danneskiold-Samsoe. These twelve cows were divided into four sets of three, the sets being as nearly equal as possible.

Expt. 1.—At first all four sets (I., II., III and IV.) were out at pasture. As long as this was so (4th to 15th September), the butter yielded by each set was "abnormal"; it had a low proportion of volatile acids and a high refraction number.

Expt. 2.—On 17th September sets I. and II. were stabled. Set I. was fed on cold, wet grass and lucerne; set II. was given a liberal diet of corn, cake, hay, roots, and straw.

The butter from set I. showed a slight improvement, but was still "abnormal." That from set II. had become normal in less than a week.

Of the other two sets, III. was left just as before, but IV., whilst still remaining in the fields, was given from the 17th September a liberal allowance of corn and cake, in addition to the grass.

Neither of these two sets shewed any improvement in the analytical figures of the butter. The better diet in the case of IV. had no effect whilst the cows were still suffering from exposure to cold weather.

Expt. 3.—Sets III. and IV. were then stabled at night only, but turned out during the day. Set III. was given a little corn and cake (2lb. per head;) the diet for IV. was the same as before. Sets I. and II. remained as in Expt. 2.

The butter produced gave in all cases practically the same results as in Expt. 2. Stabling III. and IV. at night alone had no effect; the exposure during the daytime still produced low Reichert-Wollny numbers and high refraction.

Expt. 4.—On the 15th October all the cows were taken into stables and fed liberally on good corn and cake, hay and roots.

Five days later, on 20th October, the butter in all cases gave normal figures, showing the immediate effect of the warm stabling and good dry feeding in increasing the proportion of volatile acids and in reducing the refraction.

The conclusion arrived at is, therefore, that "exposure to cold weather and old, wet, poor grass, produces high refraction and low content of volatile acids in the butter-fat. Better feeding alone, or warmer surroundings alone, has little or no effect; but, combined, they have a marked effect in reducing the refraction and increasing the Reichert-Wollny figure."

Regarding the judicious selection of the foodstuffs, and their effects upon the milk, the Dairy Inspector of Norway, in his report (1894), "Journal of the Board of Agriculture," vol. I., 1894, page 68, states: "Too small a quantity of artificial feeding stuffs, especially oil cake, is often used in winter, and the milk yields a deficient quantity of butter, poor in fat. Even worse results are said to arise from a one-sided system of feeding with such fodders as brewer's grains, turnips, fish cake and fish meal; these materials can be used with advantage only in small quantities, mixed with large proportions of recognised good artificial foods."

The influence exerted by various foods on the composition of butter has been studied by a number of observers. Appended are summaries of some of the results obtained, together with the authorities responsible for them.

All authorities agree that food exerts a very great influence on the firmness of butter, and that nearly all foods have some influence on its flavor. Green fodder tends to produce butter of low melting-point and comparatively rich in volatile acids; mangold-wurzel also gives butter with a high percentage of volatile acids.

Hay and silage, on the other hand, tend to give butter with a high melting point (Mayer).

The volatile acids decrease in amount when no cereals are given (Vieth). Oats, decorticated cotton cake, beans and peas are found to be beneficial in their effects on butter, but linseed meal, grains, Paisley meal and foods containing a large proportion of sugar are best discarded, or at least reduced to a minimum (Spier).

Cotton-seed tends to produce a butter of high melting point, with a consequent diminution in the volatile acids, but with no change in the specific gravity of the fat or its color (Lupton).

Attempts are occasionally made to influence the amount and nature of the fat in milk by the use of foods containing fat. The testimony as to the value of such foods in augmenting the amount of milk fat is conflicting, but the weight of the evidence goes to show that, although in certain cases fat may have an indirect beneficial effect, nevertheless, in the case of a normally fed animal, it has no contributory action on the amounts of the glycerides secreted.

Baumert and Falke have, however, stated that not only is butter-fat greatly changed in character through feeding with various fats, but the alteration is always characteristic of the fats used—that is, the butter-fats produced by feeding cows with sesamé, cocoa-nut or almond oil exhibit on analysis the same characteristics as are found in artificial mixtures of butter fat with these three oils.

According to Bartlet, gluten food containing much oil produces soft butter, yet when free from fat the gluten will not have the hardening effect of cotton-seed meal; soft butter cannot be attributed to an excess of fat or to a deficiency of nitrogenous food.

Hills tried the effect of adding various oils to food and found that with cotton-seed oil the butter was hard and of good quality; linseed meal rendered it soft and sticky, whereas maize meal made it soft and oily.

In this connection mention may be made of the results of certain feeding experiments made at the Wye Agricultural College, at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, which are of importance in relation to the search for certain vegetable oils in butter, as indicative of the presence of oleo-margarine. The samples of butter produced by the cows so fed were tested at the Government Laboratory. It was found that:—

1. Cows fed on cotton-seed cake give a butter which shows a re-action for cotton-seed oil.

2. The above is true even when only a small quantity is given, and increases with continuous feeding up to a certain limit which cannot be passed.

3. The reacting substance passes into the milk within 24 hours, and continues several days after the food is stopped.

4. The intensity of the reactions varies with different cows, but does not in any case indicate a greater amount than one per cent of cotton-seed oil in the butter.

5. Feeding on cotton-seed cake gives a butter which, on analysis, shows results tending to diverge still more widely than usual from those yielded by margarine, thus making it easier to distinguish between this and a mixture of margarine and cotton-seed oil.

6. Feeding with sesamé cake gives no reaction for sesamé oil in the butter, even after it has been continued for two months.

This last observation is of importance in view of the compulsory use of sesamé oil in the manufacture of margarine in Germany and Belgium. As sesamé oil may be readily detected by comparatively simple tests, the presence of such margarine in butter may be easily recognised.

The flavor of butter, upon which its commercial value so largely depends, is not directly connected with the nature or amount of its constituent glycerides,

Flavor would appear to be the result of the action of bacteria, and the extent and character of the flavor would seem to be materially affected by the conditions under which the micro-organisms exist.

That the chemical nature of the fats in the milk—that is, the nature and relative proportion of the fatty acids—has little or nothing to do with the flavor. would seem to be proved by the fact that the same cream will yield butters of very different flavor, depending on the manner in which the cream is raised. The butter from separated cream, is, as a rule, markedly different in flavor from that made from shallow pan cream.

If butter fat be sealed up and kept in a cold, dark place, it will retain its normal character and appearance for many months, but if kept in a warm locality, with free exposure to air and light, it will very speedily undergo chemical and physical changes, and become as we say, rancid.

According to Browne (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1899, 976), by the term "rancidity" is not simply meant, as is generally supposed, a development of free acid—though this is usually an attendant circumstance but simply oxidation, and in the early stages of the process butter-fat may lose its characteristic color and smell, and develop an abnormal taste, without showing an excessive degree of acidity.

That rancidity in butter is primarily the result of the activity of bacteria, is, no doubt, partly true of whole butter, with its lactose, casein, and other constituents to serve as bacterial food, but it is certainly not the case with pure butter-fat, which is unable to support micro-organic life. The independent researches of Duclaux and Rilsert prove that bacteria cannot thrive in a medium of pure fat, and that all changes which take place in fats on keeping are wholly the result of an oxidation, conditioned to a great extent by exposure to light.

The three factors most active in the production of rancidity in butter-fat are air, light, and warmth; and decomposition occurs most rapidly when all three conditions are favourable. In the development of rancidity there are observed, first of all, several changes as regards colour, odour, taste, and general appearance; the sample begins to acquire a lighter color, the change appearing first on the surface and parts most exposed to light, from which points the action spreads slowly downwards, until finally the whole mass has become bleached. With this loss of color is noticed also the development of a characteristic so-called "lardy" smell and taste, and as the rancidity becomes greater the smell increases in pungency, whilst the taste, which at first was not markedly acid, becomes exceedingly burning and unpleasant. In addition, there are changes in the consistency of the butter-fat. Originally firm and solid in texture, it assumes a granular appearance, and, after many months, finally turns into a semi-solid, pasty mass.

On determining the various chemical and physical constants of the fat at various stages of its rancidity, and comparing them with those obtained when it was in a fresh state, certain characteristic changes are noticed. (Brown, "loc. cit.") With the development of rancidity we usually observe a decided increase in the amount of free acid, in the saponification and Reichert numbers, as well as in the specific gravity, with a decrease in the insoluble fatty acids and iodine absorption—the latter being of a very marked description. The constituent in butter-fat which is most susceptible to chemical change is oleic acid; this being an unsaturated compound, absorbs oxygen with great avidity, yielding either oxy-compounds or decomposing into simpler bodies of lower molecular weight. This instability, and the chemical changes consequent upon it, serve to explain the alterations in the constants mentioned above.

The free acid which soon makes its appearance is due not simply to oleic acid and its decomposition products but to other acids as well. In the development of rancidity there seems to be a gradual breaking up of all the glycerides, the acid part of the molecule spitting off from the glycerol residue, which itself probably undergoes change and in the case of the complex oleins, the changes which so soon affect the oleic acid would, no doubt, hasten the disintegration of the entire glyceride.

It is, however, to be noticed that the amount of free volatile or soluble acids, in rancid butter-fat is much smaller than might be expected if the explanations of

rancidity here brought forward are valid. Why is it that these acids do not appear to any great extent in the free condition? This is probably explained by the fact that the first products formed by the decomposition of oleic acid are not acids but aldehydes: these aldehyde bodies are further changed by oxidation into soluble acids, but this takes place only in an advanced stage of rancidity, which explains a fact frequently noticed, viz., that free soluble acids are not formed to any great extent except in rancid fats of considerable age. By the action of alcoholic potash aldehydes are decomposed into acids and small quantities of dark resinous compounds.

If bodies of a nitrogenous character be mixed with the butter-fat then rancidity occurs much more quickly, and the decomposition of the glycerides is much accelerated by the aid of micro-organisms, yeasts, and moulds.

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MINOR AILMENTS OF POULTRY.

(By C. E. J. Walkey, in "The Journal of the English Board of Agriculture.")

There are endless causes of disease among poultry, chief among them being:

Careless breeding,
Damp,
Draughty houses,
Filth;

the last mentioned being by far the worst of all.

Careless feeding is another, and especially so when food is left lying about on the land to become contaminated by the droppings of unhealthy birds. The waste of food is costly—for it is but seldom that birds will eat stale food—but expense is the least part of the evil; the souring of the land with its attendant train of disease and death is the greater.

We are careful with our horses, our cattle, our sheep and our pigs; but poultry may die of the deadliest and most infectious diseases, and may be left lying about to spread disease germs wholesale, and no one seems to care a whit. The remedy is of the simplest. Isolate sick birds on the first appearance of any disorder, and burn all dead birds; the risk of infection is thus minimized at once.

Ill-ventilated, draughty houses, leading, as they do, to outbreaks of cholera, colds, consumption, and other ailments, are a fruitful source of loss to the poultry yards of England. Seeing the immense number of uses to which eggs can be put, and the great facilities we have in our markets being at our very doors, poultry-keepers should take heed lest, by neglecting advice and opportunities, the industry be killed, so far as the home producer is concerned, by the more careful foreign business men with whom we poultry-keepers already have to deal.

In the first place, it must not be forgotten that the most successful breeders and fatteners never keep diseased birds about their yards (unless in the case of very valuable stock which will pay for the curing); it is generally cheaper and wiser to kill and burn the sick bird straight away; but if your birds be valuable ones, isolate and treat them according to the directions given in this article, and you will then probably cure about 70 per cent. of them.

To be sure of making a larger profit year by year, you should remember and observe the following rules:—

1. Never breed from birds which have been cured, apparently, of roup, dropsy, liver disease, or consumption;

2. Always be careful to give your stock plenty of clean, fresh water at least once a day, so that they need not drink any filthy stuff they may come across;

3. Be sure that your poultry houses are well built and thoroughly ventilated, but are not in the least degree draughty;

4. Be most careful to see that these houses are kept clean and sweet, and free from vermin of all kinds;

5. Breed only from those of your hens which lay best—weed out each year those which, either by reason of the small size of their eggs or from their inferior laying capacities, cannot be termed really profitable;

6. Remember that brains and energy, coupled with a careful attention to details, are more valuable than the practice of false economy, whether as regards money or time.

7. Above all else, remember that unless your birds have a proper supply of clean water and suitable foods, they cannot lay eggs, however well they have been bred for the purpose;

8. Do not forget that, as birds have no teeth, and in order that they may properly masticate their food, and so keep free from indigestion and liver disease, hard grit of some kind must be found for them. The cry, "My birds can get grit for themselves," is too often untrue; fowls are not quarrymen, and they cannot get more grit than is actually on the surface, while only certain sizes of this are of any real good.

Poultry-keeping is a national industry, not a mere hobby to be dabbled with in one's spare time, and to succeed it must receive that proper business attention which, as a great national industry, it most certainly deserves.

In this article I am taking the lesser ailments seriatim. The gist of the whole matter is that there should be no epidemic of any of the more deadly diseases if the first symptoms are carefully noted and the sick birds put away by themselves at once; while if the few rules given above be observed by all poultry breeders, big and little alike, and if dirty floors and food troughs and waste of food be tabooed, not only will there be no disease, but there will be very greatly increased profits, and it will be found that utility poultry keeping, like dairying, can be made to pay, and to pay well.

In no case should the male bird be anything but pure-bred, to attain the best results the hens also should be pure-bred, or at any rate, only first crosses. Mongrels often lay well, but they may have the germs of disease lying dormant within them, and now there are so many hundreds of persons breeding healthy, pure-bred birds solely for utility purposes, anyone can obtain eggs or chicks from reliable laying strains at but small cost.

Spices for fowls are but the same as condition powders for stock, exceedingly useful as medicines, but more than deleterious when given every day. The spring of the year is the natural laying season of the fowl; no artificial aids are then required by the hen, and, if given, only tend to deplete the owner's pockets and to spoil the constitution of his birds. On the other hand, when moulting, fowls do require doctoring a little, and they need more and better food to make up for the animal energy expended in the making of the new feathers.

Apoplexy usually comes from over-feding on starchy foods, and can but rarely be cured. If the bird be very valuable, proceed as follows:—Open the large vein under the wing and hold the bird's hen under a cold water tap for a minute or two; then, if it shows signs of recovery, feed it sparingly for a few days on soft, light food—giving no hard grain at all—and a dose of five grains of bromide of potassium each day.

Do fowls bear purging? If so, calomel is a useful purge in apoplexy. Probably about ½th grain powder every day.

Reduce the amount of food given to the rest of pen, and be sure that all your birds have plenty of greenstuff and exercise.

Bronchitis, as a rule, comes in the cold, wet weather of autumn, but it sometimes causes trouble at other seasons if fowls be exposed to violent storms or are kept in ill-ventilated, dirty houses. It may be induced by the spreading about in yards or on floors of unslacked lime, for this irritates the bronchial tubes and lungs, and so makes the birds prone to take cold more readily than they should do.

If the disorder becomes apparent, be careful to pick out all suspects and house them separately, keeping them fairly warm, dry, and out of draughts, and give each

sick bird one drop of tincture of aconite three times a day. It is but seldom they will need treating for more than four days.

Many of the reputed cases of "gapes" are really bronchitis, and whereas the treatment for the latter will not hurt birds suffering from gapes, that for gapes would be likely to kill those suffering from bronchitis. It is therefore wise to first treat for bronchitis all birds which seem ill and gape, and if at the end of three or four days they be not cured, then to proceed as for gapes.

Feed your patients while under treatment on a warm mash mixed crumbly, but by no means sloppily, composed of three parts scalded bran, one part of cooked lean meat, and one part each of oatmeal and boiled linseed meal, with plenty of green food and grit of some kind, but give no hard food until birds are well. The food must be given to each bird by hand.

Fumigate the patients every night with a little eucalyptus oil on a hot shovel: this will make them cough, but will do them a great deal of good. It is also well, especially in obstinate cases, to place a bowl of boiling water in the hospital coop, into which has been poured from three to five drops of the eucalyptus oil. Both oil and water must be renewed three times a day.

Bumble-foot is caused in a variety of ways—by a bruise possibly from treading on a sharp stone; from a thorn or piece of glass; by jumping down from a high perch on to a hard floor; or even, perhaps, from the bird's blood being out of order, in which case it is rather hard to cure, as besides poulticing and lancing the foot, some tonic must be given internally or blood poisoning may ensue.

Five-toed birds, such as Dorkings, Faverolles or Houdans, are peculiarly liable to this ailment, more especially when kept in stony runs.

In any case, isolate the bird, and do not let it perch, but bed it down on bruised straw (which should be changed twice a day); poultice the injured foot as often as each application gets cold with bread or linseed, and when the foot is quite soft lance it lightly and squeeze out all matter, afterwards washing the wound thoroughly but tenderly with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water; next take a soft rag and dry the foot, and paint the wound with a solution of 10 grains nitrate of silver in 1 oz. of distilled water. Bind the foot up just so tightly as to bring the cut edges together, put in two stitches, and in a few days the bird should be well.

In every case of lameness catch the bird up, wash the foot quite clean, and examine it first before treating as here advised, for if there be no sign of a wound, and the bird be either very heavy or very light, it may be the mischief is caused by liver or kidney trouble, as this ofttimes shows first by a lameness in one leg, generally the left.

Colds are not likely to develop into roup, but as they may do so it is well to treat them promptly, when, as a rule, they are quite easily cured. Do not say, as some do, "There's a chicken ill, if any more go like that we shall have to do something." Whenever a bird is ill, and whatever is the matter, take it away from the others at once, for colds are often easily spread, and much mischief may be caused by delay.

A very good preventive of colds is to put a small piece of camphor in each drinking trough, only on no account must the water be allowed to dry up, or your camphor will evaporate and your labor be wasted; and to add a little ground ginger to the soft food. If, in spite of all your care, colds do come, then proceed as follows:—Rinse out the mouth of each sick bird with a solution of 25 grains sulphate of quinine to one fluid ounce of water. If after a couple of days in a warm sunny house or coop, out of the reach of draughts, any birds be still unwell, fumigate them at night, as for severe bronchitis, and give each one from two to three pills, according to how ill they are, composed as follows:—

Lard [fresh liquor]	..	..	1 tablespoonful.
Mustard	..	..	2 tablespoonsful.
Ground ginger	..	..	2 ,,
Cayenne	..	..	1 teaspoonful.

the whole stiffened with flour. These must be actually put down the patient's throat; and here it will be as well to say that in all cases of feeding a bird of any kind by

hand the greatest care must be taken not to double up the tongue or the bird will be choked.

The proper way to feed a bird by hand is to proceed as follows:—Take the bird out of coop, tie its legs together, and place it under your left arm, holding it tight enough to prevent struggling; open the mouth with the first finger and thumb of left hand, holding the tongue down; put the spoon containing the medicine right into the bird's mouth and then, when medicine has been given, withdraw spoon, close bird's mouth, and keep it closed until dose has been swallowed.

Constipation can generally be very easily cured by giving the bird a dose of from 10 to 30 grains of Epsom salts in warm water on an empty stomach, and by feeding it chiefly on cut "green" bones (these must be absolutely fresh from the butcher), bran and cabbage; but in case of "stoppage," unless a competent veterinary surgeon can be called in at once, it is best and kindest to kill the bird promptly.

Consumption, to an ordinary person, seems much like liver disease, though there may be no connection between the two. Liver disorders come from impoverished stock and over-fattening food, whereas consumption, though sometimes coming from careless in-breeding, is generally to be traced to neglected colds or pneumonia.

Chickens hatched from anaemic stock are, moreover, prone to acquire the disease.

As there is no certain remedy known, and as the disease spreads rapidly, it will be found advisable to kill all birds so affected, and to burn the carcases.

Cramp comes, like apoplexy, from over feeding, or from too much fatty matter; from being kept on stone or concrete floors; and, sometimes, from imperfect circulation.

The feathers "stare," especially across the back, and, though the eye may be bright and the plumage glossy, the bird has no strength in its legs at all.

Soak the legs in hot mustard and water, and, when quite warm, rub dry, and then anoint them first with turpentine and afterwards with vaseline. Repeat the treatment in a few hours' time, and the bird will generally recover.

In order, however, that the symptoms may not recur, see that all your birds have plenty of exercise; throw down some small grain among their scratching litter, and give them a large-headed cabbage or mangold to pick, and let them have more fresh lean meat than before.

Leg Weakness, which usually shows itself among over-forced young table poultry, may be treated precisely the same as cramp, but the treatment, to be truly efficacious, should be more thorough, for while the cure of cramp is only a matter of hours, if taken in time, leg weakness often cannot be stopped in less than a fortnight. Proceed as follows:—Put the affected birds quite away by themselves, and do not allow them to perch, but bed them down on peat-moss, chaff, or bruised straw; feed them chiefly on pea or bean meal, sharps, bran, a good deal of lean meat or cut green bone, and greenstuff, giving them a tablespoonful of Douglas' mixture to every quart of drinking water every other day for a month. On no account let the birds have any hard corn for a couple of weeks, but feed them up on the food already mentioned. That young birds may not receive a set-back of this sort be careful not to feed over much on such foods as maize or maize-meal, rice or white bread.

Diseases of Crop.—The bird seems to be always trying to swallow something.

Many causes conduce to crop disorders—poison, an over-liberal supply of black or red pepper, or even too much spice. As a general rule, if there is to be any hope of recovery, the bird must be fed by hand, and here, once more, attention must be called to the fact that a fowl can easily be choked during the process of hand feeding unless care be taken with its tongue.

The best remedy in case of poison is to give a teaspoonful of magnesia in hot water, and in any case the food should be principally composed of boiled bran, finely-chopped boiled cabbage, beef tea, and boiled linseed meal, for at least a week, four times a day. The bird must be fed by hand.

The fowl must have plenty of green food, but this should be cooked or inflammation may be set up.

In the case of dry grass balling in the crop an operation is sometimes needful. Take the bird on your knee, having first tied its legs together, and pour down its throat a teaspoonful of hot water; after ten minutes' rest knead the crop gently for a few minutes, say five, and continue to do so at intervals of two hours during daylight. If this does not cause the obstruction to pass lance the crop, take out everything which it contains, and then sew up the wound, being careful to sew the two skins separately, and not to let the stitches lie over one another. If fed as advised above the bird will soon recover its health.

Diarrhoea can usually be stopped by giving one meal of well-boiled white rice, strained very dry, over which a little powdered chalk has been sprinkled. In very bad cases proceed as for dysentery.

Diarrhoea with young birds often comes from unsuitable or sloppy foods, from too much heat in the foster-mother, or from filthy sleeping quarters and runs.

"Dropsy," which can be brought on by damp runs, or may be the outcome of kidney disorder, affects both chicks and grown birds, and may be apparent either in the feet or all up the legs; it may even come from a touch of frost-bite. It may generally be cured by increasing the desire for exercise, and by feeding on more greenstuff, lean meat, and other non-fattening matter. A dose or two of castor oil will be advisable. Dropsy rarely makes its appearance when birds have plenty of opportunities of hunting for their food among dry litter of some sort.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that light, airy quarters and scratching sheds are an absolute necessity if disease is to be prevented. This is generally only a matter of shillings, where deaths may run into pounds.

If abdominal dropsy occur, it is usually traceable to filthy quarters and bad feeding, but in this case also is secondary to some internal disorder. The only cure is to tap the dropsical parts with a needle, previously boiled in water, but as birds so effected must never be used for breeding purposes, it is questionable whether treatment of any kind is worth one's while.

Dysentery may be treated, so far as mild attacks are concerned, in the same way as diarrhœa, but all drinking water must be boiled.

The droppings are often frothy and may show signs of blood. Give Douglas' mixture in the drinking water, keep the bird dry, out of draughts and fairly warm, and give it one pill from the following receipe once a day. Cure is generally certain but somewhat slow:—

Powdered chalk	5 grains.
Rhubarb	4 do.
Cayenne pepper	2 do.
Opium	½ grain.

If these pills cannot be obtained in time, give from one to five drops chlorodyne, according to whether the bird be chick, fowl, or turkey.

The Douglas' mixture tonic may be continued for a month.

Egg-bound, due to the inflammation of the egg passage, or to the accumulation of surplus fat in around the intestines, is more common in the late winter than at any other season. If birds be provided with large, airy, sunny scratching quarters, and are fed on non-fattening rations, with a good supply of grit and oyster shell, there should be no trouble of this sort, though sometimes the disorder may be caused by the straining in passing a very large egg. If caused by internal fat, the bird will usually die on its nest.

Pullets which become egg-bound at the beginning of their "lawter" generally come right of themselves, but if the hen be really over-fat cure is out of the question.

The only way of any service to pass the egg is to dip the finger in oil and put it up the oviduct, so breaking the egg; every particle of shell must, however, be got out or inflammation will be set up. Hold the vent over boiling water, feed the bird—which must be put away from its mates—on light food, giving it only tepid water to drink, with additional greenstuff and lean meat. When putting it back into its coop, after treatment, give a dose of 15 grains of Epsom salts, and do not allow it with other birds for at least a week.

Feather-eating is often the result of confinement and insufficient green food. Give all birds so affected some well scalded clover-hay chaff in their morning warm mash, and see that birds have a wider range, if possible, and plenty of good grit. As a matter of fact, scalded hay should be given to all kinds of poultry every day from October to the end of March, but it must be well scalded over night. Clover-hay is best, but ordinary meadow-hay will do very well.

Frost-bite sometimes comes, especially with Minorcas, from cold north or east winds, and is not by any means confined to the winter months. Keep the affected ones in warm, day quarters with plenty of light and air, but out of direct sunlight; give them more greenstuff, and if the comb be very black, but only in this case, add one half-teaspoonful of muriate of ammonia to every pint of their drinking water. Their combs may be dressed with the following ointment:—

Vaseline	3 tablespoonsful.
Glycerine	2 do.
Turpentine	½ tablespoonful.

Gastritis is an enlargement of the food passage between the crop and the gizzard. Birds so affected must be fed entirely on soft food, but should have no bran or sharps, and all the meals should be well sifted to eliminate husk. Hay-chaff boiled in skimmed milk is excellent as the staple foodstuff. Be most careful to see that the bird does not catch cold, or it will probably die, despite all your care.

Moulting, especially in bad weather, is a severe strain on the bird's constitution. Give Douglas' mixture twice a week in all the drinking water, and add to the soft food, which should be given warm, one teaspoonful of the following to every ten birds:—

Ground linseed	7½ lb.
Do. Gentian	1 lb.
Do, Coriander seed	2½ lb.
Do. Fenugreek	2½ lb.
Do. Capsicum	2½ oz.

Give scalded hay-chaff, lean meat or cut green bones, charcoal and plenty of grit, and birds will generally feather out well and quickly.

Pip, not being a disease, requires no special treatment. As, however, it is usually a sign that the birds are out of order in some way, watch your flock, find out what is the matter, and treat them accordingly.

It is as well to rub a little glycerine on the hardened tip of the tongue occasionally.

Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) is shown by a short, hacking cough. Remove the birds to dry, warm quarters at once. Be most careful to thoroughly disinfect the houses from which the birds were taken, and to burn the bedding and droppings.

Chicks with hens allowed their liberty in wet weather often die of this complaint, which more often than not is called gapes or pip.

Feed the sick birds for a week on little else than beef tea or a meat extract, in which a raw egg has been whipped up, and give them this food every two hours for the first day. Let the birds eat if they will, but if they show no sign of wanting to do so feed them by hand, or they will die.

Give a dose of one drop of tincture of aconite in a teaspoonful of water every two hours for the first day, and if birds be very ill paint them over the lungs with iodine, afterwards gently rubbing in a little vaseline to keep the skin from cracking, and be exceedingly careful to keep the patients out of draughts.

Scaly Leg can be easily cured, but if not treated promptly will very likely infect the whole yard. Directly it makes its appearance catch up the affected birds, rub their legs with kerosene, and, when the oil has soaked in, with strong sulphur ointment, and keep the birds isolated until they are cured.

On no account rub the legs with hot water and a hard brush, as was formerly supposed to be necessary; it is a most cruel and quite useless proceeding.

In stubborn cases it is well to repeat the treatment in four days' time.

Soft Eggs are sometimes the result of fright, more often of over-stimulating food or want of lime. They are of rare occurrence where birds are given scalded clover-hay chaff with their soft food.

Add an abundance of this food to the other rations, and see that birds have plenty of oyster-shell and grit; remember that on no account must maize or wheat be fed for a time. Twice a week give a large teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia in the drinking water to every ten birds.

Douglas' mixture, which every poultry-keeper should have in his medicine chest or near at hand, for it is the most valuable tonic known, is prepared as follows:—

½ lb. sulphate of iron (green copperas).
½ fluid oz. sulphuric acid.

The whole should be well mixed with a gallon of hot water, should be well shaken before use, and must be kept in an earthenware or glass jar—for it would eat its way but of a tin in a very short time—labelled "Poison."

The usual dose is one tablespoonful of the mixture to a gallon of water, but for special use, such as is the case of "white comb," that dose may be doubled. As a rule it should not be given more than twice a week. It is of the greatest use for young or breeding ducks during raw, wet weather.

In order that birds may be kept in the best of health, it is advisable to add 1 oz. of table salt to the hot morning food of every hundred birds.

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COD LIVER OIL FOR CALVES.

At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College a test of the feeding value of cod liver oil on calves in comparison with the ordinary college ration has been conducted recently, and the data gathered are now recorded in the "Agricultural Gazette" of New South Wales:—

To administer cod liver oil in any form to man or animals generally conveys with it the impression that it is a combination of food and medicine. Long before any medicinal value was attached to the use of cod liver oil, we are aware that its value as an article of food was fully appreciated by the Greenlanders, Laplanders, and Esquimaux. Of late years, however, its virtues have been largely extolled as a remedy where defective nutrition is indicated, or as a food least likely to risk the disturbance of the digestive apparatus. The oil recently placed on the market is sold at a price which enables it to be used with advantage in the rearing and feeding of stock. The quality is such as to cause it to be rigidly digested, and its palatable character is not affected.

Eight calves, four each bull calves and heifers, were selected, about three months old—cross-bred Dexter-Kerry, shorthorn, Ayrshire and Red Poll, with the Ayrshire blood predominating. We may class them as ordinary grade stock.

The test commenced on Monday, 11th January, 1904, when the calves were all weighed and registered one hour after feeding. Throughout the test this method was followed each Monday. The calves were permitted to graze in a small paddock sparsely grassed with couch (Cynodon dactylon, Pers.), and they had free access to water. The ordinary college ration for calves that age for one day is: 8 oz. pollard, 4 oz. copra cake, 2 oz. molasses, 3 gallons skim milk (centrifugal). This combination has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.6.

In preparing this ration, the copra cake, or cocoa-nut oil cake, was soaked overnight in water. The following morning it was mixed with the pollard, molasses, and water, and boiled for half to one hour, until it reached a thickness the consistency of cream. It was then mixed with the skim milk, and fed to the calves

at a temperature about 98deg. Fahr. The treatment the calves had from birth was :—On being removed from the dam the first day after calving, the animal was given colostral milk or beastings warm for one week. The following two weeks equal parts of full and skimmed milk—one gallon each day—after which they were fed on the college ration, which we will term A ration. The cod liver oil ration will be termed B, and consisted of—

2 fluid ounces cod liver oil.
3 gallons skimmed milk (centrifugal).

This has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 2.2, albumenoids to carbo-hydrates. The calves, in so far as condition and health were concerned, started on fairly equal terms and equal in sex. Each ration was divided daily into two meals, and fed at a temperature approximately 98 deg. Fahr. at 8 to 9 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. The first day the calves exhibited a disinclination for the B or cod liver oil ration, but after the fourth feed they took to it readily. They evidently did not care for the odor of the oil. At the end of the sixth week we were enabled to give the results showing the increase of weight on four calves fed on ration B (cod liver oil): The average percentage of increase per calf was 47.2. The average increase in live weight of each calf each day was 1.42 lb. It may here be mentioned that when introducing a cod liver oil ration to calves it is good practice to commence with ½oz. (fluid) of cod liver oil per meal, and gradually increase it to 2 fluid oz. It was noticed that as the calves approached the completion of the test the appearance of the coats was distinctly improved, being sleek, glossy and clean, with a good healthy look. Throughout the test there was an entire absence of scours or other dietetic disturbance. The average percentage of increase per calf fed on ration A was 28.4. The average increase in weight of each calf each day was .94 lb. These calves had a satisfactory appearance, but contrasted with those fed on cod liver oil; they had dried and harsher looking coats, and did not show the degree of thickness or firmness of the calves fed on ration B.

The food consumed and cost during test with ration B was:—

	d
Cod liver oil, 84 oz., cost	23.62
Skimmed milk (centrifugal), 126 gals , at 0½d. gal	63.0
	86.62

Cost of food per lb. of gain in live weight was 1.44d.

The food consumed and cost during the test with ration A was:—

	d
Pollard, 21 lb., cost	9.45
Copra cake, 10½d. lb., cost	5.43
Molasses, 6 lb., cost..	2.57
Skimmed milk (Centrifugal), 126 gal.	63.00
	80.45

Cost of food per lb. of gain in live weight was 2.03d.

The prices on which these returns are computed were:—

Skimmed milk (centrifugal), 0½d. per gallon.
Cod liver oil, in 40 gal. casks, 3s. 9d. per gallon.
Pollard 9d. per bushel.
Copra Cake, £4 15s. per ton.
Molasses, £4 per ton.

CONCLUSIONS.

It will be seen from the foregoing details that the calves fed on ration B gained 1.42 lb. of live weight per day at a cost of 1.44d. for each lb. gained,

This ration is easily fed, and entails little labor in its preparation and mixing. The calves relished the food, and appeared in better condition at the end of the test.

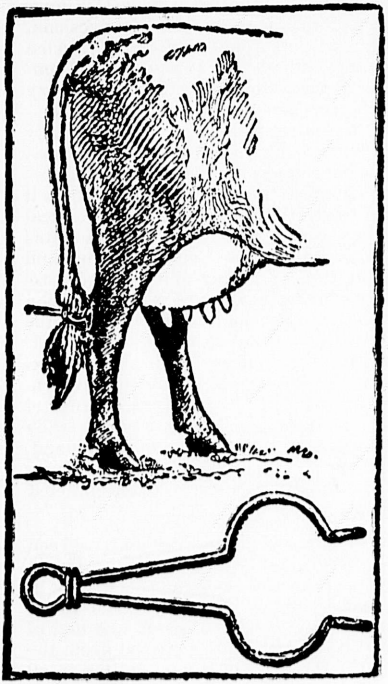
The animals fed on ration A gained 0.94 lb. per day live weight, at a cost of 2.03d. for each pound gained.

The ration requires more attention to prepare, and the calves did not thrive so well.

The evidence is distinctly in favor of the cod liver oil ration, both in the cost of ration and in the increase in weight, as well as in the time employed in preparing and feeding the ration. This form of ration can be fed with Clarke's patent calf feeder.

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THE SWITCHING PREVENTIVE.



Among the methods of preventing cows from switching during the milking process is the applying of a small clip to the tail, and securing it to one of the legs of the animal (says the "Scientific American"). This clip consists, as is illustrated, of a section of spring wire bent to the shape of a pair of tongs. The arms of the clip are bowed out in semi-circular shape near their extremities, and the ends are formed into eliptical eyes. A ring encircles the straight portion of the arms, and may be pushed forward to squeeze the arms together. In applying this device, the bushy part of the tail is slipped into the clip, which is then pressed firmly against the animal's leg, with the eyes upon opposite sides. The ring is now pushed forward, forcing the spring arms together. The tail is thus tightly held between the leg and the semi-circular portions of the clip, which are roughened to prevent slipping. The semi-circular portions fit over the tendon of the leg near the upper shin joint, and the eye portions sink into the hollow between the tendon and the bone. The device can be very quickly applied or removed, and may be made by the local blacksmith in cases where the farm is not provided with its own smithy.

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FOOTROT IN SHEEP.

(By S. B. Cameron, M.R.C.V.S., in the "Pastoralists' Review."

During the present season reports have come to hand to the effect that footrot is more than usually common in different districts throughout the Commonwealth. It is, therefore, opportune that the subject should be dealt with, as well on account of the increased prevalence as because, although the dry season is the best in which

to tackle the job of eradication, there is yet time in most parts before the wet weather sets in to get affected flocks comparatively free from the disease, and with their feet hard and tough so as to be able to withstand the slushy, muddy, and yielding condition of the surfaces of paddocks throughout the winter. The reason for the extraordinary prevalence of footrot this year is doubtless to be found in the abnormal wetness of the season, whereby the ground has remained in a moist condition eminently suited to bring about that unhealthy condition of the horn of the feet which is a commonly necessary prelude to the contraction of the disease.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

After nearly a century of discussion, experimentation, and investigation engaged in by a host of world-renowned scientific and practical men, the conclusion has now been arrived at that there are three forms of footroot, viz.,—(1) Simple footroot, the ordinary widespread non-contagious form; (2) contagious foot eczema, epizootica the "mal de pied" of the French; and (3) interdigital duct. Such a conclusion is satisfactory, and may be taken as settling the question of the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of footroot, about which so much controversy has centred. It seemed inexplicable that such keen observers as Youatt and Fleming, on the one hand, should pin their faith to its contagiousness, and that equally shrewd and experienced investigators like Dick and Williams should be convinced of its non-contagiousness. The former school were swayed largely by their knowledge of the evidence of the contagiousness of a similar disease in France, where it is now known that contagious eczema of the of the feet of sheep, so closely identical in its symptoms and effects with simple footrot is very rampant. The issue was clouded somewhat by the fact that sheep suffer sometimes from the "foot and mouth" disease of cattle, and doubtless at times this extremely contagious disease was mistaken for footrot. The first correct note, as foreshadowing a reconciliation of the diverse views that were held, was struck by Spooner, who considered the opinion that the disease was always, or even generally, contagious, to be undoubtedly erroneous, but who stated his conviction that some outbreaks that he had experience of could not be attained otherwise than by contagion. Later on, Brown, who followed by researches which established the fact of the contagious nature of one form of disease, stated that this virulent form of footrot, recognised generally on the Continents of Europe and America, was not often observed in England. Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, when he recorded that he had known simple driving of a flock over a particular farm cause footrot in the flock, must have encountered the contagious eczema and mistaken it for simple footrot.

Similarly, it is likely that those outbreaks of so-called footrot which have been recorded at different simes in Australia—particularly the Queensland outbreaks in the early nineties—and of which there is abundant proof of contagiousness, were in reality a visitation of the contagious foot eczema, which is closely allied to the contagious "foot and mouth disease" of cattle, but which possesses anatomical and other features whereby it may be comparatively easily distinguished from the more common and ordinary kind of footrot that is the bane of some localities in all seasons, and of additional localities in some seasons, such as the present. It will be seen later that it is only in the first stages that the two diseases can be accurately distinguished, and that when established the lessons produced are practically alike.

Color has been lent to the arguments of those theorists who hold that all footrot is contagious by the circumstance that the disease occurs epizootically; that is, it affects a large number of sheep simultaneously or successively, but such occurrence is in many instances satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that the whole flock is placed under similar operating causes. The disease being contracted by sound sheep on being introduced amongst affected sheep proves nothing more than that what will act as a cause in one sheep will also act as a cause in others that may be exposed to it. Finally, in these days of germs and germ-seekers, the absence of any positive evidence of bacterial causation is significant, for it is now necessary, when claiming a specific or contagious character for a disease, to affirm

its bacterial nature by incontrovertible proof, and as regards the ordinary footrot this has not been done.

SIMPLE FOOTROT.

Simple footroot can only, then, be considered contagious in the false sense that a septic wound or running sore may be contagious; that is, the caustic discharges and horn scales from affected sheep, by being trampled and paddled upon by other sheep, and so brought in contact with the soft tender horn between the toes (perhaps already inflamed and sore), may cause such irritation as will serve to set up inflammation of a character which, fostered by the natural dirtiness of the situation, develops into footrot.

While not at all likely to terminate fatally, footrot is, nevertheless, a source of heavy monetary losses to pastoralists in that the pain and irritative fever which accompany moderately severe cases prevent that rapid growth and thriving condition which is essential to profitable sheep culture. The fleece suffers from the unthriftiness, and fattening is tardy for the same reason, and also because there is disinclination to "forage" for the best "picking."

NATURE AND CAUSES.

Footrot is essentially an inflammation of the tissues of the foot adjacent to the horn, varying in intensity from a mere erosion or sore to a sloughing ulceration, and caused by an injury of some kind. It is often primarily caused by a softening of the horn of the foot, particularly that thin and naturally tender horn on the inner aspect of the claws, whereby it becomes greatly more prone to injury of any kind. It is hence particularly prevalent in low-lying, marshy, or undrained situations, where the feet are likely to be kept continuously soft and spongy. When in this state the slightest injury from rough grass, stubbles, stones, or uneven ground soon becomes a sore and through inoculation with dirt and decomposing organic debris, ulceration and under-running of the horn with matter quickly follow. Footrot is also met with in sheep grazing on high gravelly land, or which have travelled long distances over hard ground, and in these cases the disease is simply an extension of footsoreness. Again, when found on loose, sandy soil, its occurrence is due to the fact that on these soils there is little wear of the horn; the claws become long and overgrown, and subsequently mechanically inflamed. As a general rule, the disease prevails most on moist land in wet weather, and on dry land in dry weather.

SYMPTOMS.

Lameness or apparent difficulty in walking and frequent inclination to rest are first noticed; in a few days the hobbling, painful gait is accentuated, and the sheep begins to fall away in condition and assume a lank appearance. On examination the affected feet will be found to be hot and painful when pressed, and a moist, foul-smelling discharge will be noticed between the claws, the thin horn on the inner sides being swollen. Later on the soft tissues above and around the foot will become swollen and inflamed, and a strong pulse may be felt in the region; the discharge between the claws increases, and becomes purulent (mattery); the horn becomes crumbly and disintegrated, being eaten away, as it were, by a kind of dry rot process, and the sore may be spread until the whole of the side and under-surface of the claws becomes involved in the ulceration. The sensitive blood-vascular laminae which secrete the horn are by this time exposed, and may produce fungus-like growths (proud flesh, really) which bleed on the slightest touch, so forming along with the offensive discharge a soft scab, which rubs off easily. By this time the sheep has no inclination to walk, it "scraffles" along on its knees or its belly according as the fore or hind feet are affected, and partly from want of food and partly from febrile pain, soon becomes a lean pitiable object. In extreme cases the claws may be shed, but as a rule, with reasonable care and treatment, the more serious of the conditions above described are not experienced.

TREATMENT.

The object of treatment is primarily to render the parts clean and sweet, and keep them so by destroying the septic germs which are responsible for the spreading

ulceration and irritating discharges, then to allay irritation, and finally to promote a healthy horn growth. To effect this it will be necessary that, whatever application is used, it should be given a chance to get at the innermost and uttermost ramifications of the ulceration where the festering germs are, and consequently the rough-and-ready method adopted on some stations of depending solely on foot-baths is often ineffective. It may do in the early stages when the disease has not underrun the horn, but if such has occurred all loose and under-run horn requires to be pared away, otherwise the medicament cannot reach the seat of the operations of the germs which it is intended to destroy.

Various agents have been used with success in treating footrot butyr of antimony, nitric and creosote, carbolic acid, arsenic, and many others. These are all antiseptics and caustic in their action, and perhaps the most consistently successful of them is butyr of antimony, which, when mixed with an equal proportion of tincture of myrhh, forms a first-rate footrot lotion to be kept in stock. This or other fluid application should be applied to the affected parts with a feather or brush, so that the adjacent skin is not needlessly burnt.

When footrot has become established in a flock, the treatment should be prompt, methodical, and thorough, if heavy monetary loss is to be avoided. The flock should be yarded, and all sheep showing the slightest halting or lameness should be caught and turned, their feet examined, and the necessary paring, to expose the sores and shape the claws, cleanly and thoroughly done. To be on the safe side the whole flock should be gone through in this way once at least, if practicable. The sheep should then be turned directly into a race footbath, about 10 or 15 feet long, and allowed to pass loiteringly through on to dry ground. An arsenic solution is generally used for the bath, and it is effective if the paring has been sufficiently thorough. It is made by boiling together 2lbs. of white arsenic and 3lbs. of carbonate of potash (or 4lbs. of washing soda) in 14 gallons of water until all the arsenic is dissolved. This solution is placed in the bath to a depth of 2in., and replenished as required. The procedure may require to be repeated two or three times, at periods of a fortnight. Recently I had occasion to suggest a line of treatment for a footrotted flock, and a solution of formalin as a foot-bath, followed by paddling on quicklime, was adopted with great success. Schering's formalin was used in the proportion of 1 to 50 of water (3lbs of formalin, costing 8s., to 25 gallons of cold water), and the sheep were passed from the foot bath along a wooden platform on to the hard floor of a woolshed, which had been covered to a depth of about an inch with powdered quicklime. On this the sheep were allowed to paddle for an hour or two, and when turned out on to a dry, bare paddock they carried with them caked on the diseased feet, a packing of antiseptic and caustic quicklime, which so promoted healing that it was only necessary to repeat the procedure once again at the end of ten days.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

will require to be adopted in the case of individual sheep badly affected. After paring and cleansing, the raw surfaces should be cauterised with burnt alum nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), or bluestone, or chromic acid, to reduce the soft, fungoid growths and to stimulate the formation of healthy horn. They should then be given a dressing with Stockholm tar, which, in addition to being antiseptic, forms an adhesive covering to protect the sores; in many cases it is advisable to protect the dressed feet from dirt and air by bandaging, or applying a specially made "stool," to be tied on with tapes, and which will also help to keep the dressings in position. As improvement takes place the above strong caustics should be discontinued, and the milder stock lotion previously mentioned applied.

It must be borne in mind that treating the disease without removing the conditions which promote it will always be unsatisfactory. A change of pasturage, whether from wet, boggy land, or from soft or gravelly country, according as each may have been in use, is always advisable.

CONTAGIOUS FOOT-ECZEMA.

The differential diagnosis of this affection from simple footrot can only be made

in the early stages, and depends upon observation of the starting place of the disease. In this disease the first tenderness, heat, and swelling occurs round the coronet at the junction of the horn and skin. This is followed by the formation of a ring of soft, spongy, crumbly horn near the coronet, and the disease then spreads to between the claws and other parts of the foot. From this out mainly on account of the parts becoming infected with dirt or septic matter from the ground, the progress of the disease and the appearances and symptoms resemble ordinary footrot, except that there is usually more swelling of the tissues above the claws, and there is a tendency for the claws to slough off. The local treatment for the affection should be the same as that advised for simple footrot, but the stronger caustics are not usually required.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTER-DIGITAL DUCT.

Situated in the skin between and just above the claws in front is the opening of a duct, called the inter-digital or inter-ungulate duct, which leads from a small gland situated between the pastern bones. The gland secretes a semi-solid oily substance of a greenish opalescent hue, which is conveyed by the duct and is discharged on to the delicate skin and horn between the claws, which are thereby lubricated and protected from wet and dirt and friction. On soft, clayey land, and on gravelly land, the duct opening is liable to become blocked with mud or grit, and two untoward results may follow—the tender skin and horn, being unprotected, may become dry, irritated, and inflamed, and the duct itself may become inflamed by the irritation of the foreign body blocking it. In either or in both of these events the inflammation soon involves the soft structures beneath the horn, and, again from inoculation with septic matter and dirt, the sequence of all the progressive stages of footrot may be commenced. When blocking or inflammation of the duct is observed in the early stages, the cutting away of the blocked portion or the slitting of the duct and removal of the foreign body will usually result in recovery. Otherwise the treatment to be followed is that previously outlined.

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FARM HORSES.

IN THE STABLE AND AT WORK.

No horse should ever be asked to feed overhead, as though he were a natural tree feeder like a giraffe, and the hayrack to which the horse inconveniently lifts his nose is an abomination in any stable. The hay-seed falls into the horse's eyes, or the horse knocks his head against the prominent rack, and may therefore cause the difficult and damaging derangement known as poll-evil. Cases of this kind are sometimes cured, but the necessary treatment is so severe that, when cured, half the property in the horse is already gone. Iron racks and low doorways are the main causes of poll-evil. The horse is startled, and, throwing up his head with tremendous force, he strikes the rack or door frame, setting up inflammation between the ligament of the neck and the atlas or first bone, and, the mischief being deep-seated, it is serious in its nature and difficult of treatment, and sometimes incurable.

All the old post stables and many gentlemen's stalls were provided with racks, which were supplied with hay from the loft, the very opening to which invited all the stable fumes to percolate through the hay in the rack, thereby spoiling its flavor, and the remainder of its objectionable deposits of gaseous fumes were retained by the stock hay in the loft. Could anything more horrible be devised? Better give him no long hay than give poisoned hay; better cut it all into chaff—then the hay will be pure, and the waste will be reduced to a minimum.

Let me now, however, follow the horse when, at six o'clock, he leaves his delicious morning feed, and carries his weighty harness and his jingling chains to the drabble fields of his hard labors. It is bad enough to wear a halter which chafes a sore on the head, or a bridle so small that the bit gradually cuts the lips

and wears the mouth much deeper than nature provided. It is cruel to put on a saddle so hard or so ill-fitting that a sore back must result, and I have seen a horse lie down to escape the pressure on a back which had become sore by ignorance and negligence. I also once witnessed the horrible sight of a fine mare suffering from lock-jaw, the tetanus microbe entering through a wound caused by the saddle. All sore backs could and should be easily avoided, but sore backs, tender heads, and mangled lips are not on a farm so serious nor so cruel as sore shoulders, because the entire system of cultivation is on the principles of horizontal force, all of which falls on the horse's shoulders. No expense of collars, hames, or chains, no delicacy of fit, for the ever-varying size of the neck and shoulder, no watchfulness on the part of the master or horse-keeper are ever too much on a hard-ploughing arable farm. When daily grooming, the horsekeeper should pass the palm of his hand over the entire surface covered by the collar, and the least pimple or abrasion of the skin, or even the curling or disturbance of the natural fall of the hair, should be noticed and promptly dealt with. There should always be plenty of spare collars of various sizes, and, even if the fit be not so good, it is better to use the change, because it will not punish the same place. If change of collar or other ordinary remedies do not put a sudden stop to the mischief, at any cost the horse must be thoroughly rested. If worked regardless of sore shoulders, a condition known by ploughmen as rotten shoulders will be produced, and then the usefulness of the horse is for ever gone. After months of rest and apparent remedy, on the least provocation, and without much hard work, the shoulders again become tender, and the only remedy now is to buy another horse. Surely I need say no more about the importance of good, well-fitting collars, and the care of the shoulders of the cart-horse, the slave of the clay arable farm!

Then there are other considerations in the ploughing field. The hames should be racked or otherwise made so that the height of the centre of pressure on the horse's shoulders should be capable of variation to suit the circumstances of each case. I wish I now had at my command a few simple illustrations of the horse's shoulder to load, and also something showing the principles of draught. All draught should in principle be in a straight line, and where expediency, which overrules principles, demands any departure from the straight or right line, such departure should be as little as possible. Yet I constantly see farm horses performing heavy work under most distressing errors of principle, as I now proceed to show.

Supposing the ploughing of stubbles in a wet winter necessitated three horses in single file, all walking the furrow. In principle each horse should have his own separate chains direct from his shoulders to the point of resistance on the plough. But in practice this would necessitate so many chains that their nuisance would be greater than a slight departure from true principle; hence a compromise is advisable. The hinder or thill horse, usually being the strongest and biggest of the three, should certainly be provided with private chains direct from the plough, and no action on the part of the other horses should interfere with his straight draught or true and independent working. The second horse, or middle of the three, should also have chains direct to the plough head, but the remaining horse—the fore horse—should have chains that are attached to the middle horse's chains at a point about 12 inches below the middle horse's shoulder.

How different from this may any day be seen the chains of many hard-worked plough horses throughout England!

Yet it cannot be said that mathemrtical principles were not understood when these fashions were introduced. Why, it is 2000 years since Euclid's day, and the 47th and 48th of his first book were well known before the days of Herodotos, and then used by the carpenters just as they are now.

Pressure on the hinder horse's back, by the backing which supports the chains of other horses, is worse than so much loss of waste or energy; it is the misguided force of first and middle horses, the effect being to inconvenience the hinder horse rather than to draw the plough. The energy wasted with the antiquated chains commonly seen in many countries would if capitalised, more than buy a proper stock

of chains every year. Economy of energy is as important as economy of cash; therefore no apology is necessary in calling attention to this general waste.—A., in "Farm and Stockbreeder."

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POTATO DEVELOPMENT BY FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

(From the Journal of the British Board of Agriculture).

The rapid development of potatoes from a small stock is of special interest now, because during the past two years farmers have discovered that, provided they can get a small stock of a new variety possessing sufficient merit, they have at their command the means of making a larger return on a given capital than has hitherto been regarded as possible. The large sums of money made by developing the Northern Star potato are certainly unprecedented in the annals of farming. Moreover, those who have participated in this profitable work of development have rendered a service to the potato-growing community, as it has hastened the period when a great disease-resisting variety can be obtainable by the general grower. It will be three or four more years before the price of this variety will fall low enough to be sold for culinary purposes, but it would have been much longer had a special system of development not been adopted. There are 1,200,000 acres of potatoes grown in the United Kingdom—mostly with varieties which readily succumb to disease, and therefore giving far less profit than if they were sound. Anything, therefore, which conduces to the more rapid development of disease-resisting varieties must be for the good of the grower, and also for the consumer. The strong disease-resisting powers of the Northern Star have been clearly demonstrated in all parts of the country during the past two years, and the best proof of the regard in which this variety is held is obtained from the fact that all the largest growers have recognised the necessity of growing it. The large amount of disease in the country has, of course, greatly emphasised the necessity for getting up a stock of new varieties which possess disease-resisting properties in a marked degree. There is little doubt that in the future, when a new variety possessing very special merit is brought forward, every effort will be made to develop it rapidly; and in this article an account is given of methods which can be adopted to hasten its development.

The experiments which have been carried on for nearly a century on cut versus uncut sets have generally shown that there is a stronger crop from uncut sets; and the popular mind has accepted this view, which within certain limits is correct. A whole potato is encased in a skin which retains moisture; moreover, many insects, such as wire-worms, eelworms, and other scavenging insects, do not so readily attack an unwounded set as one which has been set, or is in any way decaying. A cut set is at once acted upon by surrounding conditions, and decay immediately sets up about the cut portion. Where, therefore, it is planted under conditions where it has to make a struggle for existence, it is not so favorably placed as one which has no wound. When a tuber is cut so as to provide a large number of sets, the sets are small; therefore, so far as possible, the struggle to establish a plant must be facilitated by all reasonable means. The experience of the last few years shows that this may be done on a large scale at a moderate cost. In a previous article we urged that it was not a matter of overwhelming difficulty to cut each eye from a potato, and pot it separately so to give it favorable opportunities to produce a plant. There were those who expressed the contrary view, and maintained it was impossible for it to be done except on a limited scale. To confirm our expressed views we last spring had 50,000 eyes cut from 14cwt of tubers, and planted in as many pots, The plants grew with a very small percentage of misses, and at present time we have nearly eight acres growing vigorously in the field. Few who have seen the crops would previously have believed that the fine crops now growing could have been raised from other than a whole set of ordinary seed size.

As means of placing this work before others so that they may practice it, we give a detailed description of our methods at the Manor Farm, Ham. Cutting out each eye and potting was commenced at the beginning of April, though in ordinary circumstances it might be begun earlier. Two reasons lead to this—first, the eyes were backward; and second, it was thought desirable not to be too early for fear of spring frosts after they were transplanted into the field. No large buildings or sheds were available, so an outdoor camp had to be devised. A piece of ground was levelled and the pots were placed in ranges about ten pots wide, with narrow pathways between. Some loose mould was spread over the ground, and 3-in. pots were set in this as closely as possible to one another. The north sides and the ends were made of walls of straw about 4ft. 6in. high, but on the south side only about 2ft. 6in. high, so as to admit sun. A range of 4in. by 6in. stakes was set up the middle, standing about 3ft. above ground. Along this was stretched a stout wire. Cross strands of wire were run from side to side over the middle row of piles, and these were attached at either side to a row of piles about 15in. high, so that when the covers were put on they had a good shoot to clear the rainfall. The sheets were 12in. wide, and were fitted with rings so that they were easy to furl. In sunny weather it is well to admit all possible sunshine, and a ready means of furling and covering is desirable.

Having put down the pots, into which small pieces of crocks were placed, and set up the shelter, cutting was commenced. At the same time earth was finely sifted and placed in the pots, after being mixed with a small quantity of superb phosphate of lime. As fast as the sets were cut they were sprinkled with slaked lime, and straightway potted. With such small sets it is advisable to place the eye upwards. The pots were nearly filled, and the earth very lightly pressed; a hole was opened with a knife and the set put in; subsequently a little loose mould was sprinkled over to fill the pots.

Beyond regulating the cover night and morning, little attention is needed beyond an occasional light watering, just sufficient to maintain a slight moisture, which is largely regulated by the power of the sun.

The planting out was done as the plants became big enough. A good tilth was prepared in an ordinary field, and lines were marked out by drill coulters set 32 in. apart. The plants were placed about 30 in. from one another in the rows. In carting the pots to the field, racks made on light frames with divisions just narrow enough to prevent the pots from slipping through, were used, and each rack carried 100 pots. These are convenient also for carrying the pots in the field to lay out for planting. The racks were long enough to reach across the carts, one layer being placed on the bottom, and another across the raves, so that it was easy to take 1,000 plants to the field at once. After the plants were laid out, the planters each with a garden trowel, wrenched out a hole in the loose earth, and placed the plant with all the soil from the pot adhering (being well held together by the roots) into the hole. Planting was then completed, and the subsequent cultivation did not differ from ordinary practice. The value of growing in pots was well illustrated, for practically every one grew, while in a small piece not potted there was a considerable percentage of misses. So robust was the growth from these plants raised from single eyes that the large amount of room allowed proved to be none too great for their development.

By taking out each eye separately it is not difficult, with careful management, to raise 100 lb. of potatoes from 1 lb of tubers. This, however, is not by any means the limit to which development may be extended. The eye of a potato generally contains two to four shoots, and it is possible to make use of all of these. If a potato is sprouted as in the ordinary course of "boxing," and the shoots are allowed to grow three or four inches in length, these may be pulled off, and if carefully planted will produce plants.

The development of a large stock of potatoes from a single tuber can therefore be quickly carried out, and it will tend greatly to growers' benefit when they realise how little expense need be incurred in getting new stocks, even though the cost for the initial few pounds at first sight seems to be great. The most expensive action on the part of a grower is the growing of varieties which have been cultivated so long

as to have lost their original vigor, and have become subject to disease. The two last years have very strongly proved this.

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HEIFERS: THE BEST BREEDING AGE.

This is a question that has exercised the minds of dairymen, and about which there has been some controversy. Some advocate early breeding, whilst others maintain that a heifer should not breed earlier than three years old. The opponents of early breeding argue that the physical development of the animal is arrested, which is a fact so far as it goes; but it must be remembered that although of great importance, physical development is not the main desideratum in the growth of the dairy cow, the chief end of whose existence is to yield milk, and to attain that object it is necessary that milk vessels should be developed. This may not be the case if too much importance is attached to the production of large-framed animals. In discussing the question it must be borne in mind that the dairy cow as we know her to-day is the result of a process of selection and the development of a particular organ, which has reached abnormal proportions. Milk is a desirable and necessary food for man, and the cow has been selected to supply his requirements. In a natural state she is only required to yield milk sufficient for the support of her offspring, but man, having made a greater demand on her milk yielding faculties, she now produces a supply far in excess of a calf's requirements. thus demonstrating that where a demand is made upon natural functions a response will be made to that demand even to a degree that amounts to a condition of disease. It follows, therefore, that in this, as in other directions, the natural powers must be trained early in the channel in which those powers are to run. In a heifer intended for dairy purposes, this is effected by her early assumption of the maternal functions. On the other hand, if she is not allowed to breed early it will be found that she has developed physically in the direction of producing beef instead of milk. In a heifer in calf at an early age, when she is in course of development, the developing process will be directed to the parts making the greater call on the system—in this case the hindquarters, for the development of the foetus, the preparation of those parts for the expulsion of the foetus, and to the udder for the support of the calf. The development of the hindquarters will arrest the development of the forequarters, and the heifer will be fine in the neck and withers. The reverse is the case of a maiden or barren heifer—she has a tendency to become in the withers and neck, and inclines to bull-headedness. The early assumption of the sexual functions stamps the animal with the characteristics of its sex. On the other hand, the deprivation or absence of the sexual functions or organs gives the animal the characteristics of the opposite sex., i.e., the barren heifer becomes masculine, and the emasculated young bull becomes more feminine in appearance. I think that all the evidence, theoretical and practical, goes to prove that it is desirable that dairy heifers should breed at two years old, the conditions of pastures and climate being favorable. If that is conceded, the question arises, Which is the most suitable season that heifers should come in? That would vary in different districts. On fair to good summer country, I think autumn the best time, for the reason that the heifer in calf has the advantage of genial weather and good pastures, consequently her condition and growth do not suffer. The heifer having calved, to make a good cow she should be well fed, and, if her condition holds, milked on for, say, nine months, and should not calve for the second time until fifteen months after the first calving. Young heifers should be put to a young or very light bull. From the use of large-framed, heavy bulls many heifers have been rendered delicate for life, either by being hurt in the service or the calf so large as to render calving difficult.—W. J. Cother, G.M.C.V.S., in the Agricultural Journal of Victoria.

FOWL CHOLERA.

(From the Journal of the British Board of Agriculture.")

The Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have recently issued a leaflet (No. 25) dealing with fowl cholera. As the symptoms as well as the methods of treatment and prevention of this disease are practically the same as those of contagious or bacterial enteritus, the leaflet deals with both diseases for the purpose of simplicity.

Treatment of diseased birds is rarely successful, but it is possible that many outbreaks would be checked and much trouble and annoyance saved if, on the first appearance of the disease, affected birds were killed and prompt action taken to secure a thorough disinfection of the premises The disease is very contagious, and, in most cases, fatal. The ravages of the disease are most apparent amongst flocks of laying hens, those of all ages being affected; but the younger ones are perhaps, more susceptible. Other classes of poultry, viz., turkeys, ducks, and geese are, however, not immune.

Cholera is due to the presence of a germ, and, as with all such diseases, during treatment the chief efforts should be directed towards an improvement of the sanitary conditions. Stagnant water, sewage, and drainage from manure heaps, or filth of any kind, should not be allowed to collect in places to which fowls have access, as such conditions render the birds unhealthy, and are always a possible source of contamination.

The disease usually appears during the spring, and it may be due to the introduction of fresh fowls from contaminated stocks; or the germs may be carried by dogs or other animals, or even on the clothes or boots of persons who travel direct from any infected run to a place where the disease has been unknown. Wild birds may also serve as active agents in spreading the disease. The most common source of infection is eating blades of grass and other food which have contact with the droppings of diseased fowls; or by drinking contaminated water. The bodies of all birds which die from the disease should be either burnt or buried deeply and covered with quicklime; but burning is strongly recommended.

The symptoms of disease are as follows:—

At first the number of affected birds is limited; perhaps two or three in the flock are one evening noticed to be listless, ruffled in plumage, refusing to eat, and drinking large quantities of water. If carefully watched these birds are seen to be affected with diarrhœa; and this is the most important outward symptom. The excrement is of a characteristic yellowish color, though sometimes it may be more or less greenish. The comb and wattles may be either pale or dull purple in color; more often. These are the first signs that will be noticed by an observant poultry keeper. If, however, only one bird is at first attacked, it may escape detection while ailing, and one or more birds lying dead under the perches in the morning, with a quantity of unpleasant yellowish or greenish colored excrement near them, may be the first indication of the existence of the disease on the premises. During the day other birds will exhibit the symptoms described above, and in the last stages they will be found showing signs of weakness, and, perhaps, sleepiness, until finally death occurs. Some birds may live for two or three days after they seem to be affected, during this time eating little or no food, remaining inert, drinking large quantities of water, frequently voiding excrement characteristic of the disease, and eventually dying from exhaustion. Cases of recovery are not unknown, but where outbreaks are caused by the more virulent forms of the disease the victims usually die in from eight to twenty hours after they are affected. The objects to be kept in view when combating this disease are—isolation of affected birds, disinfection of houses, runs, &c., and cleanliness in all things. Immediately isolate any fowls which exhibit symptoms of the disease, and give nutritious easily-digested foods, such as boiled rice, bread, pollards, or oatmeal mixed into a soft paste with boiled milk. The runs and houses should at once be thoroughly disinfected. A 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is suitable for this purpose, but any other

reliable disinfectant could be used. It is probable that a 10 per cent. solution of copper sulphate would give excellent results, but the fowls would be poisoned if allowed to drink any of the liquid. The question of removing all droppings of diseased fowls and afterwards disinfecting the ground cannot be too strongly emphasised, as the disease is undoubtedly transmitted to healthy fowls chiefly through the neglect of such precautions. Clean out the fowl-house and lime-wash the walls, perches, nestboxes, and all the fittings, using hot lime-wash, to which 1 pint of paraffin or ¼ lb. carbolic acid has been added to each gallon of the liquid. As long as any traces of the disease remain, keep the house daily cleaned out and disinfected. The cleanings from the houses and runs should not be thrown on the manure heap, but should be so disposed of that fowls cannot have access to them. Feed the fowls only in troughs, and provide suitable vessels for water, all of which should be frequently scalded with boiling water. A few drops of tincture of iron may be added to the drinking water; this acts as a tonic. If the diet of the fowls largely consists of Indian meal or Indian corn, substitute pollard, ground oats, or bran and wheat, or barley, with the object of improving the general tone of the system.

After an outbreak, all the healthy fowls should, where practicable, be removed on to fresh ground for at least six months. For instance, if the outbreak occurs on a farm, one or more portable houses should be procured, and the fowls kept quite away from the farmyard in a pasture field, where the land is clean. Where this system of poultry keeping is once fairly tried it may safely be assumed that it will afterwards be strictly adhered to, for, provided overcrowding is avoided, it is not only more healthy, but more profitable than any other. In removing the fowls from the farmyard to new ground great care should be exercised in selecting only those which show no signs of disease, and as an additional precaution the new house should frequently be disinfected. When this plan is adopted a thorough clearance from the farmyard should be made, no ducks, chickens, or turkeys being kept there in the interval. Freshly-slaked lime should be scattered everywhere over the old run, and, where possible the contaminated ground should be cultivated and a crop grown. In a case where it is impossible to change the fowls on to new ground, and where the disease has been very pronounced, it is advisable to kill off all the fowls on the premises and give the land a rest for at least six months, adopting the measures recommended above for purifying the run.

Newly acquired fowls should not be allowed to run at once with the general stock, but should be kept confined for about ten days, to see if any traces of disease are developed, and prevent risk of contamination.

Poultry keepers should do their utmost to guard against the introduction of this disease, as once it appears the losses caused are almost incalculable, and the best way of attaining this end is by keeping the fowls under perfect conditions of health.



Postage Rates.

Letters.

(a) For delivery within the State—

1. From the post office at which they are posted and within the limits of the town delivery	1d. for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.
2. From any other post office than that at which posted and beyond the limits of town delivery	2d. for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.
(b) For any place within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, Fiji, and British New Guinea	2d. for each ½ oz, or fraction thereof.
†(c) For any place beyond the Commonwealth except those mentioned in (b)	2½d. for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.

*Including Cook Islands, Raratonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Manke, Harvey (Manuai); also Islands of Palmerston, Avarua, Savage (Niue), Pukapuka Danger), Rakaanga, Suwarrow, Mancihiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva).

†Correspondence for the following places in China is delivered at Union rates, viz.:—Pekin, Newchang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chanking, Ichang, Shasi, Hankow, Kinkiang, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, and Mengtz.

Correspondence intended to be sent by the San Francisco, French, and German, and Vancouver Lines must be specially endorsed. If not, it will be held over for the next P. and O. or Orient steamer.

Commercial Papers.

To places within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, British New Guinea, and Fiji, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.

To all places except the above, for any weight not exceeding 2 ounces, 3d.; between 2 ounces and 4 ounces, 3½d.; between 4 ounces and 6 ounces, 4d.; between 6 ounces and 8 ounces, 4½d.; between 8 ounces and 10 ounces, 5d.; between 10 ounces and 12 ounces, 6d.; each additional 2 ounces up to 5 pounds, 1d.

Printed Papers.

To any place within or beyond Queensland, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.

Patterns and Samples.

To all places within and beyond Queensland, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.

Books.

To places within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, New Hebrides, Fiji, for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.

To all places except the above, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.

Newspapers.

(a) To places within the Commonwealth—	
On all newspapers printed and published in and posted for delivery within the Commonwealth (without condition as to the number contained in each addressed wrapper), by registered newspaper proprietors, or by newsvendors, or returned by an agent or newsvendor to the publishing office.	One penny per 20 ounces on the aggregate weight of newspapers so posted by any one person at any one time.
On all other newspapers printed and published in and posted within the Commonwealth for delivery therein.	For each newspaper.—One halfpenny per 10 ounces or fraction of 10 ounces, avoirdupois weight.
(b) To New Zealand and Fiji	For each newspaper.—One halfpenny for every 2 ounces or fraction thereof
(c) To the United Kingdom	each newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces .. 1d for every additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof ½d.
(d) To Foreign Countries	each newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces .. 1d. for every additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof ½d.

Newspapers not published in the Commonwealth are charged book rates.

Letter Cards, 2d. each
Post Cards, Inland and Interstate, single, 1d.; reply, 2d.
Post Cards, British and Foreign, single, 1½d.; reply, 3d.
Newspaper wrappers, ½d. and 1d. each.

Parcels.

Inland—One pound or under, 6d. Each additional lb. 3d. The stamps to be fixed close to the address on the wrapper or to a label, obtainable at any Parcel Post Office by the sender.

NOTE.—Parcels posted at places between Charleville and Windorah, and Longreach and Windorah, and *vice versa*, for places between Windorah and Birdsville, are carried at the usual rates, but from other places in Queensland for places beyond Windorah the rate is 6d. per lb.

Interstate—8d. for first pound, and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

United Kingdom—1s. for first pound, and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

General Rules.

Postage stamps are of the following denominations:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s.

Upon receipt of any letter or packet supposed to contain articles liable to

Customs duty, a postmaster should advise the person addressed, and the nearest Customs Officer of the fact, and also intimate to the former that he must satisfy the Customs Officer as to the nature of the supposed dutiable articles, and pay any Customs Charges before delivery can be made to him.

If there be no invoice or means of satisfying the Customs Officer except by examination of the contents, the person to whom it is addressed should authorise the postmaster in writing to deliver it to the Customs Officer for that purpose; but should this be objected to, the letter or packet must then be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in nearly all the countries comprised within the Postal Union except Great Britain.

Wedding Cake cannot be forwarded, unless it is secured in metal covering, or in such a way that it cannot affect the contents of the mail bag, or attract vermin.

A postmaster may refuse to receive or transmit by post, any letter, card, packet, or newspaper exceeding the prescribed weight; or of inconvenient form or dimensions, or containing, or reasonably suspected to contain any article likely to injure the other contents of the mail bags or any person.

Registration Fee, 3d. Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article or inquiry for a missing article 2½d.

WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH AND TO BRITISH NEW GUINEA, NEW ZEALAND, AND FIJI.

Commercial Papers.

Commercial papers include all papers and documents *not wholly printed*, which have not the character of actual or personal correspondence, such as—

Acceptances.

Accounts, Invoices, and Receipts. The remark "With thanks," and advice as to when or how the goods are forwarded will be allowed; and they may bear the ordinary trade notices (whether printed or impressed with a rubber or other stamp) such as "All empties returned must be advised"; "When remitting please return the statement to be receipted"; "Terms, cash in advance"; "Terms, 2½ per cent. discount for cash"; "This settles your account up to date."

Bankers' packets, when sent from one bank to another, may contain cheques, cheque-books, drafts, or orders, provided they are forwarded in covers with the ends sufficiently open to admit of postal officials seeing that nothing in the nature of a letter is enclosed.

Bank pass-books, provided they are enclosed in covers indorsed "pass-books only," and sufficiently open to admit of postal officials seeing that "Pass-books" only are being transmitted. Pass-books or cards connected with a Society may be transmitted under similar conditions.

Bills of exchange. Bills of lading. Drafts. Drawings (not wholly printed). Examination papers (corrections allowed). Insurance documents (policies, &c.) Invoices (see Accounts.) Legal documents (affidavits, briefs, deeds, depositions, &c.). Manuscript or forms filled up in writing for printing or publication. Maps (not wholly printed). Music (written). Notices of Meetings. Obliterated postage stamps. Pay-sheets. Plans (not wholly printed). Prices current. Promissory-notes, signed or unsigned.

Proxy forms or notices. Such particulars as the date, signature, name of proxy, date of meeting, name of shareholder or member, and number of votes may be inserted, but nothing may appear either in writing or print which does not form part of the document as a legal instrument.

Rate notices. Receipts (see Accounts). Returns or periodical statements. Scrip. Ships' manifests. Specifications. Spent letters—that is, letters which have clearly served their original purpose, and are at least two

months old. Stock sheets. Travellers' cards, circulars, or orders. Travelling Stock notices. Way-bills, and other similar articles.

Except where specified, any writing in the nature of a letter or personal communication is not permissible, and, if any such writing appear on the article, the latter may be charged as an insufficiently prepaid letter.

A packet containing a mixture of commercial and printed papers shall be treated as if the whole contents were commercial papers.

The following may be allowed on commercial papers—

(*a*) To indicate on the outside of the missive the name, commercial style, and address of the sender.

(*b*) To add in manuscript on printed visiting cards the address of the sender, his title, as well as good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy expressed in not more than five words or by means of conventional initials (p.f. &c.)

(*c*) To indicate or to alter in a printed paper in manuscript or by a mechanical process the date of despatch, the signature, and the commercial style and the profession, as well as the address of the sender.

(*d*) To enclose copy with corrected proofs, and to make in those proofs alterations and additions which relate to correction, accuracy, and printing. In case of want of space, these additions may be made on separate sheets.

(*e*) To correct also errors in printing in printed documents other than proofs.

(*f*) To erase certain parts of a printed text in order to render them illegible.

(*g*) To make prominent by means of marks, and to underline words or passages of the text to which it is desired to draw attention.

(*h*) To insert or correct in manuscript, or by a mechanical process, figures in prices current, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, trade circulars and prospectuses, as well as in travellers' announcements, the travellers' name and date and place of his intended visit.

(*i*) To indicate in manuscript in advices of the departure of ships the dates of those departures.

(*k*) To indicate in cards of invitation and notices of meetings the name of the person invited, the date, the object, and the place of the gathering.

(*l*) To add a dedication on books, sheets of music, photographs, and engravings, Christmas and New Year cards, as well as to enclose the relative invoice.

(*m*) In forms of order or subscription for books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music, to indicate in manuscript the works required or offered, and to erase or underline the whole or part of the printed communications.

Printed Papers of all kinds except Newspapers.

Printed papers include all printed matter (except newspapers), such as *books*, *magazines*, *pamphlets*, *sheets of music*, visiting cards, address cards, circulars wholly printed), proofs of printing, papers impressed with points in relief for the use of the blind, *engravings*, *photographs*, and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, *catalogues*, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, and similar articles, whether loose or in book form. [The articles in italics are allowed to pass at book rate of postage.]

The following may also be allowed to pass as printed papers, viz. :—Circulars which are in other respects admissible, but which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of the type-writer, or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or typewritten originals, and may be transmitted at the "Printed Papers" rate of pastage, provided they are handed in at the counter of a Post Office, and at least *twenty copies* precisely identical are posted at the same time. Each cover must be marked by the sender "20 posted."

All printed matter with written additions, corrections, or alterations must be sent as commercial papers but writing in the nature of a letter or personal commu-

nication is not permissible, and if any such writing appear on the article, the latter may be charged as an insufficiently prepaid letter.

Cards bearing the inscription "Post Card" shall not be allowed to pass as printed papers.

DIMENSIONS.

2. The maximum weight for a packet of commercial papers or printed papers shall be 5lb.; and for patterns, samples, and merchandise, 1lb. No packet may exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in depth or breadth, or if in a roll 2 feet 6 inches in length, or be of inconvenient form.

Patterns, Samples, and Merchandise.

The following and similar articles may be forwarded under this class, viz.:—Glass, Merchandise, Mineral specimens, Natural history specimens such as dried or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, &c., when sent for no commercial purpose. Liquids, oils, and fatty substances. Ointments, soft soap, resin. Dry powders, whether dyes or not. Paper. Parchment or vellum. Patterns. Live bees and live but harmless entomological specimens. Samples. Seeds. Wedding cake (securely packed).

Patterns and samples may contain the name and commercial style of the sender, the address of the person for whom they are intended, the manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or measurement and dimensions, or to the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and the nature of the goods.

Articles not Allowed to be sent by Packet Post.

The following articles shall not be sent by packet post, viz.:—Cheques, Money Orders, Postal Notes—except in bankers' packets—coin, bank notes, bullion, gold, and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruit, vegetables, and any matter or thing likely to injure any person or the contents of the mail-bags; also articles not made up in accordance with the Regulations relating to packets, or bearing or containing anything not allowed under such Regulations.

Notices in contravention of the Suppression of Gambling Act or the Indecent Advertisements Act, if sent as packets or in open covers, will not be circulated or delivered by post in Queensland, but must be sent without delay to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the country of origin.

2. TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. Commercial Papers.

"Commercial Papers" comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kind of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works forwarded separately, pupils' exercises with corrections but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Packets of commercial papers may not exceed 5 lb. in weight, and shall be subject, as regards form and conditions of transmission, to the Regulations prescribed for "Printed Papers."

2. Printed Papers of every kind (except Newspapers).

Packets of Printed Papers may not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth, or 5 lb. in weight. They may be placed either in wrappers, upon rollers, between

boards, in covers open at both sides or at both ends, or in unclosed envelopes, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or tied with a string easy to unfasten, but must be made up in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. Address cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening, or fold.

The articles which shall be entitled to be sent as printed papers shall be, generally, impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the typewriter.

This description includes the undermentioned articles wholly printed:—Books (stitched or bound), periodical works, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, circulars, notices, engravings, photographs.

The following articles, though not really printed matter, may also be sent as such, viz.:—Manuscript intended for the press (when sent with the proofs of the same), papers impressed for the use of the blind, albums containing photographs, and cardboard drawing models stamped in relief.

Anything, not being of glass, usually attached or appurtenant to any of the before-mentioned articles, in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post, may also pass at the rate applicable to such articles, provided it is contained in the same packet.

Cards bearing the prescription "Post Card," postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and in general all articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, shall not be transmitted as printed papers.

The products of the copying press and typewriter shall not be transmitted at the rate for printed papers, nor, as a rule, shall printed papers, the text of which has been modified after printing, either by hand or by means of a mechanical process, so as to constitute a conventional language. But the following exceptions may be allowed:—

Printed papers may be dated in manuscript or by a mechanical process, and the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, and his address may be added.

On printed visiting cards the address or title of the sender, or conventional initials, such as "p.p.c.," may be written, and also good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in not more than five words.

On printed circulars corrections and insertions may be made in manuscript or by a mechanical process in regard to names of commercial travellers, dates, and places of their intended visits, dates of departure of ships, names of persons invited to meetings, and the place, date, and object of the meetings.

Printers' proofs may be corrected in manuscript; additions which relate to accuracy, form, and printing may be made, and in case of want of space additional sheets may be used; the author's manuscript may be enclosed; printers' errors in other printed documents may also be corrected, and figures may also be inserted or corrected in prices current, tenders for advertisements, trade circulars, prospectuses, and stock and share lists.

Books, papers, music, photographs, engravings, and Christmas and New Year cards may bear a written dedication, and the invoice relating to them may be enclosed.

In forms of order or subscription for books printed on cards, the works required or offered may be indicated in manuscript.

The title, date, number, and address of the publication from which the article is extracted may be added in manuscript or by a mechanical process to cuttings from newspapers and periodical publications.

Circulars which are in other respects admissible, but which are printed or

lithographed in characters resembling those of the typewriter, or are produced by means of any mechanical process from written or type-written originals, may be transmitted at the "Printed Papers" rate of postage, provided they are handed in at the counter of a Post Office, and at least *twenty copies* precisely identical are posted at the same time.

3. Patterns and Samples.

The pattern and sample post shall be restricted to *bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.* Packets containing goods for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles which are not actually patterns or samples, may not be forwarded by pattern and sample post.

The maximum dimensions and weight for a packet of patterns and samples shall be as follow:—

(*a*) To the United Kingdom—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth, 5 lb. in weight.

(*b*) To all other places—1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth; or when in the form of a roll 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter, 12 oz. in weight.

Patterns and samples must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. They may not bear any writing except the name or the commercial style of the sender, the address of the person for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or measurement, and dimensions, or to the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and the nature of the goods.

Newspapers

DENINITION OF NEWSPAPERS AND SUPPLEMENT.

(1) A newspaper shall mean any publication known and recognised as a newspaper in the generally accepted sense of the word, and printed and published within the Commonwealth for sale if—

(*a*) it consists in substantial part of news and articles relating to current topics, or of religious, technical, or practical information; and

(*b*) it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than one month; and

(*c*) the full title and date of publication are printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication are printed at the top of every subsequent page.

(2) A publication printed on paper and issued as a supplement to a newspaper shall be deemed to be a supplement and to be part of the newspaper if—

(*a*) it consists in substantial part of reading matter other than advertisements, or of engravings, prints, lithographs, or coloured supplements; and

(*b*) it is enclosed in each posted copy of the newspaper with which it is issued; and

(*c*) it has the title of the newspaper with which it is issued printed on the top of each page of letterpress; and

(*d*) it is not of a size or form which makes it inconvenient for carriage or delivery by post.

Every newspaper may be sent with or without a cover, but must be open at both ends. There shall not be in or upon the newspaper or cover any communication character, figure, letter or number (except the words "Newspaper only" or a mark to indicate a report, article, or paragraph therein; the printed title of the newspaper, the printed names, occupations and places of business of the printer, publisher and vendor thereof, and the name, occupation and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name of the person sending the newspaper); nor shall anything other than a supplement be enclosed in or with or accompany the news-

paper or cover. Every newspaper shall be folded or covered in such a manner that the title of it may be recognised.

All unregistered or irregularly posted newspapers and all newspapers, having any matter which is not a supplement accompanying them, shall be treated as packets.

Newspapers must be posted an hour before the time appointed for closing mails.

Post Office Express Delivery Service by Telegraph Messengers.

Letters and packets not exceeding 8 ounces in weight may be specially delivered as follows, namely:—

(1) *By special messenger all the way.*—To secure this service, letters and packets must be hanned in at an "Express Delivery" Post Office.

(2) *By special messenger after transmission by post.*—For this service a letter or packet may be posted at any post or receiving office, or in any letter-box or posting receptacle, and be "expressed" on reaching the delivery office. providing such office is an express delivery office.

(3) *By special delivery in advance of the ordinary delivery by postman.*—By this means any person may make an arrangement with the postmaster of any express delivery office to secure the immediate delivery of his own correspondence on its arrival.

(4) *Special delivery by travelling mail officers* at all railway stations where the mail trains are timed to stop without passing through the local post office or waiting local delivery.

Parcels Post.

1. LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lb in weight, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined, may be accepted for transmission from and to all Parcel Post Offices in the Commonwealth, served by railway, coach, or steamboat. Parcels from or to Parcel Post Offices within the Commonwealth, not served by railway, coach, or steamboat) must not exceed 3lb. in weight; should a parcel be received exceeding that weight addressed to a place to which it is not transmissible, it must be forwarded to the nearest Parcel Post Office on the mail route, served by railway, coach, or steamboat, and the addressee be duly advised thereof. Parcels are only conveyed by certain horse services in Queensland.

Parcels exceeding 11 lb. in weight or of greater dimensions than those prescribed shall not be accepted for transmission through the post. Any such parcels which may be irregularly posted must not be forwarded to destination, but, if practicable, returned to the sender.

2. POSTAGE MUST BE PREPAID.

The postage must be fully prepaid by means of adhesive postage stamps, which the sender or person handing in the parcel must affix either close to the address on the wrapper, or to a label, obtainable at any post office. If the contents of a parcel be of a fragile nature, or postage stamps will not readily adhere to the wrapper, such stamps must be affixed to a tie-on label attached to the parcel.

Postal officials must not affix postage stamps to the labels or covers of parcels.

3. POSTMASTER-GENERAL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF UNINSURED PARCELS.

Except as specified in the regulations relating to Insurance of Parcels, the Postmaster-General shall not be responsible for damage to, delay, non-transmission, non-delivery, or loss of any parcel.

4. PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTY BY THE SENDER OF A PARCEL.

Arrangements have been made whereby persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom, or Cape Colony, or to certain countries and places, *via* the United King

dom, can take upon themselves the payment of the Customs and other charges ordinarily payable by the addressees.

The sender must pay a fee of 6d., sign an undertaking to pay on demand the amount due, and make a deposit on account of the charges at the rate of 1s. for each 4s. or fraction of 4s. of the declared value of the parcel. A final settlement will take place as soon as the amount of the charges due has been ascertained from the country of destination. Parcels intended to be sent under these arrangements must be handed in at an Official or Railway Parcel Post Office, which is also a Money Order Office.

INSURANCE OF PARCELS.

Insurance against loss or damage whilst in transit through post may be effected on parcels addressed to certain specified places. Parcels containing valuable, if addressed to these places, must be insured. Full information can be obtained on application to any Postmaster or from Postal Guide.

Value-Payable Post.

The value-payable post is a system under which the Department undertakes to deliver registered articles sent by the Parcel Post, and to recover from the addressee on delivery a specified sum of money fixed by the sender, and to remit this sum to the sender by money order, for which the usual commission will be charged.

This system is designed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay at the time of their receipt for articles sent to them, and also to meet the requirements of traders and others who do not wish their articles to be delivered except on payment.

Value-payable parcels may be handed in for transmission at any parcel office which is also a money order office, to be sent to any other parcel office which is also a money order office. (Value-payable parcels addressed to places where there is no value-payable office may be accepted for transmission to nearest value-payable office, where the value will be collected and the parcel afterwards forwarded as a parcel to destination.) All such offices are distinguished in the list of parcel offices by the letters "V.P."

The use of the value-payable system is restricted to articles posted in the Commonwealth for transmission by Parcel Post to V.P. offices in the Commonwealth. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Postmaster.

Money Orders.

Money Orders may be obtained at the Chief Office, Brisbane, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when the office closes at 12 o'clock noon), and at all other offices daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and made payable in any of the undermentioned places on payment of the following charges :—

Queensland.—For any sum not exceeding £5 or fraction thereof, sixpence ; above £5, but not exceeding £10, one shilling.

Interstate.—Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, and Samoa (through New South Wales).—For any sum not exceeding £2 sixpence ; not exceeding £5, one shilling ; exceeding £5, but not exceeding £7, eighteen pence ; over £7, but not exceeding £10, two shillings.

British North Borneo, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (including Transvaal, Orange River Colony, &c.), Ceylon, Egypt (re-issued at Colombo), Germany, India (including certain Agencies), Japan (re-issued at Hong Kong), Mauritius, Natal, Straits Settlements, United Kingdom (including Agencies at Constantinople, Panama, and Smyrna), States of America (including Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico), Hong Kong (including certain Agencies)—The commission on Money Order for the United Kingdom and all Foreign places is 6d. for each £1 or fractional part thereof.

Through Money Orders, *via* London. *Foreign Countries and Places.*—Austria, Belgium, *Bosnia, *Bulgaria, *Cameroons and Togo (West Coast of Africa), *Chili (for payment in Chili only), *Congo Free State (Banana, Boma, and Matadi), Danish West Indies, Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands), *Dutch East

Indies, *Finland, France (including Algeria), *German East Africa Protectorate, *Goa, *Herzegovina, Holland, Hungary, Italy (including agencies at Tripoli, Assaq and Massowah), Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal (including Maderia and Azores), Roumania, *Salvador, *Servia, *Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, *Uruguay (for payment in Uruguay only). *Foreign Cities.*—*Adrionople, *Beyrout, *Candia, *Canea (Khania, La Canée), *Chios (Khios), *Dardanelles, *Dédé-Agatch (Dédé-Aghadj), *Durazzo, *Gallipoli, *Ineboli, *Jaffo, *Janino, *Jerusalem, *Kaifa (Caiffa), *Kavala (Cavalla), *Kerassonde (Keressoun), *Logos (Turkey), *Mitylene, *Prevesa *Retimo, *Rhodes, *Salonica, Samsoun, *Santi Quaranti (Sérandoz), *Trebizond (Trapezunt), *Valona, *Vathy-Samos.

* In these cases the British Post Office has only an indirect Money Order Exchange, and a further commission is as a rule deducted in transit.

NOTE.—Orders on the Foreign Countries and British Colonies enumerated above will be re-issued by the London Office, and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges, viz. :—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence; for any sum above £2, but not exceeding £6, sixpence; for any sum above £6, but not exceeding £10, ninepence. The full address of the person to whom the order is to be paid must be given, so that there may be no difficulty in delivering.

The maximum amount of a single Money Order is as follows :—£20 if payable within the Commonwealth, New Zealand, Canada, India, United States (including Hawaii and Porto Rico), Germany. £10 if payable in Fiji, British North Borneo, Cape Colony (including Orange River Colony, Ceylon, Egypt (through Ceylon), Hongkong (including Corea and Formosa), Japan (through Hongkong, Mauritius, Natal, Strait Settlements, United Kingdom, and all places under the heading of "Through Money Orders."

Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the twelfth calender month after that in which it was issued.

Money Orders may be transmitted by telegraph between all Money Order Offices (being also Telegraph Offices) within the Commonwealth, and New Zealand, having telegraph communication, on payment of the usual telegraphic charge for a message, in addition to the Money Order Commission (excepting those on New Zealand, for which the charge is 4½d. per word).

NOTE.—In telegraphing money, it is necessary for the sender to advise by telegraph the person to whom the money is sent, as the Department does not do it; and as the Paying Officer will retain the message, a copy of is should be taken.

Postal Notes.

There are fourteen denominations of Postal Notes, ranging from 1s. to 20s., as follows :—

Postal Note. s.	d.	Poundage. d.	Postal Note. s.	d.	Poundage. d.
1	0	½	4	6	1
1	6	½	5	0	1½
2	0	1	7	6	2
2	6	1	10	0	3
3	0	1	10	6	3
3	6	1	15	0	3
4	0	1	20	0	3

Broken sums of pence not exceeding 5d. may be remitted by affixing undefaced Queensland stamps to the face of note, and the amount of the note and stamps will be paid.

Electric Telegraph.

The Telegraph Stations in Queensland are open (unless otherwise stated in Postal Guide) to receive messages from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. On Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, certain officers are in attendance at 9 p.m. for ordinary and urgent business at double rates; and on Public Holidays, from 9 to noon, and 5 to 6 p.m., for the receipt and despatch of telegrams. Press messages, and International and New Zealand cable-

grams are at all times accepted and transmitted at ordinary rates. *Prepaid telegrams* only may be dropped into the box provided at each Telegraph Station for the purpose, at any time when the office is closed, and will be transmitted when business is resumed. Such telegrams, with full fee, must be enclosed in sealed envelopes. The following are the ordinary charges :—

Telegraph Rates.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS.

—	Town and Suburban, within prescibed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending Station.	Other places within the State, except Town and Suburban.	Interstate, *i.e.*, from any one State to any other State.
Including address and signature—			
Not exceedidg sixteen words ..	Sixpence ..	Ninepence	One Shilling
Each additional word	One Penny..	One Penny	One Penny

On telegrams from and to Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges of ½d. per word added.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

—	Within any State.	Interstate, *i.e.*, from any one State to any other State.	Relating to Parliamentary, Executive, Departmental, and other Commonwealth Proceedings as may be prescribed.
Not exceeding twenty-five words..	Sixpence	One shilling	
Exceeding twenty-five but not exceeding fifty words	Ninepence	One shilling and sixpence	
Exceeding fifty but not exceeding 100 words	One shilling and sixpence	Three shillings	
Every additional fifty words or portion of fifty words	Sixpence	One shilling	
WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.			
Not exceeding twenty-five words..	..	..	One shilling
Exceeding twenty-five but not exceeding 100 words	..	..	One shilling and sixpence
Every additional fifty words or portion of fifty words	..	..	Sixpence

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges.

On telegrams from and to Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges of 1s. for first 100 words and 6d. each additional 50 added.

It is to be especially noted that, under these rates, the address and signature of a telegram are to be couted and charged for.

With regard to the signature, Reg. 4 (Postal Guide) states—

> The signature of the sender need not be transmitted, or a telegram may have an abbreviated signature known to the receiver, but the correct signature of the sender must appear on the back of each telegram as a guarantee of its authenticity, and as subscribing to the conditions under which it is transmitted.

Code addresses cannot be registered for Inland or Interstate telegrams other than those for or from Tasmania.

International Telegrams.

By the system of registration of name and address, and the adoption of the word scale of charging, the cost of telegraphing between Brisbane (or any other town in Queensland) and Great Britain, and many of the principal cities of India, China, Japan, Europe, United States, and other countries, has been greatly reduced. It may be necessary to explain that the name and address of the sender and receiver being registered at the points of departure and arrival, a single word serves for their identification. Only dictionary words are available for registration.

A record is open at the Brisbane Central Telegraph Office for the registration of the full address, at which foreign telegrams reaching any Telegraph Office in Queensland, and bearing abbreviated or arbitrary addresses, are to be delivered. A fee of 10/6 per year, or 2/6 per month, is charged for registration in this colony. Application for registration to be made by letter to the Dep. P.M.G., Brisbane.

The Telegraph Companies register names and address of telegraph correspondents free of charge at all their stations, and in London at 11 Old Broad Street, 8 Leadenhall street, and 3 Great Tower Street.

Addresses may also be registered at any Government Telegraph Office in England or Scotland upon the payment of one guinea to the Postmaster-General, London. This registration can be effected only at the telegraph station in the town where the firm is established, and not by letter from Australia to London, or *vice versa*, as different firms sometimes select the same code word.

The principal conditions under which messages are transmitted are as follows :—

Words must not exceed fifteen letters in plain language, any additional letters counted and charged for as extra words at the rate of fifteen letters to the word. In European telegrams each group of five figures or less is charged as one word; larger groups are charged at the rate of five figures to a word; same rule applies to counting of letters when admitted.

Telegrams may be written in plain language, in code language, or in secret language. In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters.

For rates enquiry should be made at any Telegraph Office, or can be found in the Postal Guide published by the Department.

—o—

Stamp Duties.

Under the Stamp Duty Act of 1894, Amendment Act of 1901.

The Amending Act repeals the provision in the Schedule of the Principal Act of 1894, levies duties as under :—

Receipts given for or upon payment of money,

Amounting to £1 or upwards but less than £2	...	...	...	1d.
,, £2 ,, ,, £50	...	...	...	2d.
,, £50 ,, ,, £1 0	...	...	...	3d.
,, £100 or upwards for every £100 or fraction of £100			...	6d.

The provisions of this Act cease to exist after 30th September, 1903.

Payment of duties imposed by the principal Act upon agreements, awards, cheques, policies of insurance made or signed within the colony, receipts or discharges for the payment of money and transfers of stocks or shares, may be denoted by ADHESIVE STAMPS affixed by the makers or holders.

On all other instruments by STAMPS IMPRESSED UPON THE PAPER OR PARCHMENT whereon the same are written, and not otherwise.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or any MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument	0	2	6
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and appointment in execution of a power of any property or of any use, share, or interest in any property by any instrument, not being a will	0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of	1	1	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court	10	10	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in the Supreme Court, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound a fresh for the same purpose	1	0	0
AWARD in any case in which an amount or value is the matter in dispute—			
Where no amount is awarded or the amount or value awarded does not exceed £50	0	2	6
Where the amount of value awarded—			
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0	5	0
,, £100 ,, ,, £200	0	10	0
,, £200 ,, ,, £500	1	0	0
,, £500 ,, ,, £750	1	10	0
£ £750 ,, ,, £1,000	2	0	0
For every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100	0	5	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE—			
Payable on demand or at sight, or on presentation, or in which no time for payment is expressed	£ 0	s. 0	d. 1
BILL OF EXCHANGE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note), drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the Colony of Queensland—			
When the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £50	0	1	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100	0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	1	0
BILL OF LADING or RECEIPT of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried beyond the Colony—			
Bill of Lading and each copy	0	1	0
Receipt and each copy	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE—			
BOND given as a security for the due execution of an office, and for the accounting for money received by virtue thereof	0	10	0
BOND of any kind whatever not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0	10	0
CHARTER PARTY—			
When the charter does not amount to £20	0	10	0
When it amounts to more than £20 and less than £100 ..	0	15	0
When it exceeds £100	1	0	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any share or shares in the stock or funds of any company or corporation—			
For every £10, and also for any fractional part of £10 of the then value of shares or stock transferred	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid, and runs or stations held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or any interest therein)—			
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50	0	7	6
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0	15	0
Exceeds £100—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount of value	0	15	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, by way of security, of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid) or of any security.			
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not herinbefore described.. ..	0	10	0
DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule	0	10	0
LEASE or AGREEMENT for a LEASE or any written document for the tendancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—			
Where the rent shall not exceed £50 at the rate per annum ..	0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ..	0	5	0
Above £100, for every fractional part of £100	0	5	0
MORTGAGE, BOND, and COVENANT—			
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—			
Not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	2	6
(2) Tranfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, or covenant, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument—			
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount transferred or assigned, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	1	3
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured	The same duty as a principal security for such further money.		
(3) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured	0	2	6
POLICIES OF INSURANCE—			
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—			
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period exceeding six months	0	1	0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period not exceeding six months	0	0	6
Upon any time policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity whereby any insurance is made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof, for any period or voyage, for every £100 or every fractional part of £100 ..	0	0	3
For every renewal	0	0	3
Upon any policy of insurance on wool, tallow, skins, meats, or sugar to be carried both on sea and land	0	0	3
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against accident or fidelity or want of honesty, for every £100 or any fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Upon all other policies, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 ..	0	1	0
RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to twenty shillings or upwards	0	0	1
RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or the right or interest in any property—			
Upon a sale.			

By way of security.
In any other case.. 0 10 0

Request for the registration or the entering of any instrument under the provisions of the Real Property Acts not otherwise stamped .. 0 2 6

Settlement—Any instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or not), or any definite and certain amount of stock or any security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever—
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled 0 5 0

Transfer of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of such property or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100 0 10 0
And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 0 10 0

Dividends Duty Act.

(Came into operation, September 19, 1890).

For and in respect of all dividends declared or ascertained by, or becoming due from any Company having its Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland, for every Twenty Shillings of the amount of such dividend the sum of One Shilling and a proportionate sum for any part of such Twenty Shillings.

In the case of Companies, not having their Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland (and not being insurance companies), the same duty shall be paid on so much of the total dividends declared by the company during the year, as is proportionate to the average amount of capital employed in Queensland during the year, as compared with the total average capital of the company during the year.

In the case of Mining Companies, the first and subsequent dividends shall be taken to be applied in repayment of the cost actually incurred by the Company before the declaration of the first dividend in respect of labour or material employed in developing the mine, and in the second place, in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of any machinery erected for raising ores and other materials from the mine.

Every Company carrying on life, fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance business, a sum equal to Twenty Shillings for every One hundred pounds or part of One hundred pounds on the amount of the gross premiums received (excluding any portion actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Queensland with any other company) during the year ending December 31.

Succession Duties.

(Under the "Succession Duties Act of 1886."

On the property, real or personal, of Deceased Persons, which is transmitted by will or upon intestacy—
Where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, is less £200 No duty
Where the value amounts to £200, and is less than £1000 .. 2 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £1000, and is less than £2500 .. 3 per cent.

Where the value amounts to £2500, and does not exceed £5000 .. 4 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £5000, and does not exceed £10,000 6 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £10,000, and does not exceed £20,000 8 per cent.
Where the value amounts £20,000, and upwards 10 per cent

Provided that when the successor is the wife or husband or the lineal issue of the predecessor, or the husband or wife of any such lineal issue, the duty shall be charged at one-half of the rates aforesaid in respect of the succession coming to him or her.

Provided also that when the successor is a stranger in blood to the predecessor the duty shall be charged at double the rates aforesaid.

And provided further that no duty shall be payable upon a succession which is of less value than £20 in the whole, or upon any moneys applied to the payment of the duty on any succession according to any trust for that purpose.

2. That there be raised, levied, collected, and paid to her Majesty in respect of Probate or Letters of Administration duties at the rates following, that is to say :—

When the net value of the property of the deceased person in respect of which the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made does not exceed £50—Probate, *nil;* Administration, *nil.*

When such value exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100—Probate, 10s.; Administration, £1.

When such value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200—Probate, £1; Administration, £2.

When such value exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500—Probate, £2; Administration, £4.

When such value exceeds £500—Probate, £5; Administration, £10.

—o—

Time at which Money Doubles at Interest.

Rate per cent.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest
10	10 years.	7 years 100 days
9	11 „ 40 days	8 „ 16 „
8	12½ „	9 „ 2 „
7	14 „ 104 days	10 „ 89 „
6	16 „ 8 months	11 „ 327 „
5	20 „	14 „ 75 „
4½	22 „ 81 days	15 „ 273 „
4	25 „	17 „ 246 „
3½	28 „ 208 days	20 „ 54 „
3	33 „ 4 months	23 „ 164 „
2½	40 „	28 „ 26 „
2	50 „	35 „ 1 „

—o—

Interest Table.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
2½ is ..	0	6	in the £	17½ is ..	3	6	in the £
5 „ ..	1	0	„	20 „ ..	4	0	„
7½ „ ..	1	6	„	22½ „ ..	4	6	„
10 „ ..	2	0	„	25 „ ..	5	0	„
12½ „ ..	2	6	„	30 „ ..	6	0	„
15 „ ..	3	0	„	35 „ ..	7	0	„

Fencing Act.

An Act to Regulate the Fencing of Land in Queensland.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the erection and upholding of fences dividing lands belonging to different owners. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. That from and after the commencement of this Act an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth numbered twelve and intituled "An Act to Regulate the Dividing Fences of adjoining Lands" shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided that all proceedings commenced had taken or done before the passing of this Act shall be continued and completed in like manner and have the same force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

By the Fencing Act extension Act of 1897 the following enactment shall stand as part of the Principal Act to follow the first section thereof that is to say—

Where lands of different owners or occupiers adjoining a watercourse or other natural feature of such a character as to be insufficient to prevent the passage of stock and are separated as to any parts of each by such watercourse or other natural feature as aforesaid such lands shall in relation to each other be called "neighbouring" lands and the owner and occupier of each of such lands shall in relation to the owner or occupier of the other be called the "neighbouring" owner and occupier respectively. That portion of such watercourse or other natural feature as aforesaid which forms the common boundary of lands adjoining the same on opposite sides thereof shall be called the "Common Boundary" of such lands.

"Cross Fence" means a fence duly erected across the common boundary under the provisions of this Act.

2. It shall be lawful for the owner of any land who shall before the passing of this Act have erected a fence dividing such land from land adjoining thereto his heirs and assigns to demand and recover of and from the owner or occupier of such adjoining land half the value of such dividing fence.

Section 3 of the Principal Act is also repealed by the Extension Act of 1897 and the following enactment substituted in its place.

(1.) The owner of any land not separated by a dividing fence from any adjoining land may serve a notice, as hereinafter mentioned, upon the occupier or, if there be no occupier then upon the owner of such adjoining land or his attorney or agent, requiring him to assist in or contribute to the erection of a dividing fence in equal proportions; and if such owner or occupier, or his attorney or agent, shall refuse or neglect for the space of three months from the service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the making of such fence, or, having commenced, shall not use due diligence in completing the same, it shall be lawful for the person serving such notice as aforesaid to make and complete such fence and to demand and receive from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof.

(2.) In the case of neighbouring lands the owner of lands on one side of the common boundary may require the neighbouring owner or occupier to join him in separating their respective lands by a fence erected along the common boundary for the common advantage of such lands wholly on one side, or partly on one side, and partly on the other side of such common boundary, and by the necessary cross fences; and every such fence and such cross fence or cross fences shall together be deemed to be dividing fence within the meaning and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act.

(3.) In the event of any dispute arising between the owners or occupiers of neighbouring lands with respect to a fair division of the water contained

in any watercourse, lagoon, or waterhole forming part of the common boundary, upon which common boundary a dividing fence has been or is about to be erected, such dispute shall be decided by the nearest court of petty sessions in the manner provided by the thirteenth section of this Act.

(4.) All the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained relating to adjoining lands and the owners and occupiers thereof shall be extended to the neighbouring lands and the owners and occupiers thereof, respectively, as far as the same can be so extended.

By the Extension Act of 1897.

4A. In all copies of the Principal Act, printed by the Government Printer after the commencement of this Act, the provisions directed by this Act to be added to the Principal Act shall be printed therein. And reference shall be made in the margin of the sections of this Act by which such additions are respectively made.

4. The owner of land who shall have made or who shall hereafter make a fence dividing such land from adjoining unalienated land of the Crown may demand and recover from the owner or occupier of such Crown land when alienated within a period of six months after such alienation half the value of the said dividing fence.

5. When any dividing fence made or to be made shall be out of repair or become insufficient the occupiers of land on either side thereof shall be liable to the costs of repairing such fence in equal proportions.

6. The occupier of any land separated from any adjoining land by a dividing fence may serve a notice as hereinafter mentioned upon the occupier and if there be no occupier then upon the owner of such adjoining land requiring him to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence in equal proportions, and if such occupier or owner shall refuse or neglect for the space of three months after the service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence it shall be lawful for such occupier to repair such fence and to demand and recover of and from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof, provided that if any dividing fence or any portion thereof shall be destroyed by accident the occupier of and on either side may immediately repair the same without any notice and shall be entitled to recover half the expense of so doing from the occupier or owner of the adjoining land,

Provided always that in case such dividing fence shall have been destroyed by fire or by the falling of any tree or trees the owner or occupier through whose neglect such fire shall have originated or such tree or trees shall have fallen shall be the party bound to repair the entire of the fence so damaged as aforesaid.

7. The occupier of the adjoining land shall be the person liable in the first instance to contribute to the erection of a dividing fence, but it shall be lawful for such occupier to deduct all expenses incurred in erecting the same from any rent due or thereafter to become due from such occupier to the owner of such land but the occupier shall in all cases be the person liable to contribute to the erection or repairs of any dividing fence and when such adjoining land is not in the occupation of any person the owner of such land shall be the person liable to contribute as aforesaid.

8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to avoid or affect any covenant contract or agreement made or hereafter to be made relative to fencing between any landlord or tenant.

9. This Act shall not apply to any unalienated Crown lands nor shall the Crown the Governor the Board of Lands and Works nor any public officer appointed by the Governor or by the Governor in Council for the administration management or control of the Crown lands or public works or who may by virtue of his office however styled have any such management or control be liable under the authority of this Act to make any contribution towards the erection or repair of any boundary fence between the land of any owner or occupier and any public land.

10. All sums of money recoverable under this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner before any two or more justices.

11. Where any notice is required by this Act to be given it shall be in writing and shall be served personally on the person to whom it is addressed or his attorney or agent or left with some adult person at his or her last known place of residence except when any owner unknown or shall be absent from the Colony of Queensland without any known attorney or agent then in either of such cases the notice shall be inserted twice a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in Brisbane, and once a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published nearest to the land referred to if there be a newspaper published nearer to such land than Brisbane and the production of such newspapers shall be proof of the due service of such notice.

12. The owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands may agree between themselves as to what portion or part each shall erect and keep in repair or keep in repair only or erect only and all such agreements shall be in writing and shall be witnessed by the clerk of the nearest court of petty sessions a copy of which agreement shall be lodged in the office of such petty sessions and certified by such clerk as being true which copy may be given in evidence upon any case arising in regard to the land and fence referred to therein, and every provision of this Act shall equally apply to any such dividing fence so far as they can be made applicable excepting that when any owner erects or repairs under the provisions of this Act any portion of the dividing fence which under any such agreement the owner of the land adjoining should have erected or repaired the whole amount of the cost thereof instead of half shall be recovered from the owner or occupier failing or neglecting to erect or repair such dividing fence according to the provisions of this Act.

13. If any dispute or difference shall occur between the owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands respecting the following matters, viz—

(1.) The sufficiency or otherwise of any river or other natural boundary instead of a fence.

(2.) What portion of any fence shall be erected or repaired by each owner.

(3.) The necessity for any dividing fence to be repaired.

(4.) Whether due diligence has been used to complete the erection or repair of any fence after it has been commenced.

(5.) The description and sufficiency of any fence erected or to be erected

(6.) The sufficiency or otherwise of any excuse for not using due diligence in the completion of the erection of any fence or repair after having commenced the same.

it shall be competent for either party to apply to the court of petty sessions nearest the place where the fence in question exists or is about to be erected and two or more justices usually attending such petty sessions shall inquire into the matter thus brought before them and may summons witnesses and examine them upon oath or by view or otherwise take the best means of informing themselves upon the merits of the case at issue and shall give judgment thereon with or without costs to either party as they may see fit and the decision of such justices shall be final and conclusive.

(14.) In no case shall a judgment be given under any of the provisions of this Act which will involve an expense in the erection of any fence exceeding in the case of country and suburban lots the fair and usual price charged for the erection of a three-railed fence and in town allotments a four-railed or paling fence, and in all cases where contribution shall be required for any existing fence the amount to be recovered shall have reference to the actual value and state of any such fence at the time such sum is sought to be recovered and not to the original cost of the erection of such fence.

15. All sums of money adjudged by any court of petty sessions to be paid by any party pursuant to this Act for erecting or repairing any fence if not paid within one calendar month after such adjudication may be recovered under a warrant (as in schedule to this Act annexed) signed by the said magistrates directed to any constable or sheriff's bailiff to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and

chattels of said party so ordered to pay said sum of money together with all costs and charges attending the same.

Provided always that in case the party so adjudged to pay shall not have sufficient goods and chattels out of which such sum so ordered to be paid may be levied such constable or sheriff's officer shall certify the same under his hand on the back of such warrant and the party in whose favor such order shall have been made shall be entitled to register the same in the office for registering deeds in Queensland on payment of a sum of two shillings and six pence and the amount of such order together with the sum of eight per cent. per annum till paid shall be thenceforth a charge on the fee of said land of the party making default.

16. This Act may be quoted and referred to as "The Fencing Act of 1861".

Foreign Coins, with English Equivalents.

(SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE).

	£	s.	d.
AMERICA—(United States) Eagle	2	1	0
Dollar (Gold)	0	4	2
Cent (about)	0	0	0½
AUSTRIA—Souvrain d'Or ..	1	7	10
Ducat	0	9	4
Dollar	0	4	0
Silver Florin	0	2	0
Zwanzigar	0	0	8
BELGIUM—Gold Ten-Franc ..	0	7	10
Silver Five-Franc ..	0	3	11
Silver One-Franc ..	0	0	9½
BRAZILS—Gold 20,000 Reis ..	2	5	0
Silver 2,000 Reis	0	4	6
Silver 500 Reis	0	1	1½
DENMARK—Christian d'Or ..	0	16	6
Silver Specie	0	4	7
Rigsbank Dollar	0	2	2
Mark	0	0	4½
EGYPT—Sequin	0	5	4
Piastre, 40 Faras	0	0	2½
FRANCE—Gold Napoleon ..	0	16	0
Silver Five-Franc ..	0	4	0
Silver Franc	0	0	9½
GERMANY—20 Mark Gold ..	1	0	0
Thaler	0	3	0
1 Mark Silver Piece ..	0	1	0
20 Pfennige	0	0	2·4
GREECE—20 Drachma Gold ..	0	14	2
1 Drachma	0	0	8¾
HOLLAND—10 Florin Piece ..	0	16	6
Florin or Guilder ..	0	1	8½
Stiver	0	0	1
ITALY—Gold 100-Lira Piece ..	4	0	0
Lira	0	0	9¼
Silver 2-Lira Piece ..	0	1	7½

	£	s.	d.
INDIA—Rupee	0	1	10
Anna	0	0	1½
MALTA—Pezza or Sicilian Dollar	0	4	2
Scudo	0	1	8
Tari	0	0	1¾
MEXICO—Gold Doubloon ..	3	5	0
Silver Dollar	0	4	3
Silver Eighth Dollar ..	0	0	6¼
NORWAY—Specie Daler ..	0	4	5
Rigsbank Dollar	0	2	2
Mark	0	0	9½
POLAND—Gold Ducat	0	9	2
Rix Dollar	0	4	0
Florin	0	0	5¾
PORTUGAL—Gold Milreis ..	0	4	6
Silver Half	0	2	3
Silver Crusado	0	1	9½
Testoon	0	0	5½
Vintem	0	0	1
Paoli (10 Bajochi) ..	0	0	5
RUSSIA—Gold Imperial ..	1	12	3
Silver Rouble	0	3	1½
Ten Copeck Piece ..	0	0	3¾
SPAIN—Gold Doubloon ..	3	4	8
Gold Pistole	0	16	0
Dollar (*Hard*)	0	4	2
SWEDEN—Gold Ducat	0	9	3
Silver Specie	0	4	4
Silver Half-Specie ..	0	2	2
Rix Dollar	0	1	8
SWITZERLAND—Gold Napoleon	0	16	0
Silver Five-Franc Piece ..	0	4	0
Silver Franc	0	0	9½
TURKEY—Gold Medjidie ..	0	18	0
Silver	0	3	6
Piastre (40 Paras) ..	0	0	2½

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Directions for Making a Will.

To avoid the evils and expense of intestacy (death without a Will), the making of a Will while the mind if clear and unfettered by bodily pain is strongly urged. The accomplishment of this important duty will not hasten death one instant.

Where possible, the services of a solicitor are advisable; but if the undermentioned instructions are followed carefully, particularly as regards the proper witnessing of the signatures, and the avoidance of alterations, or, when they are made, taking care to have them properly initialled, there should be little trouble.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet must be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and witnesses must sign each sheet.

The following form may suffice as a general guide:—

WILL.

This is the last Will and Testatment of me, *John Brown, of Drayton, near Toowoomba, in the Colony of Queensland, Gentleman.* After the payment of all my just debts, funeral and other expenses, I give, devise and bequeath unto (1) and I hereby appoint (2) Executor of this my Will. witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this (3) day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

(1) Here give the names of the persons to whom the property is to be left
(2) Here mention the name of Executor in full
(3) Fill in the date
(4) Name to be signed.

A CODICAL TO A WILL

Is to be made with the same regulations as the Will itself, and may be written thus:—

This is a Codical to my last Will and Testament, bearing date the day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and , and I direct it may be taken as a part thereof I give, devise, and bequeath, &c. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed by the said *John Brown* the Testator and by him declared to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time who in his presence, at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

(4.)
Signed.....

WHERE TESTATOR IS UNABLE TO WRITE.

Signed by the said A.B., the Testator (by making his mark thereto, he having declared to us that the above Will has been read over to him by Mr. C. D., of Toowoomba, solicitor, and that he had a perfect knowledge of its contents), published and declared, &c., &c.

Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a will ought, if possible, to be avoided; when of necessity made, they must be signed by the Testator and Witnesses in the Margin, or as near the alteration as possible.

Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void. If a witness is interested to the Will, the claim of such interest becomes forfeited.

If a person wishes to dispose of all his property in one gift, the words "all my real and personal estate" may be used.

A witness need not know the contents of a Will; if desired, it may be so folded as to prevent any other than the signatures being read.

Personal property left without Will is divisible as under:—If the deceased should leave Children and no Widow, the whole property is to be divided equally among the Children. If he leaves a Widow and Child or Children, the former is entitled to one-third, and the latter to the remaining two-thirds. If he leaves a Widow and no Child, the former is entitled to half, and the next of kin to the remainder as follows:—A Father, the whole amount. If no Father or Mother, Brothers, or Sisters, or their issue, equal portions. If none, Uncles, Aunts, Nephews and Nieces equal portions.

[The above is the law in England. For the law of Queensland since 1st July, 1878, see new Intestacy Act.]

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Treatment of Snake Bites.

The following plain and simple directions for the successful treatment of Snake bites should be borne in mind by everyone. The great point is, of course, immediate excision and a copious flow of blood from the wound. Stimulants are valuable in all cases. If excision has been neglected, then much depends on giving large doses of stimulants, the best of which is the strongest Liquor Ammonia.

The following directions must be carefully attended to:—

Immediately suck the wound well for ten or fifteen minutes, and tie a tape or string tightly round as near as possible to the wound, and between it and the heart. (N.B.—Sucking is perfectly safe, unless there be scratches or cuts on the lips or tongue.)

Take hold of the bitten part, and with a sharp knife cut a piece of flesh not larger than a sixpence, or else cut open a bitten part freely, and squeeze out as much blood as possible; but in other cases encourage the bleeding by bathing the wound with warm water.

After the wound has bled freely, apply a little Liquor Ammonia to the wound with cotton, wool, or soft rag, and apply a poultice of powdered ipecacuanaha if procurable.

The medicine must now be quickly given, internally, in doses according to the bitten person's age, as follows:—

To a grown-up person 35 drops strongest ammonia, in rather more than a wineglassful of water, or spirits and water.

From 12 to 15 years old, 20 to 26 drops in 4 tablespoonful of water, or spirits and water.

From 8 to 12 years old, 10 to 15 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

From 4 to 8 years old, 15 to 20 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

Ages up to 4 years old, 3 to 10 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

The patient must, on no account, be allowed to sleep until out of danger Walk him about gently in the fresh air, and keep up his spirits with cheerful encouragement of success by those around him.

If the sick person's head has become deranged or heavy, the doses must be given every twelve minutes, until the head becomes well, and, after all, small doses must be given every four hours until all the bad symptoms disappear.

If the bite be given by a whip snake, or one that kills quickly, the doses must be larger, and they must be given more frequently, until the patient gets better.

But if the bite be given by a carpet, diamond, or some other slow killing snake, then about 20 drops must be given three times a day to a grown-up person, but this must be increased if the bad effects of the poison get worse.

If the bitten person be just on the point of death, this medicine should always be given as it has frequently cured people in this state.

When the person has lockjaw from the effects of the poison, or when his head is very bad, it should be help up, and the bottle placed under his nose for him to smell.

When the medicine has been often used, the strength of the remainder becomes less; therefore more drops should be taken. This must not be forgotten.

The bite of the Centipede, Tarantula, Scorpion, &c., may be cured in a few minutes by the external application of the Liquor Ammonia; and, if necessary, it must be given internally, as above directed.

All animals may be treated as directed above, but the dose must be proportioned to the size of the beast; for instance, a full-grown bullock, cow, or horse will require a good tablespoonful of Liquor Ammonia, mixed with a pint of oil at least.

Numbers of lives have been saved by the injection of the ammonia into the principal vein of the arm by means of a subcutaneous syringe, one of which should be in possession of every station, homestead, and family in each district of the colony, as they can now be had at a reasonable price.

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Victorian Humane Society.

Directions for treatment of

SNAKE BITE.

1st. Tie a ligature immediately above the bite, between it and the heart.

2nd. Cut the bitten part out round the fang wounds, thus (·), a quarter of an inch deep. Let this wound be sucked freely by persons who have no wounds, sores, or cracks in their mouth.

If ammonia is available, give it, mixed with water, every half-hour, as long as depression exists, in the following relative doses:—Two drops to an infant, and fifteen drops to an adult, regulating the dose according to age in the above proportions. If ammonia is not available, give any other spirit; half a teaspoonful to a child, and a teaspoonful to an adult, mixed with three parts of water.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke is caused by over-heating the blood. It is not necessary to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun to have sunstroke. An attack may come on during the night.

To prevent sunstroke, the body should be loosely clothed, and the head and back of the neck protected with some white material. The diet should be simple, and too much animal food should not be eaten during hot weather, and all alcholic drinks should be avoided.

When sunstroke has occurred, lay the patient in the coolest place pro-

curable, remove his clothing, and douse him all over, but especially over head and spine, with cold water. The bowels should be well moved with an enema, if procurable.

NOTE.—This treatment must be continued until consciousness returns and fever abates.

CHOKING.

When the food becomes impacted in the throat so as to prevent breathing, it is almost always in the mouth of the windpipe—the first opening in the throat immediately behind the tongue. In those cases the mouth should be opened to the widest extent, and in the case of children, kept open by inserting a piece of wood between the front teeth, sufficiently thick to prevent biting. The two forefingers of any person should then be introduced, one in each side of the mouth, and pushed over the tongue until they come into contact with the substance causing the obstruction. The points of the finger or fingers should then be got under it, and the substance extracted. It will assist the operation if the tongue is grasped by another person in the folds of a towel, and held out of the mouth as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent any intelligent person adopting this simple expedient, the mouth of the windpipe being much more easily reached than is generally supposed.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.

IN THE ARM.—Take a piece of wood the size of a wine-bottle cork; wind a few pieces of rag around it, and apply it to the centre of the inner side of the arm above the elbow joint, where the artery may be felt beating.

IN THE THIGH.—Prepare a pad as before directed, but about the size of a man's wrist, and apply to the middle of the front part of the thigh in a line with the crutch, where the artery may be felt beating.

In each case the pad must have a stout bandage or handkerchief passed two or three times over it and around the limbs a small stick, about five inches long and the thickness of a finger, should be placed under the bandage outside the limb, and opposite the pad; by means of this stick the bandage should be twisted till the artery can no longer be felt beating below the pad.

FAINTING FROM HEAT OR OTHER CAUSES.

When persons are found insensible, with a pale face and lips and a weak pulse, *they should be laid flat on the back*, water should be dashed on the face, smelling salts or pepper applied to the nose, and, *as soon as they can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits and water should be given.*

APOPLEXY.

When persons are found insensible, with livid face and lips, the veins of the head and neck distended, or the eyes protruding, and great efforts are made to breathe, they should be propped up in a sitting posture, the neck and shoulders should be stripped of clothes, and the head kept cool. Stimulants should be avoided.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these, and all other suggestions with reference to saving of life, are intended only for observance IN THE ABSENCE of a MEDICAL MAN, who, on his arrival, will be expected to act on his own responsibility.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 78, Collins-street, West Melbourne.

By order of the Court of Directors—

JOHN WILKS,
President.

How to Keep Typhoid Fever Out of Houses.

From a summary of facts presented at a meeting of the National Health Society, 44, Berners-street, Oxford-street W., on June 13th, 1872:—

FACTS.

Sewer Gas, while escaping into a house, will under certain circumstances, produce Typhoid Fever, and will, in all cases, create an unwholesome atmosphere, causing feeble health, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, &c., in those who stay much in doors.

Typhoid Fever poison enters houses through openings into sewers or cesspools, or through foul drinking water.

The pipes through which Typhoid Fever can enter are the discharge and waste pipes of each sink, water-closet, and bath, or the overflow pipes of the water cisterns.

PRACTICAL RULES.

1. All discharge pipes should be thoroughly tapped.
2. If overflow pipes of sinks, baths, &c., open the discharge pipes, they must enter *above* the trap.
3. The connection of the house-drain with the street sewer should always be trapped, and if possible, disconnected from the sewer by means of an open trap.
4. Every water-closet pipe should be ventilated into the open air from below the trap of the closet, but the ventilator must not open near a window.
5. The waste-pipe of cistern should in any case, without any exception, be carried direct into the open air.
6. Rain-water pipes should not be connected with the sewers, but shall end in the open air, over or near a gully trap; the same remark holds good of sink pipes, wherever practicable.
7. Thus, if possible, no pipe but the discharge pipe of the closet should be connected with the sewer. Even the soil pipe can be disconnected when it passes into the open air, in a back yard for instance, and provided there is a sufficient fall to clear a syphon on the sewer or cesspool side of the disconnection.

HINTS.

If you do not know a careful plumber, who can ascertain that the above arrangements exist in your home, ask the Health Officer of your district to recommend one to you.

Unless you are positive there is no possibility of the entrance of sewer gas into your house, you must keep open a sufficient number of windows, day and night, in all seasons, to secure ventilation.

Ever householder, whether rich or poor, should give personal attention to this matter. Health is too important a thing to be entrusted to subordinates.

N.B.—A trap is, in effect, whatever be its form, a bed in the pipe that will hold water.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS BY ONE OF THE BEST MEDICAL MEN IN ENGLAND.

The following directions, mostly drawn up by Dr. W. Budd, should in all cases be carried into effect:—

1. The room should be cleared of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbor the poison.
2. A basin charged with Condy's Fluid or solution of permanganate of potash, or some other convenient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.
3. A large vessel containing water impregnated with permanganate of potash, or with Condy's Fluid, should always stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient. Most Strictly Observed.
4. Pocket-handkerchiefs should not be used, and small pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose and mouth. Each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.

5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the secretions, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's Fluid or permanganate of potash, and another carbolic soap and water, should be always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.
6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels, brushes, towels, used by or about the patient, should be scrupulously cleaned and disinfected before being used by others.
7. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants. Most strictly Observed.

By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces may be robbed of their power to propagate the disease.

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Typhoid Fever.

ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

Major-General A. Ellis has forwarded the following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*:—The prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest which is attached to all matters concerning its treatment induces me to send you the enclosed interesting memorandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

1. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.
2. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.
3. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.
4. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be given at short intervals—*i.e.*, water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too gelatinous).
5. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.
6. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for twenty-four or thirty-six hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.
7. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissable—mostly injurious.
8. The bedroom to be kept at a temperature of 62deg. to 64deg.
9. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This most easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired, and the linen changed.
10. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but a nurse and one attendant to help her.
11. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.
12. As to medicines and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.
13. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condy's fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle, the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick-room.
14. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person

to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend, like an ordinary contagious disease, to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease.

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Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

The New South Wales Board of Health has issued cards containing the following directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases:—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

When smallpox, cholera, diptheria, measles, typhoid or scarlet fever has broken out in a house, the first thought should be to prevent its spread.

1. Separate the sick, without delay, from the rest of the household by removal where possible, or by complete isolation at the top of the house, with a sheet well wetted with disinfectant hung outside the bedroom door.

2. The room selected should be light and airy, and should have a fireplace.

3. Remove at once all furniture that can be spared, and anything that may harbor dust, dirt, or infection.

4. Give strict orders that no communication be held with the sick room, except through the nurse or some authorised person who has had the disease.

5. Examine house-drains and water-closets, sinks, dust-bins, and any possible sources of nuisance; remedy defects and disinfect freely. In times of epidemic the sewers should be disinfected.

6. Look to sources of water supply, house cisterns, water-butts, pumps, &c., for impurities and contamination by sewage. Water which is clear and pleasant to the taste may still be charged with sewer poison.

7. Children living in an infected house should not attend schools or visit other houses.

8. Persons recovering from scarlatina should on no account be allowed to mix with their fellows until several baths have been taken, and the peeling is completed.

9. The bodies of persons who have died of fever are infectious, and should be carefully isolated. They should be buried with the least possible delay.

In the sick room nothing can replace fresh air, light, and cleanliness. Scents are useless. Remove all superfluous furniture, carpet, curtains, hangings, &c., set everything in order, and clean up. If the room is not isolated, hang a sheet before the door outside, and keep well wetted three or four times daily with Condy's Fluid or carbolic acid. Avoid stuff dresses. Keep within reach a basin with Condy's Fluid to spit into; and where there is no fire to burn them, a large basin to receive the squares of rags used in place of handkerchiefs, also some disinfectants for the utensils.

Disinfectants are poisons. Bottles containing them must be put away, and not allowed to stand with ordinary medicine bottles. Disinfect and remove as soon as possible all discharges from the body of the sink. Keep at hand a tubor pan with disinfectant for receiving soiled linen. Pour disinfectant freely down sinks and water-closets. In scarlatina, oil the body when the skin is peeling, twice daily, and use warm baths with soap. When sickness is come to an end, disinfect the room and all that has been in contact with the invalid.

DISINFECTANTS.

Fresh Air.—The best and cheapest. To be got by open windows and a fire.

Hot Air.—230° to 300° Fah. Wearing apparel, bedding, &c., which cannot be washed, to be well opened and exposed to this heat for at least an hour.

Hot Water.—To be used freely with soap. Linen suspected of infection should be boiled when at wash.

Carbolic Acid.—Poison. A wineglassful well mixed with a pint and a-half of warm water for use in night stools, sinks, w.c, or for wetting a sheet to hang in the doorway. A wineglassful to one and a-half pint of water for washing walls,

furniture, &c. *Carbolic Acid Soap:* For the hands. *M'Dougall's Powder:* A combination of sulphate of magnesia and tar acid.

Chloride of Lime.—Must be kept dry. 1lb. to a gallon of water for utensils, sinks, w.c.f. drains, &c. 1oz. to a gallon of water for linen, which must not be left long in the solution before being wrung out in fresh water, as it is corrosive. 2oz. to a gallon for washing furniture, &c., but it is apt to leave dampness.

Chlorine Gas.—Poisonous and irritating to the lungs when used in excess. For an unoccupied room. Close fireplace, windows, &c., as directed under sulphurous acid gas. Pour over a quarter of a pound of black oxide of magnesia in a dish, placed high, half a pint of muriatic acid (spirit of salt), and leave for six hours. It bleaches, and is apt to make white-limed walls sweat. Useful for cabs.

Condy's Fluid.—A teaspoonful to a pint, or a wineglassful to a gallon of water, for utensils, skins, floors, &c., for gargling, washing the hands, for baths, for adding to drinking water, and for linen, which should be well soaked and rung out in clean water; if allowed to stand for a very few minutes in solution of this strength it is discolored. To remove stain, steep, before drying, in water containing salts of sorrel 1oz. to the gallon. When the pink colour is lost the fluid is inert. The solution is useful for vaporising in an occupied room.

Green Copperas (Sulphate of Iron).—1lb. thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, for drains, &c. A teacupful of this solution should be poured into the utensils before each time of using, and a pint down the w.c. after each visit.

Sulphurous Acid Gas.—Poison. For unoccupied rooms. Where windows and fireplaces have been securely fastened with paper and paste, break from half a pound to a pound of brimstone into small pieces, mix with live coals in a pipkin or on a saucepan lid, supported over a bucket of water by a pair of tongs, close up the door and leave for five or six hours. Clothing should be spread out on ropes, &c. It bleaches, and is apt to burn into sulphuric acid, which render clothing damp and rotten.

Other Disinfectants.—Charcoal, dry earth, quick lime, chloralum, perchloride of iron, chloride of zinc (Sir W. Barnett's fluid, a wineglassful to two and a-half quarts of water for general use. Poison). Chloride of soda, a teaspoonful to a pint for soaking linen, chloride of potass (Eau de Javelle).

HOW TO USE THEM.

For basin to spit into, Condy's fluid; to receive dirty rags, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, if they cannot be burned.

For gargling, washing, &c., not personal use, Condy's Fluid; also for vaporising to cleanse and freshen the air; not poisonous when diluted; carbolic toilet soap for the hands.

For impure drinking water boil or filter through charcoal, or add solution of Condy's fluid until it retains a faint pink colour.

For utensil or bedpan, green copperas or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, to be added on each occasion before using them.

For w.c., sinks, &c., chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, or green copperas, some to be poured down whenever used, and an extra gallon occasionally.

For cleaning foul air in occupied room, fresh air and Condy's fluid (vaporised).

For linen, soak well in chloride of lime, or Condy's fluid, or in chloride of soda, but do not leave long before transferring to clean, and, if possible, boiling water.

For woollen clothes, bedding, &c., hot air. Burn useless and inexpensive articles which can be spared.

For unoccupied rooms, sulphuric acid gas or chloride gas, followed by thorough scrubbing with soap and water. White liming.

For cabs, chlorine gas or sulphurous acid gas.

For washing furniture, floors, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid. Soap and water.

For a decomposing body sprinkle with M'Dougall's powder, or pour Sir W. Burnett's fluid over before closing the coffin.

For offensive heaps of refuse which cannot be removed, cover two or three inches deep with charcoal, quicklime or dry earth.

For offensive drains, ditches, &c., chloride of lime (1lb. disinfects 1000 gallons of running sewage), or chloride of lime, or perchloride of iron.

N.B.—Carbolic acid and sulphurous acid gas go well together, but should not be used with other disinfectants, such as Condy's chlorine, and the chlorides.

In England, under the Sanitary Act 1866, penalties are recoverable—If a person wilfully, and without proper precautions, expose himself or others in public when suffering from dangerous infectious disease. If a person enters a public conveyance while suffering from infectious disease, without first informing the owner or driver of the fact. If an owner or driver of a public conveyance does not at once provide for the disinfection of his conveyance, after it has to his knowledge conveyed an infected person. If a person, without previously disinfecting them, gives, lends, sells, exposes, or transmits (except for disinfection) any clothes, bedding, &c., which have been exposed to infection. If a person knowingly lets any house or room in which a person suffering from infectious disease has been, without having thoroughly disinfected it to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him.

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Agreement between Landlord and Tenant.

MEMORANDUM of an Agreement made and entered into this day of 1893, between of the one part, and of the other part, as follows:—

That the said agree to Let, and the said to take all that message or tenement (with the garden and appurtenances thereto belonging), situate at [together with all the furniture, fixtures, and other things mentioned and comprised in the schedule hereunto written*] for the space of to be computed from the day of 1893, at the rent of , payable , the first payment to be made on the day of next ensuing the date hereof.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that each party shall be at liberty to determine the said tenancy on giving to the other notice in writing.

And it is further agreed that the shall pay all [Municipal or Divisional Board] taxes and water rates.

And the said agrees that on the termination of the tenancy he will deliver up the said dwelling house (together with all the fixtures and furniture as aforesaid) in as good a condition as the same now are, reasonable wear and tear thereof expected, and shall and will replace any of the crockery and china or other utensils that shall be broken or otherwise damaged.

In witness, &c.

* *Here follow the Inventory or List of Articles referred to above.*

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To Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth expressed in feet by five times the length, and divide the product by 24; the quotient is the weight nearly of the forequarters in imperial stones of 14lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6 feet, and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6 by 6 equals 36, and 5½ by 5 equals 26¼; then 36 by 26¼ equals 945, and this, divided by 21, gives 45 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the forequarters will be one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

ACCIDENTS.—WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES.



FIG. 1.

Rules to be followed by bystanders in case of injury when surgical aid cannot be obtained. GET A PHYSICIAN. The dangers to be feared in these cases are:—Shock or collapse, loss of blood, wound becoming a "ceptic" or poisoned one, and unnecessary suffering in moving of the patient. RULE 1.—In shock, injured person lies pale, faint, cold and sometimes insensible, with labored pulse and breathing. Apply external warmth by wrapping him up (not merely covering him over) in blankets, quilts, or extra clothes. Bottles of hot water, hot bricks (not too hot), may also be wrapped up in cloths and put to arm-pits, along the sides, and between the feet, if uninjured. If patient is not intoxicated, give brandy or whisky, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls in a tablespoonful of water every ten minutes—less frequently as he gets better. Food (strong soup is best) should also be given now and then. RULE 2.—Loss of blood. If the patient is not bleeding, do not apply any constriction to the limb, but cover the wounded part lightly with the softest rags to be had (linen is best). If there is bleeding, do not stop it by binding up the wound. The current of blood to the part must be checked. To do this find artery, by its beating, lay a firm and even compress or pad (made of cloth or rags rolled up, or a round stone or piece of wood well wrapped) over the artery, (See Fig. 1). Tie a handkerchief around limb and compress; put a bit of stick through handkerchief and twist latter up until it is tight enough to stop bleeding, then put one end of stick under handkerchief to prevent untwisting, as in Fig. 2. The artery in the thigh runs along inner side of muscle in front near the bone. A little above knee it passes to back of bone. In injuries at or above knee apply the compress higher up, on inner side of thigh, at the point where the two thumbs meet at A, Fig. 2, with a knot on outside of thigh. When leg is injured below the knee, apply the compress at back of thigh, just above the knee, as A, Fig. 4, and knot in front, as in Fig. 1 and 2. The artery in arm runs down inner side of large muscle in front, close to the bone; low down it gets further forward towards bend of the elbow. It is most easily compressed a little above the middle (A, Fig. 5). Care should be taken to examine limb from time to time, and lessen the compression if it becomesvery cold or purple; tighten up the handkerchief again if bleeding begins afresh. RULE 3. To transport a wounded person comfortably, make a soft and even bed of straw for injured part, folded blankets quilts or pillows laid on a board with side-pieces of board nailed on, if possible. Let the patient be laid on some firm support, properly covered. Have sufficient force to lift him steadily, and let those who bear him not keep step. RULE 4. should any important arteries be opened, apply the handkerchief as recommended. Secure the vessel by a surgeon's dressing forceps, or by a hook, then have a silk ligature put around the vessel and tie tightly. Rule 5. Do not put tincture of iron or any other astringent into the wound to stop bleeding.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3

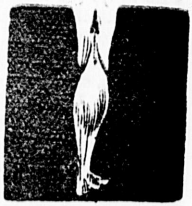


FIG. 4.

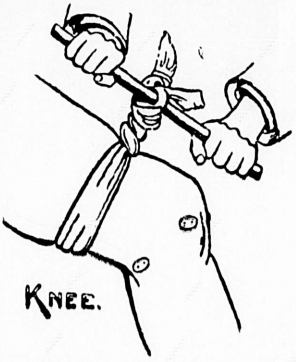


FIG. 5.

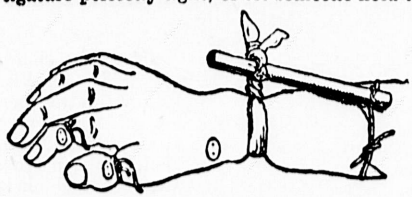
ADVICE ON SNAKE BITE.

EFFECTS.—At the bitten part there may be two very small marks, as shown in the diagrams, with pain and swelling; and the patient may be faint and feel sick, and may vomit and cough up blood-stained fluid, and, becoming exhausted, may die, the death being generally due to failure of breath.

TREATMENT.—Apply a ligature round the limb above the part that is bitten, and so tightly as to stop the circulation (*i.e.*, all pulsation or beating) in the part of the limb that is below the ligature; cut into and remove the skin of the bitten part, and, as early as possible, obtain the services of a medical practictioner, in the meantime seeing that the ligature becomes in no degree loose, and sucking the wound caused by the cutting away of the bitten part. Keep the patient in good cheer, for the great shock or depression following a snake-bite may be in a measure due to fright, and will, on re-assurance, pass away to some extent; and in no case, in spite of even severe symptoms, should efforts be relaxed until the last. Commence the treatment by applying the ligature without loss of moment, for the effects on the system may appear, and even death, it is said, occur in twenty minutes from the time of the bite. The ligature will prevent the poison from passing up the limb and into the system, and the cutting away of the bitten part will of course remove the poison.



DETAILS OF TREATMENT.—1. At once take a strong flexible cord (tape, strip of clothing, handkerchief, necktie, lace, stout stocking, pass it once around the limb an inch or two above the bitten part, and an inch above the swelling, and tie tight enough to stop the circulation. This is difficult to do, and it is best for this purpose to tie the cord loosely round the limb, then place between it and the limb a rod (a bit of wood, a closed knife, a bit of iron, a pencil), and then turn the rod round and round until the circulatiotion in the part of the limb below the ligature has been stopped. It is well, also, in order to lessen the pain when using the rod, to place a small hard substance on the skin, and to twist the cord (by turning the rod) immediately over it. If cord or tape is used, for instance, round the ankle or wrist as the ligature, even an ordinary quill toothpick may serve as a rod for tightening it. When the ligature has been sufficiently tightened, tie the upper end of the rod to the limb, by means of another cord, in such a manner as to keep the ligature perfectly tight, or let someone hold the rod while you proceed to the next step. In tying the knot, use the "reef knot." If you are alone and unable to tie or otherwise fasten the ligature, wind the cord tightly round the limb a dozen times or so, holding fast the free end, to stop circulation.



2. Make the bitten part bleed freely. Take a clean knife (or a pair of scissors, a clean sharp piece of glass, flint, porcelain, tin, or shell), pinch up the skin of the bitten part boldly, and cut right through it all round the bitten part at a distance of about half an inch from the bites, as shown in the diagrams. If you have no instrument, it may be well to remember that the bitten part may be cut into with the teeth. Small cuts may be made into the part exposed by removal of the skin.

3. Suck strongly for thirty minutes or so at the wounds thus made, and at intervals you may wash them with Condy's fluid or an abundance of strong solution of "bleaching powder," as sold specially for this purpose by the chemists. The sucking should be done by someone who has no "sore place" on the mouth or lips.

4. When the cord has been applied for half-an-hour it should be removed for three or four minutes, and then be applied again, and after the lapse of another half hour remove it altogether. If very much bleeding occurs after removal of the cord, the latter must at once be applied again, and medical advice without fail be obtained.

If the bite is on a finger or toe, cut freely into the part below the ligature. In some cases the part below the ligature has been chopped off, or burned with a red-hot iron or with a strong caustic.

If the bite is on the head, face, neck, or body, where a cord cannot be tied, pinch up the skin of the bitten part and cut it out (or cut into it and around it) and suck and wash the part as advised above.

The patient should be kept warm and perfectly quiet. For faintness give a little alcoholic stimulant, sal volatile, or (best of all) hot strong coffee, and if the breathing be failing, artificial breathing should be resorted to.

Always, if possible, call in, or remove the patient to, a medical practictioner, but in no case neglect the ligature and the cutting; the other measures may be carried out while patient is being removed for medical treatment.

In snake-infested districts carry a strong string (say 10 feet long) a clean sharp knife, a short strong rod, a little sal volatile, coffee, and Condy's fluid or solution of bleaching powder (which must be fresh, or which, if kept in stock, must have been kept in a cool and dark place in a well-corked bottle). Both these may be obtained of the chemists. A good ligature for stopping the circulation in a limb is the elastic tubing with anchor catch (as sold by the chemists). Practise the tying of the "reef-knot" (pass a string round some object, take one end in one hand and the other in the other hand, pass the right end of the string over and then under the other end and tie, and then pass the left end of the string over and then under the other end and tie again). And practise a few times the applying of a ligature to different parts of the limbs so as to stop the circulation.

Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Every birth must be registered within sixty days, and every death within thirty days next thereafter respectively; and neglect of this regulation renders the parties, whose duty it is to registrar, liable to a fine not exceeding £10. If sixty days have elapsed from the date of birth, the law requires the parent, or other person making the application, to register such birth, to pay a fee of three shillings (since September 1st, 1879), and to make a solemn declaration of the facts before a Justice of the Peace prior to the registration. If possible, in all cases the father or mother ought to sign as informant. If unable to write, let a mark be made. No birth can be registered after three years have elapsed from the date hereof.

Every minister who has celebrated a marriage shall, within one month thereafter, transmit (in accordance with the Act 28 Victoria, No. 15) the original certificate to the Registrar of the District, and every minister who shall fail to transmit the certificate to the District Registrar shall be liable to a fine of not less than £10 and not exceeding £50. Marriages must be solemnised between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Persons under age must produce the written authority of parents or guardians, signed by them in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Registered Minister, or District Registrar, or the marriage cannot take place.

In every case of burial, the Minister or officiating person ought to receive from the undertaker, or person having charge of the funeral, a certificate from the District Registrar, certifying the registration of the death—unless in the case of inquest, when a certificate from the coroner or magistrate holding the inquest will be sufficient; and if any dead body shall be buried without such certificate, the person who may bury the same, or perform any funeral or religious service for the burial, or who shall in any way dispose of the body, shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the District Registrar; and undertakers are bound, under a penalty not exceeding £10, to lodge with the District Registrar, immediately after the burial, a certificate of such burial signed by themselves, and countersigned by two witnesses.



Native Birds' Protection Act.

The following is the alphabetical list of Birds to which the Acts apply :—Bitterns, Black Cockatoos, Black Swans, Bower Birds (all species), Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Cassowaries, Cockatoos (black), Cranes, Cuckoos, Curlews, Curlews (land), Dollar Birds, Dottrells, Doves, Dragoon Birds (Pitta), Ducks (Wild, of any species), Emus, Finches, Geese (Wild), Grass Parrots, Great Kingfishers (Laughing Jackass), Hawks (Brown), Herons, Honey-Eaters Ibis, Insectivorous Birds (all), Kestrels (Nankeen), Kingfishers, Great (Laughing Jackass), Kingfishers, Kites, Land Curlews, Land Rails (all species), Larks, Larks (Magpie), Laughing Jackass (Great Kingfisher), Lyre Birds, Magpies (Organ Birds), Magpie Larks, Martens, Megapodius (Scrub Turkey), Minah Birds, Moreporks or Owls, Nankeen Kestrels, Native Companions, Night Jars, Organ Birds (Magpie), Owls (Morepork) Parrots (Grass), Pheasants, Pigeons, Wild (all species), Pittas (Dragoon Birds), Plovers (all species), Plain Turkeys (Bustard), Quails, Rails, Land (all species), Rails (Water), Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Robins, Satin Birds and all Bower Birds, Scrub Turkeys (Tallegalla), Spoonbills, Swans (Black), Tallegallas (Scrub Turkey), Turkeys, Plain (Bustard), Turkeys, Scrub (Tallegalla), Waders (all), Wagtails, Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Wrens.

PERIODS OF THE YEAR DURING WHICH THE ACTS ARE IN FORCE.

A Proclamation on the 21st September, 1895, directs that the period of the year during which the Native Birds' Protection Act shall be in operation in respect of the following Native Birds, that is to say :—*Bitterns, Black Swans, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Curlews, Dottrels, All Insectivorous Birds, Land Rails (all species), Lyre Birds, Native Companions, Plovers (all species), Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Satin Birds, and all Bower Birds, Tallegallas or Scrub Turkeys, All Warders, Water Rails, Wild Ducks (of all species), Wild Geese*, shall, within such of the districts to which the said Act applies as are in the portion of the colony north of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," be, from the first day of November in each year to the thirtieth day of April in the following year, inclusive ; and within such of the said districts as are in the portion the colony south of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," shall be from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. Under the Proclamation of December 5th, 1894, the Act was to be in general operation from September 1 to March 31, but now it will be observed, a distinction is made between the North and South portions. To put it plainly, the Close Season for the birds mentioned in italics in the above list is : In the Districts of Burnett, Darling Downs, East Moreton, West Moreton, and Wide Bay, from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. As regards all other birds specified (see first list) the Act is in operation during the whole year. (See Proclamation July 18, 1894.)

The season for Quail commences on June 1, and ends on October 31.

The reserves, parishes of Crow's Nest and Douglas, Counties of Cavendish and Aubigny, parish of Emu Creek, County of Cavendish, parish of Douglas, County of Aubigny, are for the protection of the following birds only :—Tallegalla or Scrub Turkey, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Emu, Regent Bird and Quail. In these reserves the destruction of the birds mentioned is prohibited *during the whole year*.

CRICKET: AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND.

RECORD OF TEST MATCHES.

Played, 71; England Won 31, Australia Won 28, Drawn 12.

Date.	Where Played.	England's Score.	Australia's Score.	Result.
1877.				
Mar. 15, 16, 17	Melbourne	196 and 108	245 and 104	Australia, by 45 runs
Mar. 31, April 2, 3, 4 ..	Melbourne	261 and 122 for 6 wickets	122 and 259	England, by 4 wickets
1879.				
Jan. 2, 3, 4	Melbourne.	113 and 160	256 and 19 for 0 wickets	Australia, by 10 wickets
1880.				
Sept. 6, 7, 8	Oval ..	420 and 57 for 5 wickets	149 and 327	England, by 5 wickets
1881-82.				
Dec. 31, Jan. 2, 3, 4 ..	Melbourne.	294 and 308	320 and 127 for 3 wickets	Drawn
Feb. 17, 18, 20	Sydney ..	133 and 232	197 and 167 for 5 wickets	Australia, by 5 wickets
Mar. 3, 4, 6	Sydney ..	188 and 134	260 and 66 for 4 wickets	Australia, by 6 wickets
Mar. 10, 11, 13, 14 ..	Melbourne.	309 and 234 for 2 wickets	300	Drawn
Aug. 28, 29	Oval ..	101 and 77	63 and 122	Australia, by 7 runs
1882-83.				
Dec. 30, Jan. 1, 2.. ..	Melbourne.	177 and 169	291 and 58 for 1 wicket..	Australia, by 9 wickets
Jan. 19, 20, 22	Melbourne.	294	114 and 153	England, innings and 27 runs
Jan. 26, 27, 29, 30 ..	Sydney ..	247 and 123	218 and 83	England, by 69 runs
Feb. 17, 19, 20, 21 ..	Sydney ..	263 and 197	262 and 199 for 6 wickets	Australia, by 4 wickets
1884-85.				
July 11, 12..	Manchester	96 and 180 for 9 wickets	182	Drawn
July 21, 22, 23	Lord's ..	379	229 and 145	England, innings and 5 runs
Aug. 11, 12, 13	Oval ..	346 and 85 for 2 wickets	551	Drawn
Dec. 12, 13, 15, 16 ..	Adelaide ..	369 and 67 for 2 wickets	243 and 191	England, by 8 wickets
Jan. 1, 2, 3, 5	Melbourne.	401 and 7 for 0 wickets...	279 and 126	England, by 10 wickets

CRICKET: AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND—(Continued).

Date.	Where Played.	England's Score.	Australia's Score.	Result.
1884-85.				
Feb. 20, 21, 23, 24 ..	Sydney ..	133 and 207	181 and 165	Australia, by 6 runs
Mar. 14, 16, 17	Sydney ..	269 and 77	309 and 38 for 2 wickets	Australia, by 8 wickets
Mar. 21, 23, 24, 25 ..	Melbourne.	386	163 and 125	England, innings and 98 runs
1886.				
July 5, 6, 7	Manchester	223 and 107 for 6 wickets	205 and 123	England, by 4 wickets
July 19, 20, 21	Lord's ..	353	121 and 126	England, innings and 106 runs
Aug. 12, 13, 14	Oval ..	434	68 and 149	England, innings and 217 runs
1887.				
Jan. 28, 29, 31	Sydney ..	45 and 184	119 and 97	England, by 13 runs
Feb. 25, 26, 28	Sydney ..	151 and 154	84 and 150	England, by 71 runs
1888.				
Feb. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 ..	Sydney ..	113 and 137	42 and 82	England, by 126 runs
July 16, 17..	Lord's ..	53 and 62	116 and 160	Australia, by 161 runs
Aug. 13, 14	Oval ..	317	80 and 100	England, innings and 137 runs
Aug. 30, 31	Manchester	172	81 and 70	England, innings and 21 runs
1890.				
July 21, 22, 23	Lord's ..	173 and 137 for 3 wickets	132 and 176	England, by 7 wickets
Aug. 11, 12..	Oval ..	104 and 95 for 8 wickets	92 and 102	England, by 2 wickets
1892 93.				
Jan. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	Melbourne.	264 and 158	240 and 236	Australia, by 54 runs
Jan. 29, 30, Feb. 2, 3 ..	Sydney ..	307 and 157	145 and 391	Australia, by 72 runs
Mar. 24, 25, 26	Adelaide ..	499	100 and 169	England, innings and 230 runs
July 17, 18, 19	Lord's ..	334 and 234 for 8 wickets	269	Drawn
Aug. 14, 15, 16	Oval ..	483	91 and 349	England, innings and 43 runs
Aug. 24, 25, 26	Manchester	243 and 118 for 4 wickets	204 and 236	Drawn
1894-95.				
Dec. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20	Sydney ..	325 and 437	586 and 166	England, by 10 runs
Dec. 29, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3 ..	Melbourne.	75 and 475	123 and 333	England, by 94 runs
Jan. 11, 12, 14, 15 ..	Adelaide ..	124 and 123	238 and 411	Australia, by 382 runs
Feb. 1, 4	Sydney ..	65 and 72	284	Australia, innings and 147 runs
Mar. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Melbourne.	385 and 298 for 4 wickets	414 and 267	England, by 6 wickets

CRICKET: AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND—(Continued).

Date.	Where Played.	England's Score.	Australia's Score.	Result.
1896.				
June 22, 23, 24	Lord's ..	292 and 109 for 4 wickets	53 and 347	England, by 6 wickets
July 16, 17, 18	Manchester	231 and 305	412 and 127 for 7 wickets	Australia, by 3 wickets
Aug. 10, 11, 12	Oval ..	145 and 84	119 and 44	England, by 66 runs
1897-98.				
Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16 ..	Sydney ..	551 and 96 for 1 wicket..	237 and 408	England, by 9 wickets
Jan. 1, 3, 4, 5	Melbourne.	315 and 150	520	Australia, innings and 55 runs
Jan. 14 to 19	Adelaide ..	278 and 282	573	Australia, innings and 13 runs
Jan. 29, 31, Feb. 1, 2 ..	Melbourne.	174 and 263	323 and 115 for 2 wickets	Australia, by 8 wickets
Feb. 26, 28, Mar. 1, 2 ..	Sydney ..	335 and 178	239 and 276 for 4 wickets	Australia, by 6 wickets
1899.				
June 1, 2, 3	Nottingham	193 and 155 for 7 wickets	252 and 230 for *8 wickets	Drawn
June 15, 16, 17	Lord's ..	206 and 240	421 and 28 for 0 wickets	Australia, by 10 wickets
June 29, 30, July 1 ..	Leeds ..	220 and 19 for 0 wickets	172 and 224	‡Drawn
July 17, 18, 19	Manchester	372 and 94 for 3 wickets	196 and 346 for *7 wickets	Drawn
Aug. 14, 15, 16	Oval ..	576	352 and 254 for 5 wickets	Drawn
1901-02.				
Dec. 13, 14, 16	Sydney ..	464	168 and 172	England, innings and 124 runs
Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4	Melbourne.	6 1 and 175	112 and 353	Australia, by 219 runs
Jan. 17 to 24	Adelaide	388 and 247	321 and 315 for 6 wickets	Australia, by 4 wickets and 1 run
Feb. 14, 15, 17, 18	Sydney	317 and 99	299 and 121 for 3 wickets	Australia, by 7 wickets and 4 runs
Feb. 28, March 1, 3, 4,	Melbourne	189 and 178	144 and 255	Australia, by 32 runs
May 29, 30, 31	Birmingham	376 for 9 wickets ..	36 and 46 for 2 wickets ..	Drawn
June 12	Lords ..	102 for 2 wickets ..		Drawn
July 3, 4, 9	Sheffield ..	145 and 195	194 and 289	Australia by 143 runs
July 24, 25, 26.	Manchester	262 and 120	299 and 86	Australia by 3 runs.
August 11, 12, 13	Oval ..	183 and 263 for 9 wickets	324 and 121	England by 1 wicket

CRICKET: AUSTRALIA v. ENGLAND—(Continued).

Date.	Where Played.	England's Score.	Australia's Score.	Result.
1903-4.				
Dec. 11 to 17	Sydney ..	577 and 194 for 5 wickets	285 and 485	England by 5 wickets
Jan. 1 to 6	Melbourne	315 and 103	122 and 111	England by 185 runs
Jan. 15 to 21	Adelaide ..	245 and 278	388 and 351	Australia by 216 runs
Feb. 26 to Mar. 3 ..	Sydney ..	249 and 210	131 and 171	England by 157 runs
Mar. 5 to 8	Melbourne	61 and 101	247 and 133	Australia by 218 runs

* Innings declared closed. ‡ Match abandoned.

BREEDER'S TABLE.

Time of Service.	Mares 340 Days.	Cows. 283 Days.	Ewes 150 Days.	Sows 112 Days.	Bitches 63 Days.
January 1	Decem. 6	October 10	May 30	April 22	March 4
,, 8	,, 13	,, 17	June 6	,, 29	,, 11
,, 15	,, 20	,, 24	,, 13	May 6	,, 18
,, 22	,, 27	,, 31	,, 20	,, 13	,, 25
,, 29	January 3	Novem. 7	,, 27	,, 20	April 1
February 5	,, 10	,, 14	July 4	,, 27	,, 8
,, 12	,, 17	,, 21	,, 11	June 3	,, 15
,, 19	,, 24	,, 28	,, 18	,, 10	,, 22
,, 26	,, 31	Decem. 5	,, 25	,, 17	,, 29
March 5	February 7	,, 12	August 1	,, 24	May 6
,, 12	,, 14	,, 19	,, 8	July 1	,, 13
,, 19	,, 21	,, 26	,, 15	,, 8	,, 20
,, 26	,, 28	January 2	,, 22	,, 15	,, 27
April 2	March 7	,, 9	,, 29	,, 22	June 3
,, 9	,, 14	,, 16	Septem. 5	,, 29	,, 10
,, 16	,, 21	,, 23	,, 12	August 5	,, 17
,, 23	,, 28	,, 30	,, 19	,, 12	,, 24
,, 30	April 4	February 6	,, 26	,, 19	July 1
May 7	,, 11	,, 13	October 3	,, 26	,, 8
,, 14	,, 18	,, 20	,, 10	Septem. 2	,, 15
,, 21	,, 25	,, 27	,, 17	,, 9	,, 22
,, 28	May 2	March 6	,, 24	,, 16	,, 29
June 4	,, 9	,, 13	,, 31	,, 23	August 5
,, 11	,, 16	,, 20	Novem. 7	,, 30	,, 12
,, 18	,, 23	,, 27	,, 14	October 7	,, 19
,, 25	,, 30	April 3	,, 21	,, 14	,, 26
July 2	June 6	,, 10	,, 28	,, 21	Septem. 2
,, 9	,, 13	,, 17	Decem. 5	,, 28	,, 9
,, 16	,, 20	,, 24	,, 12	Novem. 4	,, 16
,, 23	,, 27	May 1	,, 19	,, 11	,, 23
,, 30	July 4	,, 8	,, 26	,, 18	,, 30
August 6	,, 11	,, 15	January 2	,, 25	October 7
,, 13	,, 18	,, 22	,, 9	Decem. 2	,, 14
,, 20	,, 25	,, 29	,, 16	,, 9	,, 21
,, 27	August 1	June 5	,, 23	,, 16	,, 28
Sept. 3	,, 8	,, 12	,, 30	,, 23	November 4
,, 10	,, 15	,, 19	February 6	,, 30	,, 11
,, 17	,, 22	,, 26	,, 13	January 6	,, 18
,, 24	,, 29	July 3	,, 20	,, 13	,, 25
October 1	Septem. 5	,, 10	,, 27	,, 20	December 2
,, 8	,, 12	,, 17	March 6	,, 27	,, 9
,, 15	,, 19	,, 24	,, 13	February 3	,, 16
,, 22	,, 26	,, 31	,, 20	,, 10	,, 23
,, 29	October 3	August 7	,, 27	,, 17	,, 30
Novem. 5	,, 10	,, 14	April 3	,, 24	January 6
,, 12	,, 17	,, 21	,, 10	March 3	,, 13
,, 19	,, 24	,, 28	,, 17	,, 10	,, 20
,, 26	,, 31	Septem. 4	,, 24	,, 17	,, 27
Decem. 3	Novem. 7	,, 11	May 1	,, 24	February 3
,, 10	,, 14	,, 18	,, 8	,, 31	,, 10
,, 17	,, 21	,, 25	,, 15	April 7	,, 17
,, 24	,, 28	October 2	,, 22	,, 14	,, 24
,, 31	Decem. 5	,, 9	,, 29	,, 21	March 3

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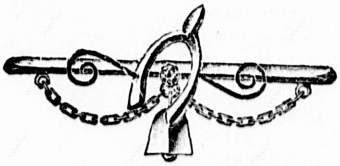
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QUEEN VICTORIA.....May 24, 1819, died January 22, 1901
Prince Consort.....August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861
Princess Royal (Empress Dowager of Germany).....November 21, 1840, died, August 5, 1901 (Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III.; 8 children)
King Edward VII.....November 9, 1841—64
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, born December 1, 1844) Issue—
Albert Victor Christian Edward.....January 8, 1864, died 1892
Alexander John Charles Albert.....April 6, died April 7, 1871
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar.....February 20, 1867—38
Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary.....July 6, 1868—37
Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria.....November 26, 1869—36
Prince of Wales (Duke of Cornwall and York).....June 3, 1865—40
(Married Princess Victoria May, July 6th, 1893) Issue—
Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David..June 23, 1894—11
Albert Frederick Arthur George.....December 14, 1895—10
Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary.....April 25, 1897— 8
Henry William Frederick Albert.....March 31, 1900— 5
George Edward.....December 20, 1902— 3

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(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died December 14, 1878 ; 7 children)
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha).....August 6, 1844
(Married January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia ; died August 6, 1900 ; 5 children)
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria.....May 25, 1846—59
(Married July, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein ; 5 children)
Princess Louise Car. Alberta.....March 18, 1848—57
(Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne)
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught).....May 1, 1850—55
(Married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia ; 3 children)
Prince Leopold G. Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany), born April 7, 1853, died March 28th, 1884 (married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck-Pyrmont ; 2 children)
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.....April 14, 1857—48
(Married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg)—2 children.
Duke of Cumberland.....September 21, 1845—60
Duke of Cambridge.....March 26, 1819—85
(Died March 17, 1904.)
Duchess of Cambridge.....July 25, 1797, died 1889
Duchess of Teck.....November 27, 1833 ; died October 27, 1897

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Sydney	Patrick Francis Moran (Cardinal)	1884
	Michael Kelly (coadjutor)	1901
Thursday Island	L. A. Navarre	1887
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1886
Wellington	Francis M. Redwood	1874
Auckland ... (Bishops.)	G. M. Lenihan	1896
Armidale	P. J. O'Connor	1903
Ballarat	———	
Bathurst	J. Dunne..	1901
Christchurch	J. J. Grimes	1887
Cooktown	J. D. Murray	1898
Dunedin	M. Verdon	1896
Fiji	J. Vidal	1887
Geraldton	W. B. Kelly	1898
Goulburn	J. Gallagher	1895
Grafton	J. J. Doyle	1887
Maitland	*James Murray, P. Dwyer (coadjutor)	*1865—1897
New Guinea	L. A. Navarre	1887
Perth...	M. Gibney	1887
Port Augusta	J. Maher	1896
Rockhampton	Joseph Higgins...	1899
Sale	J. F. Corbett	1887
Sandhurst	S. Reville	1901
Wilcannia	J. Dunne	1887

Wages, Income, or Expenses Table.

Giving the amount of Income per Calendar Month, Week, and Day, at any sum per annum, from £1 to £100.

Per Year.	Per Cal. Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Cal. Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0 0$\frac{33}{50}$	15	1 5 0¼	0 5 9¼	0 0 9$\frac{3}{4}$
2	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 0 1$\frac{2}{7}$	16	1 6 8	0 6 1$\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 10½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1$\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 2	17	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 0 11¼
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 0 2$\frac{6}{13}$	18	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11$\frac{3}{4}$
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 0 3$\frac{2}{7}$	19	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0¼
6	0 10 0	0 2 3¼	0 0 4	20	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
7	0 11 8	0 2 8¾	0 0 4½	30	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7$\frac{3}{4}$
8	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 0 5¼	40	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
9	0 15 0	0 3 5¼	0 0 6	50	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
10	0 16 8	0 3 10¼	0 0 6½	60	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
11	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 0 7¼	70	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 0 8	80	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
13	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 0 8½	90	7 10 9¼	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
14	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	0 0 9¼	100	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5$\frac{1}{4}$

Local Commission of the Peace.

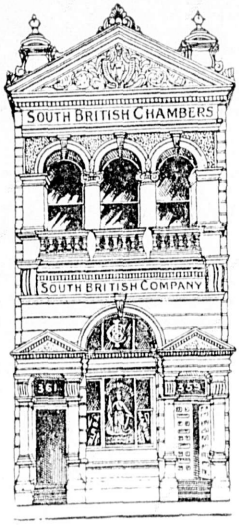
Abernethy, William James, Goomburra
Allen, Thomas, Woodlawn, Greenmount
Allen, John Charles, Greenmount
Allpass, F.W., South Canning Downs
Allport, G. J., Pittsworth.
Alexander, Allen, Canning Downs
Affleck, John, Oakey
Affleck, Thomas Hall, West Hall, Freestone
Aitchison, William Ford, Merriot, near Mungindi
Alford, Henry King, Dalveen
Allen, Alexander William, Braeside, Dalveen
Aspinall, Edward, Warwick.
Anderson, Wm., Clifton
Bailey, C. W., Goondiwindi
Bailey, Richard William, Southbrook
Bailey, Henry, Clifton
Banks, F. W., Westbrook
Beale, Joseph, Oakey
Berge, J. S., Dalby
Bews, John, Toowoomba
Boadle, H. R., Glen Helen, via Allora
Borton, M. W., Toowoomba
Borton, G.K., Nanango
Boulton, W. E., Mount View, Dalby
Bourne, C. ,East Talgai
Bracker, W. R., Warroo, Inglewood
Brewer, Michael, Swan Creek, Warwick
Bucknell, T. F., Morynga
Busson, Alfred, St. George
Bamberry, John, Merivale, Warwick
Barnes, George P., Warwick
Bassingthwaighte, A. T., Jinghi Jinghl, via Macalister
Batzloff, Frederick, Westbrook H.A.
Beebe, A. H. T., Toowoomba
Beirne, B. J., Toowoomba
Berkelman, W. F., Toowoomba
Boland, E., Toowoomba
Briggs, A. B., Toowoomba
Brocklebank, W., Broxburn, Pittsworth
Brosnan, Maurice, Lucky Valley
Brosnin, Cornelius, Killarney
Broadfoot, James, Toowoomba
Brodribb, F. C., Toowoomba
Bruhn, John J., Rosalie
Bishop, Robert C , King's Creek
Black, J. C., Geham
Brodie, Daniel, Greenmount,
Barrett, Joseph, Inglewood
Bauer, John, junr., Oakey
Beh, Charles Frederich, Middle Ridge
Bloxsome, H.S., Jondaryan
Bond, William, Toowoomba
Brigg, John Thomas, Toowoomba
Brodie, Malcoln Colin Joseph, Nobby
Burgess, John, Mountside, Dalveen
Burgess, Thomas, Riverton, Stanthorpe
Burness, William James, Wonga Plains
Burstow, Thomas Stephen, Toowoomba
Bushnell, Richard, Nanango
Butler, Edmund Henry, Western Creek
Byram, Henry William, Toowoomba
Butterworth, F., Toowoomba
Cantwell, John, Warwick
Carey, M. Southbrook
Cartan, G. F., Warwick
Cheshire, J. F., Inglewood
Chesney, J. M., Rosalie
Cleland, A. F., Stanthorpe
Cobb, C. S., Glenlyon, Stanthorpe
Connor, John, Kincora
Copp, W. P., Pittsworth
Costello, James, Thane's Creek
Clarke, J. Dalby
Connell, S., Elbow Valley, Warwick
Cory Alfred, Toowoomba
Crotty, Thos., Helidon
Cummings, C. W., Rosalie Plains
Cummings, R.G.P., St. George
Curtis, John, Toowoomba
Campbell, Charles, Toowoomba
Cameron, W. J. B., Toowoomba
Cameron, D. M., Welltown, Goondiwindi
Cameron, Hugh, Headington Hill
Cassidy, F., Jimbour, Dalby
Charles, John, Inglewood
Clarke, George, Hendon
Clark, G. C., East Talgai, Hendon
Clark, S. F., Pittsworth
Clark, T.A., Toowoomba
Cleary, J., Perseverance
Clendinning, W. S., Toowoomba
Collins, Jeremiah, Allora
Collins, W., Warwick
Coleman, W.O., junr., Connemarra
Connolly, D., Elphinstone
Cosgrove, F., Toowoomba
Coverdale, R.W., St. George
Couren, A., Inglewood
Coyne, J.H., Toowoomba
Creagh, P., Tummaville
Cutler, A. E., Helidon
Connor, Patrick, Toowoomba
Cook, G., Mossdale
Cook, Richard, Mossdale
Cook, Robert, Allora
Cormack, J. J., Dalby
Couper, F. G. G , Westbrook
Cousin, J. M'L., Clifton
Cory, H. Vermont, Warwick
Cory, Gilbert Gostwyck, Toowoomba

Conroy, James, Dalby
Crawford, Henry, Glenburn, Drayton
Crisp, George, Toowoomba
Crombie, Andrew, Toowoomba
Crotty, P., Toowoomba
Cruise, R., Toowoomba
Cunliffe, P. S., Toowoomba
Cullen, R. J. C., Well Park, Dalby
Dalton, P. J., Clifton
Dalzell, Robert Bruce, Toowoomba
Daniel, J. J., Pittsworth
Darley, John, Nanango
De Conlay, B. T., Warwick
Dever, M. Helidon
Deviney, H., Helidon
Duggan, W. Pratten
Dwyer, R. Spring Creek
Daly, Patrick, Quinalow, Jondaryan
Daveney, C. B., Warwick
Davidson, Paul, Darkey Flat, Warwick
Davidson, P. J., Crosshill, Oakey
Davidson, W.A.D., Warwick
Davies, T. C., Allora
Davies, H. J., Toowoomba
Davis, William, Greenmount
Deacon, Wm., Allora
Dean, James, Allora
Devine, A. H., Inglewood
De Conlay, James, Warwick
Deshon, F. H., Talgai
Dickey, J. H. Allora
Dickson, J. G., Toomoo St'n, St. George
Dixon, John, Jondaryan
Doneley, W. H., Toowoomba
Dornbusch, C. C., Warwick
Drake, E. T. Goondiwindi
Donovan, Patrick, Allora
Dougall, James, Allora
Dun, H. P., Irvingdale, Dalby
Dunne, James, Tipton, Dalby
Donald, S.B., Yandilla
Donnellan, T., Pittsworth
Dreghorn, J. Nanango
Drew, F., Spring Bluff
Eden, Thompson, Toowoomba
Eggleton, E., Middle Ridge
Ellwood, E. A. Killarney
Ellwood, J., Warwick
Elwyn, Herbert Fraser, Gunyan, Texas
Ernst, William, Clifton
Evans, A. F., Toowoomba
Evans, Augustus, Rocklands, Warwick
Ferguson, H.W., Toowoomba
Filshie, Robert, Toowoomba
Finlay, Edmund, The Glen, Pilton
Finlayson, J. H., Stanthorpe
Fishbourne, William, Dalby
Fitzpatrick, Edward, Gowrie Road
Fletcher, V. O., Talgai
Field, P., Toowoomba
Free, George, Warwick
Free, S. Emu Vale
Finnie, John, Rosevale, Drayton
Fitzsimmons, Charles P., Tipton, Dalby
Franke, Herman, Cawdor
Frederic, H. C., East Prairie
Freshney, Reginald, Toowoomba
Frey, J. H., Inglewood
Gallagher, John, Thane's Creek
Galvin, Daniel, Inglewood
Garde, T. W., Toowoomba
Gibson, Richard, Warwick
Godsall, E. J., Toowoomba
Gordon, Andrew, Allora
Gore, Frederick Arthur, Yandilla
Grayson, F., Warwick
Graham, Henry L., Crow's Nest
Graham, J. L., Toowoomba
Goldsworthy, John, Toowoomba
Gore, G. R., Yandilla
Gowland, J. V. R., Dalby
Grant, W., Bowenville
Grayson, Frank, Killarney
Greenup, E. B., Texas
Gunn, D., Bollarwell, Goondiwindi
Guthrie, John, Stonehenge
Groom, Henry L., Toowoomba
Groom, Frederick Wm., Toowoomba
Grimes, Thomas, Spring Creek, Clifton
Griffiths, G. W., Toowoomba
Gruchy, John William de, Highfields
Garrett, W., Spring Bluff
Gillam, J. Clifton
Gillam, C. Y., Clifton
Gilmore, J., Goomburra
Gordon, J., Stanthorpe
Gore, F. D. C., Callandoon
Gottschalk, W., Dalby
Greuber, F. H., Mungindi
Hagenbach, Peter, Warwick
Hallinan, Patrick, Toowoomba
Harris, C. T., Dulacca
Harris, J. Broadmead
Harris, William, Beauraraba
Hoggan, Robert, Ballandian, Stanthorpe
Hunter, W. R., Dalby
Hanley, James, Back Plains, Clifton
Handley, Robt., Paradise Farm, Drayton
Harding, Richard Ross, Toowoomba
Harris, J. D., Leyburn
Hartigan, Patrick, Warwick
Harvey, Robert, Drayton
Harvey, A. J. Pittsworth
Hanbury, W. G., Warwick
Hannaford, S., near Stanthorpe
Hardaker, A. E., Warwick
Heaslip, B., Nanango
Healy, John, Warwick

Heeney, W., Toowoomba
Hodgen, William, Toowoomba
Holberton, Hon. Fredk. H., Toowoomba
Hollinworth, E. J. Texas
Holmes, Isaac, Allora
Horn, J. F., Goombungee
Hooper, W. J., Tallwood, Goondiwindi
Horner, Adam, Middle Ridge
Horwood, W. Daandine
Hosick, Daniel A., Warwick
Howell, T. J., Killarney
Howell, R. A., Killarney
Hughes, H. J., Islandholme, Texas
Hunter, D. M., Pittsworth
Hunter, J. A., Yeulba
Hamilton, W., Nanango
Hart, S. R., Goondiwindi
Heiner, J., Gowrie Road
Hill, E., St. George
Hinz, M. H., Back Plains
Hives, C. V., Dalby
Hodge, R. J., Dalby
Hooper, F. G., Toowoomba
Jennings, John F., Oakey
Johnson, T. A., Warwick
Johnson, W., Yangan
Jones, J. E. R., Dalby
Just, David Gibson, Dalby
Johnson, William Guard, Warwick
Jones, John, Canning Creek, Inglewood
Jacob, J. L., Warbreccan Station, Stonehenge
Jorgenson, N. P., Millbrook, Clifton
Jost, J. P., Toowoomba
Jackson, J. W. W., Toowoomba
Jackson, A. T., Nobby
Jeffrey, P., Mingoola
Jenkins, A. F., Clifton
Jones, J. H., Toowoomba
Jubb, S., Toowoomba
Kates, F. H., Allora
Keogh, Thomas J., Toowoomba
Kelleher, John, Darkey Flat, Warwick
Kelly, J. R., Oakey
Kennedy, Thomas, Allora
Kennedy, J. C., Allora
Keating, P., Oakey
Kennard, S. B., Toowoomba
Kemp, James, Swan Creek
Killeen, P., Brigalow
Killeen, William, Boxgrove, Dalby
King, T. J. S., Pittsworth
King, Henry V., Gowrie
King, A. L., Gowrie
King, E. H., Warwick
Kirkegaard, B. C. C., Freestone Creek
Krull, F., Oakey
Knust, J A. C. E., Rossvale Estate, Pittsworth
Kretschmar, F. Westbrook
Laidlaw, John, Toowoomba
Lane, Timothy, Toowoomba
Lamb, W. D., Yangan
Lawson, Robert, Boondooma
Leane, John, Meringandan
Lee, Patrick, Happy Valley
Lewis, William, Moola Creek, Dalby
Livingstone, D., Bulliwarra, St. George
Logan, John, Clifton
Littleton, John Thomas, Crow's Nest
Lomas, George H., Silverwood, Warwick
Long, John, Toowoomba
Ludgate, Henry, Allora
Luke, A. J., Mulgowan, Stanthorpe
Leney, G. T., Allora
Lane, J. W., Springdell
Lawson, A. A., Pike's Creek
Leichney, G. A., Toowoomba
Lord, C. S., Eskdale
Lord, E. F., Nanango
Luke, J. W., Ballandean
Luckman, J., Clifton
MacDonald, J. A., Southbrook
Mackintosh, Donald, Toowoomba
Mackintosh, J. E., Southbrook
Mahoney, Thomas, Pittsworth
Mahony, James, Leyburn
Martin, James, Dalby
Marwedel, Fedor Max, Toowoomba
Marshall, Wm., Well Station, Warwick
Matheson, Frederic , Dalby
Mathieson, John, Goombungee
Mayes, Alexander, Toowoomba
Mengel, Henry, Toowoomba
May, H. M., Warwick
Merry, George Pitlow, Toowoomba
Merry, W. R., Texas
Metcalfe, E. J., Toowoomba
Mills, Jas. C., Yandilla
Millward, M. E., Killarney
Mitchell, J., Emu Vale
Mogridge, Thomas, Warwick
Moloney, James, Turallin
Morgan, Arthur, Hon., Warwick
Moore, Hugh, Baramba, Nanango
Moore, Lieut.-Colonel, Police Magistrate, Toowoomba
Morris, H., C.P.S., Goondiwindi
Morris, R. M., Dalby
Mott, H., Clifton
Munro, Duncan, Toowoomba
Munro, Archibald, Toowoomba
Munro, John Hugh Toowoomba
Munro, John, Highfields
Munro, P. B., Boondoma
Murphy, D., Drayton
Murphy, Francis, Ellangowan
Murphy, John, Millmerran

Murphy, E., Toowoomba
Mutze, Peter, Gowrie Road
Myles, G. T., Warwick
M'Arthur, Kooroon, St. George
M'Cook, Graham, Toowoomba
M'Dougall, C. E., Warwick
M'Dougall, Edwin, Rosalie, Jondaryan
M'Dougall, F. H., Boonda
M'Dougall, Ronald, Cooyar
M'Donnell, Michael Joseph, Greenmount
M'Donnell, Æ. John, Toowoomba
M'Gahan, Thos., Swan Creek, Warwick
M'Gregor, John, Gowrie Little Plain
M'Hugh, John, Toowoomba
M'Innerney, Th s., Irvingdale
M'Intyre, Joseph Sharp, Toowoomba
M'Intosh, Charles, Killarney
M'Intosh, J. W., Cambooya
M'Kinstry, William, Pilton
M'Lennan, Murdock, Tipton
M'Leod, Roderick, Terrica, Inglewood
M'Mahon, Daniel, Gowrie Junction
M'Phie, Alexander, Toowoomba
M'Quaker, W. H., Stanthorpe
Maskey, W., St. George
McArthur, J. F., Kooroon, St. George
McCarthy, J. V., Toowoomba
McCleverty, G., Drayton
McClymont, W. H., Nanango
McGovern, B., Nobby
McGovern, M., Toowoomba
McIntyre, Donald, Goombungee
McIntyre, Duncan, West Prairie
Millis, J., Nanango
Moffat, J., Clifton
Moody, A. J. A., Warwick
Morgan, E. R., Dalveen
Morgan, S. J., Warwick
Morgan, J. M., Warwick
Morton, T., Meringandan
Munro, H., Nanango
Munro, W. R., St. George
Murphy, T., Swan Creek
Murray-Prior, E., Southbrook
McLeod, A., Toowoomba
McQueen, J., Dalby
McQuillen, J., Perseverance
McSporran, D., Yangan
Mowbray, T., Warwick
Neale, Henry, Ramsay
Nicholas, C. E., Whetstone, Inglewood
Nicholas, Stanley, Whetstone
Neill, W. J., Killarney
Nicholson, John, Dalby
Nicol, J. R., Toowoomba
Noble, W. A., Toowo mba
Nelson, Sir H. M., Gabbinbar, Toowoomba
Needham, Francis Henry, Warwick
Nihill, John, Toowoomba
North, F. W., Toowoomba
Newman, G., Toowoomba
Newman, J. G., Stanthorpe
Orton, Arthur, Stanthorpe
O'Leary, Jeremiah, Ellangowan
O'Brien, Patrick, Toowoomba
O'Hara, Richard Edward, Glenelg
O'Keeffe, Thomas, St. George
Oxlad, C. T., Goondiwindi
O'Keefe, E. M., Dalby
O'Keefe, J. R., Irvingdale
Palmer, W. S., Spring Bluff
Partridge, George, Toowoomba
Paterson, F. J., Toowoomba
Portus, J. C., St. George
Peak, William James, Drayton
Peak, William Charles, Toowoomba
Pierce, William, Lemon Tree, Yandilla
Pillar, E., Middle Ridge
Pointer, Hugh C., Toowoomba
Porter, Alexander, North Branch
Porter, H. E., Toowoomba
Porter, James, North Branch
Provan, James T., Clifton
Patch, H., Evergreen
Percival, P. D., Derreen
Persse, W. B. St. George
Pointon, A., Nanango
Priebe, H., Bergen
Raff, W., Bilboa, Dalby
Ramsay, M., Francis, Harrow, Cambooya
Ramsay, J. D., Dalby
Reeves, James Henry, Pittsworth
Riethmuller, Gotlieb Frederick, Glenvale
Renwick, James, Toowoomba
Renwick, Robert, Toowoomba
Ritscher, Herman, Stanthorpe
Radford, J., Toowoomba
Read, R. T., Drayton
Redwood, V. C., Toowoomba
Rickert, A., Allora
Ridgley, C., Toowoomba
Roberts, Edwin, Toowoomba
Robinson, S. C. W., Toowoomba
Robinson, Edwin W., Toowoomba
Robinson, W. R., Toowoomba
Roche, Frederick William, Dalby
Rosenstengel, Richard, Toowoomba
Rosser, J., Toowoomba
Rowbotham, C., Toowoomba
Ryan, Stephen, Darkey Flat
Robertson, J. A., St. George
Rodda, W. G., Stanthorpe
Ross, A. M., Cecil Plains
Rowe, J., Toowoomba
Rudder, W. L., Stanthorpe
Rutledge, E. R., Plainby

Scott, E. J. M. Warwick
Scott, J. W., Nanango
Sheaf, C. A. E., Toowoomba
Shiels, Denis, Toowoomba
Scully, J. V., Stanthorpe
Selke, J. Warwick
Sheahan, John, Stanthorpe
Shepperd, John, Drayton
Shepperd, S. G. Wyreema
Slade, W. B., Glengallan, Warwick
Sloman, J. B., Toowoomba
Sinclair, Duncan, Welltown
Sinclair, Robert, Toowoomba
Simpson, A. M., Stanthorpe
Simpson, H. G., Clifton
Slack, H., jun., Inglewood
Steele, J. D., Nanango
Smart, Edward, Toowoomba
Snell, John Cooke, Cambooya
Spreadborough, O., Killarney
Spreadborough, J., Warwick
Stack, J. W., Dalby
Stanley, J. H., Warwick
Stephens, S. G., junr., Toowoomba
Sullivan, T. D., Spring Gully
Sydenham, C. G. L., Toowoomba
Stephens, Samuel G., Toowoomba
Sterne, Henry, Warwick
Sterling, Fred., Southbrook
Stone, J. E., Toowoomba
Stirling, James, Toowoomba
Stockwell, William, Warwick
Sullivan, John, Pittsworth
Sutherland, J. P., Inglewood
Sander, W., Gowrie Flat
Savile, R. V., Glenelg
Scanlon, J., Stockyard Creek
Shilliday, R., Warwick
Stephens, S. G., junr., Toowoomba.
Steven, J., Nananco
Strachan, T. Jimboomba
Tausk, Herman, Stanthorpe
Taylor, W. B., Toowoomba
Taylor, James, Toowoomba
Taylor, F. I., Toowoomba
Taylor, Thomas McI., Jimbour, Dalby
Teschner, L., Cawdor
Thorn, W., Toowoomba
Thompson, E. W., Warwick
Thompson, James, Mungindi
Thomson, A. P., Dalby
Thoms, J. A., Toowoomba
Tolmie, James, Toowoomba
Troy, Joseph, Toowoomba
Trott, J., Pittsworth
Turnbull, James, Dalveen, Warwick
Tickle, G., Goomburra
Trimble, F. T., Pittsworth
Von Pein, J., Beauaraba Scrub, Pittsworth
Von Steiglitz, E. B., Wombo, Toow'mba
Walcott, Charles Forrester, Clifton
Wallace, William, Warwick
Walpole, Edward, Millmerran
Ward, Charles H., Warwick
Watson, George Wade, Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Webb, H. G., Toowoomba
Weir, George, Dalby
West, F. J., Pilton
Whichello, S. H., Toowoomba
White, Joseph, Crow's Nest
White, N., Pikedale
White, H. G., Doctor's Creek
Wiemers, John, junr., Pittsworth
Wilcox, E., Toowoomba
Wilcox, W E., Plainby, Crow's Nest
Wild, J. W., Warwick
Willson, Robert, Pittsworth
Wilson, James, Freestone Creek, Warwick
Williams, Charles, Jondaryan
Williams, E. K., Cecil Plains
Wilshire, Mayor Joseph, Toowoomba
Wippell, C. R., St. George
Woekner, Frederick Rendon, Rosalie, Jondaryan
Woodlock, M. T., Inglewood
Woodward, C. R., Toowoomba
Woodcock, Joseph, Warwick
Wray, C. H. Stonehenge
Waldron, W. J., Toowoomba
Walton, W. J., Toowoomba
Wardrop, C., Toowoomba
Warland, A. A., Pittsworth
Watts, J., Mungindi
Wheatcroft, J., Toowoomba
Whittard, A. W., Stanthorpe
Yaldwyn, B. F., Jericho Station
Young. W. J. Noondoo, St. George
Youngman, Arthur, Nanango
Yeates, H., Toowoomba
Zlotkowski, F. S. W., Mungindi



South British

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Compy.

CAPITAL:

£1,900,000.

THIS COMPANY has a Branch Office in TOOWOOMBA, *under the management of* **Messrs. S. G. STEPHENS and CO.**, at which the Public can at once complete their Insurance.

RISKS are Accepted on the Spot.

POLICIES are written at and issued from the Toowoomba Branch, and CLAIMS are there adjusted.

The South British Company

Is the Leading Office in Australasia, and is noted the world over for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements, and its Moderate Rates of Premium.

W. A. RIGBY,

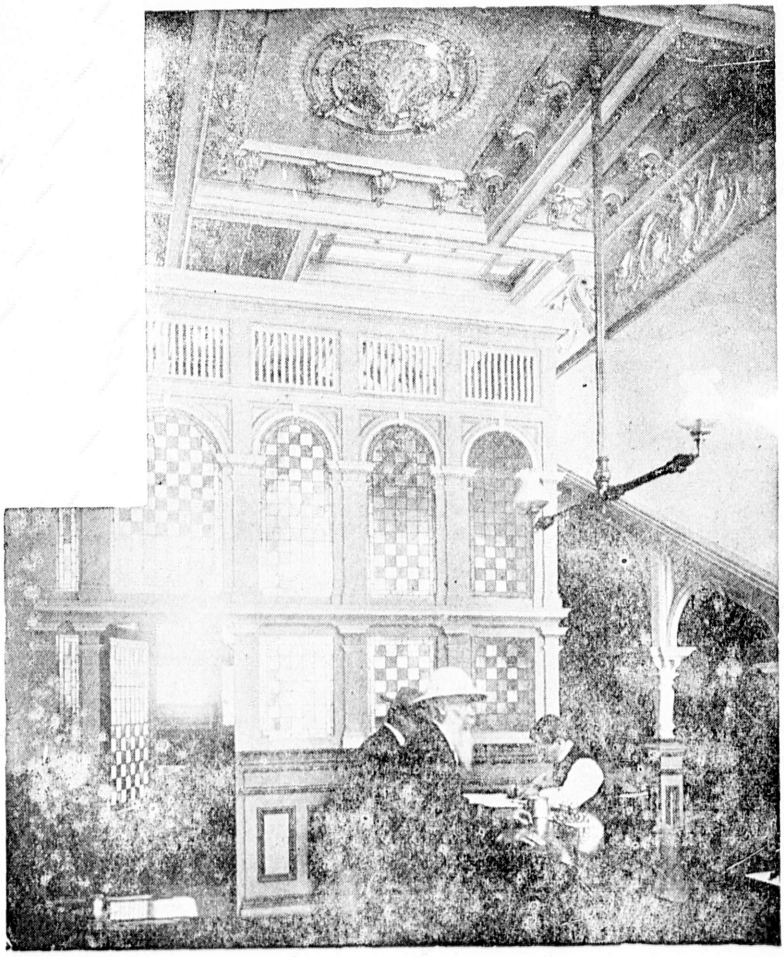
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Baramba, Nanango
Beauaraba, Beauaraba
Beauaraba New Township, Beauaraba
Bendee, Dalby
Bengalla, Leyburn
Billa Billa, Goondiwindi
Bingie, Condamine
Blinkbonnie, Warwick
Bodumba, Leyburn
Boonoo Boonoo, Stanthorpe
Bovil, Goondiwindi
Boronga, Goondiwindi
Bon Accord, Dalby
Boondoomba, Dalby
Boolarwell, Goondiwindi
Boonal (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
Brookfield, Goondiwindi
Burgose, Dalby
Burrandowan, Dalby
Callandoon, Goondiwindi
Canmaroo, Dalby
Cabarlah, Crow's Nest
Canning Creek, Leyburn
Canning Downs, Warwick
Cecil Plains, Dalby
Clifton, Clifton Railway Station
Collinsville, Warwick
Cooby Creek, Meringandan
Coppymurrambilla (N. S. W.), Goondiwindi
Coolmunda, Inglewood
Coomrith, Dalby
Cumkillenbar, Dalby
Cooranga, Dalby
Cooroon, Dalby
Crow's Nest, Crow's Nest
Dulacca, Condamine
Durah, Dalby
East Talgai, Allora
Ellangowan, Cambooya
Emu Vale, Warwick
Eton Vale, Cambooya
Felton, Cambooya
Gladfield, Warwick
Glenelg, Leyburn
Glengallan, Warwick
Glenlyon, Leyburn
Glenmore, Dalby
Goomburra, Allora
Gowrie, Gowrie Crossing or Toowoomba
Goodar, Goondiwindi
Greekbank, Dalby
Gunyan, Leyburn
Haldon, Clifton Railway Station
Harrow, Cambooya
Highfields, Cabarlah
Hendon, Hendon Railway Station
Headington Hill, Clifton Railway Station
Halliford, Dalby
Jimbour, Dalby
Jinghi Jinghi, Dalby
Jondaryan, Jondaryan
Jandowie, Dalby
Killarney, Warwick
Kurrawah, Dalby
Kincaird, Dalby
Kogan Creek, Dalby
Koreelah, Warwick
Loudon, Dalby
Lyndhurst, Warwick
Maryvale, Warwick
Mount Irving, Jondaryan
Moongoola, Warwick
Moraybia, Condamine
Mount Russell, Jondaryan
Mount Sturt, Warwick
Meringandan, Meringandan
Merriwa (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
Moogoon, Goondiwindi
Murragoron, Inglewood
Newinga, Goondiwindi
North Branch, Greenmount
Nundubbermere, Leyburn
Oakey Creek, Oakey Creek Railway Station
Oaklands, Leyburn
Pilton, Toowoomba or Clifton Railway Station
Pine Creek, Yandilla
Pratten, Warwick
Proston, Dalby
Retreat, Dalby
Rosalie Plains, Jondaryan
Rosenthal, Warwick
St. Ruths, Dalby
St. Ronan's, Yandilla
St. Helens, Pittsworth
Stonehenge, Leyburn
Summer Hill, Warwick
Talgai East, Hendon
Tallwood, Goondiwindi
Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Tarawinaba, Goondiwindi
Terrica, Leyburn or Warwick
Terra Millis, Inglewood
Tipton, viâ Dalby
Tummaville, Leyburn
Treveston, Leyburn
Toolburra, Warwick
Undercliffe, Warwick

Umbirom Homestead, Drayton
Umbercollie, Goondiwindi
War War, Dalby
Warroo, Inglewood
Woodlee, Yandilla
Warra Warra, Dalby
Woomba, Dalby
Weranga, Dalby
Westbrook, Drayton
Westbrook Homestead Area No. 1, Haydock's
Westbrook Homestead Area No. 2, Crosshill, *viâ* Oakey Creek
Welltown, Goondiwindi
Wyaga, Goondiwindi
Western Creek, *viâ* Drayton or Cambooya
Whetstone, Inglewood
Winton, Goondiwindi
Yeulba Creek, Condamine
Yandilla, Yandilla

Inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colonies should be addressed:—

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Colonial Secretary, Sydney
QUEENSLAND—Brisbane Immigration Agent
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TEA of Best Quality and Flavor, imported direct from China. GROCERIES Cheap and Fresh. STRAW HATS, suitable for gardening and outdoor wear. Fancy Goods, Silk Goods, Quality unequalled. Silk Handkerchiefs, Floor Matting, Chinese Fireworks (all made in China, guaranteed to go off.) China Nuts, wholesale. Imported Tobacco. Bamboo Blinds, all widths, green and painted.

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Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Queensland, N. S. Wales, Victoria, and Fiji.

CABLEGRAMS: "HAMILTON."
CODE: "UNICODE."

TELEPHONE No. 2.

LIST OF RAILWAY FARES FROM TOOWOOMBA.

Stations.	First Class.	Second Class	First Return	Second Return.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Allora	10 8	7 1	18 6	12 3
Broxburn	6 2	4 2	10 10	7 3
Bowenville	6 9	4 6	11 10	7 11
Bundaberg	52 8	32 9	92 2	57 4
Birnam	1 2	9	2 0	1 4
Brisbane	17 8	11 7	30 10	20 5
Cranley	7	5	1 0	8
Charlton	1 11	1 3	3 4	2 2
Cawdor	1 6	1 0	2 8	1 9
Cabarlah	3 2	2 2	5 7	3 9
Crow's Nest	6 5	4 3	11 3	7 5
Chinchilla	18 1	11 8	31 8	20 5
Charleville	62 0	38 1	108 6	66 8
Cunnamulla	79 9	48 3	139 7	84 5
Clifton	7 11	5 3	13 10	9 2
Cambooya	4 6	3 0	7 11	5 3
Dalby	9 9	6 6	17 1	11 4
Forest Hill	8 8	5 9	15 2	10 1
Gowrie Junction ..	1 4	11	2 4	1 7
Gowrie Crossing ..	2 3	1 6	3 11	2 8
Green Hills	6 0	4 0	10 6	7 0
Geham	3 7	2 5	6 3	4 2
Gatton	7 6	5 0	13 2	8 9
Gatton College	8 3	5 6	14 5	9 8
Grantham	6 5	4 3	11 3	7 5
Gympie	35 7	22 7	62 3	39 7
Gladstone	68 10	42 0	120 6	73 6
Gowrie Colliery ..	2 8	1 9	4 8	3 1
Greenmount	6 0	4 0	10 6	7 0
Grandchester	10 7	7 0	18 6	12 3
Hampton	4 11	3 3	8 7	5 3
Harlaxton	5	3	9	5
Helidon	5 5	3 8	9 6	6 5
Hendon	9 11	6 7	17 4	11 6
Ipswich	13 11	9 1	24 4	15 11
Jondaryan	5 3	3 6	9 2	6 2
Kleinton	2 5	1 8	4 3	2 11
Killarney	16 11	10 11	29 7	19 2
Laidley	9 5	6 3	16 6	10 11
Meringandan	2 1	1 5	3 8	2 5
Mount Pleasant ..	3 11	2 8	6 10	4 8
Murphy's Creek ..	3 7	2 5	6 3	4 2
Maryborough	45 5	28 7	79 5	50 0
Macalister	12 3	8 0	21 5	14 1
Miles	22 9	14 7	39 10	25 7
Mitchell	48 10	28 10	80 2	50 6
Morven	53 10	33 5	94 3	58 6
Melbourne	160 0	110 0	240 0	165 0
Nobby	6 11	4 8	12 2	8 2
Oakey	3 7	2 5	6 3	4 2
Pengarry Junction ..	11	8	1 8	1 2
Pittsworth	6 9	4 6	11 10	7 11
Pechey	5 8	3 9	9 11	6 7

L. F. BERNAYS,

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., . . .

Margaret - Street, - Toowoomba.

Commissioner of the Supreme Courts of Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Fiji.

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Architects,

Russell Street, TOOWOOMBA.

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Boot and Shoe Maker,

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Boots and Shoes of Every Description
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Repairs Neatly Executed at Shortest Notice.

RAILWAY FARES FROM TOOWOOMBA—(CONTINUED).

Stations.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Return.	Second Return.
Rockhampton	79 5	46 7	138 11	81 8
Roma	37 3	23 8	65 2	41 5
Rosewood	11 11	7 10	20 10	13 9
Southbrook	5 8	3 9	9 11	6 7
Shirley	1 8	1 2	2 11	2 0
Spring Bluff	1 8	1 2	2 11	2 0
Stanthorpe	18 9	12 1	32 10	21 2
Sydney	80 0	52 6	120 0	75 0
Sandgate	19 2	12 7	33 4	22 1
Southport	23 8	15 7	41 4	27 5
Taylor	4 6	3 0	7 11	5 3
Umbirom	4 11	3 3	8 7	5 8
Willowburn	5	3	9	5
Wetalla	11	8	1 8	1 2
Wellcamp	2 5	1 8	4 3	2 11
Westbrook	3 2	2 2	5 7	3 9
Wyreema	3 9	2 6	6 7	4 5
Warwick	12 5	8 2	21 9	14 3
Wallangarra	23 1	14 10	40 5	25 11
Wallumbilla	33 3	21 2	58 2	37 0
Yeulba	31 1	19 10	54 5	34 8

—o—

The Past Mayors of Toowoomba.

1861	W. H. Groom, Jan. to Feb.
1861	W. H. Groom
1862	W. H. Groom
1863	A. H. Thompson
1864	A. H. Thompson, to June
1864	W. H. Groom, to December
1865	T. G. Robinson
1866	E. W. Robinson
1867	W. H. Groom
1868	Joseph Wonderley
1869	Joseph Wonderley
1870	Henry Spiro
1871	Michael Power
1872	Richard Godsall
1873	Henry Spiro
1874	Robert Aland
1875	Robert Aland
1876	John Garget
1877	John Garget
1878	John Garget
1879	Richard Godsall
1880	J. S. McIntyre
1881	J. P. McLeish
1882	James Campbell
1883	W. H. Groom
1884	W. H. Groom
1885	John Garget
1886	Charles Campbell
1887	John Fogarty
1888	Thomas Trevethan
1889	Edmund Boland
1890	James Taylor
1891	G. G. Cory
1892	John Fogarty
1893	William Thorn
1894	Archibald Munro
1895	Malcolm Geddes
1896	Alexander Mayes
1897	Edmund Boland
1898	Robert Sinclair
1899	Hugh C. Pointer
1900	Mathew Keeffe
1901	Charles Rowbotham
1902	Charles Rowbotham
1903	Alexander Mayes
1904	T. S. Burstow

QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB.—Scale of Weight for Age.

Distance.	Years.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
Six furlongs and under.													
Six furlongs and under	Two	6 0	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 9	6 12	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 8	7 10
	Three	7 13	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.													
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.	Two	5 9	5 11	5 13	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 7
	Three	7 11	7 12	7 13	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.													
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.	Two	5 3	5 6	5 9	5 12	6 1	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 11	6 13	7 1	7 3
	Three	7 8	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.													
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.	Three	7 4	7 5	7 7	7 9	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
	Six and aged ..	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.													
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.	Three	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3
	Six and aged ..	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.													
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.	Three	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4
	Six and aged ..	9 10	9 9	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9

Mares are to be allowed 5lbs. from 1st August to 31st December ; 3lbs. from 1st January to 31st March ; 2lbs. from 1st April to 31st July.
Geldings allowed 5lbs. throughout the year. Welter weight shall be 2st. added to the weight for age.

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Margaret Street, TOOWOOMBA.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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Glass, Oil, and Color Merchant, Signwriter, Gilder, Decorator, Painter & Glazier.

Paper Hangings from 6d. per Roll. - - Quotations on Application.
Jobbing Executed. - Work undertaken in any part of the District.

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Carcass & Family Butcher, ...

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Having purchased the Butchering Business lately carried on by BOLAND BROS., I beg to inform the public that in future the Business wfll be carried on under the name and style of

E. BOLAND, BUTCHER.

☞ NO DECEPTION HERE. ☞ THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

PARTRIDGE & CO.,

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tin, Zinc, & Galvanized Iron Workers.

Ail Orders entrusted will receive prompt attention, and the Best of Work guaranteed. ESTIMATES GIVEN. . .

☞ Note the Address:—***RUTHVEN ST., TOOWOOMBA.***

Towns & Business Directories

— OF THE —

DARLING DOWNS.

Toowoomba.

THE city of Toowoomba, the capital of the great plateau of the Darling Downs, is situated on the summit of the Great Dividing Range, at an elevation of 1921 feet above the level of the sea. It was not originally intended for, or surveyed as, a site for a town. Owing to the hostility manifested by the early pioneers in the "forties" and "fifties" to any encroachment on their runs for townships or other purposes, the few persons who were anxious to do business with the men on the stations were obliged to settle down at what is now known as Drayton, then known as "The Springs"—from the beautifully clear springs of water there, and which were permanent in the driest seasons. At one time Drayton was a place of considerable importance. It possessed a court house, built of the most primitive materials, and on court day, which was generally held once a month, the town was full of country justices and visitors, and a very large amount of business was transacted. In 1855, Toowoomba, which is an aborginal name, signifying "*Gathering of the Waters*," while by others it is considered to mean "*Great in the Future*," began to attract attention, and in that year a large quantity of land was sold by the New South Wales Government in farm lots as suburban to the town of Drayton. As Toowoomba was the point of ingress and egress over the Main Range, a large amount of traffic necessarily passed through it, passing out to the Western and South-Western districts then in process of development, and occasionally as many as thirty or forty bullock teams have been seen in one encampment on what is now known as the Mort Estate, behind the present Royal Hotel. By 1858 the population of Toowoomba had considerably increased, and farming on a small scale was carried on by several persons. On the proclamation of the separation of the colony on the 10th of December, 1859, Drayton and Toowoomba and the surrounding suburbs extending northerly as far as Crow's Nest and west to Cambooya were formed into an electoral district, returning one member to Parliament. The number of electors on the roll at the first general election was 243. The outside districts are now formed into two electorates, while the electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba alone now returns two members to Parliament, and has a roll of over 3,000 electors. In 1860 the population had increased to such an extent as to justify the inhabitants in applying for incorporation under the New South Wales Municipal Institutions Act of 1858. Toowoomba was accordingly proclaimed incorporated on November 24, 1860, and the late Hon. W. H. Groom, M.L.A., was elected first mayor. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for election as aldermen at the first Municipal election, of whom nine were elected, Mr. Groom heading the poll. Toowoomba was proclaimed a city on the 20th October last year (1904). The area comprised within the city is 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The City Council consists of nine aldermen, three for each Ward, one of whom is annually chosen as Mayor. One alderman retires from each Ward annually, so that the ratepayers have ample opportunities of infusing new blood into the management of their local affairs. The increase of population rendered a recast of the Wards necessary, and the three Wards are known as South Ward, East Ward, and West Ward. The number of ratepayers on the roll for

For Upwards of a Quarter of a Century,

THIS NAME

Robert Renwick

HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE MOTTO,

"GOOD HONEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY."

For All Your Requirements in

DRAPERY, MERCERY,
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CALL ON THE MAN WHO CAN GIVE YOU BEST VALUE,

Thousands of Pounds worth of Stock to Choose from.

Everything always New and Fresh.

ROBERT RENWICK

Direct Importer,

RUTHVEN ST., TOOWOOMBA.

PATTERNS AND PRICES SENT POST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 150.

1904 was as under: South Ward, 583; East Ward, 716; West Ward, 496.

The population of Drayton and Toowoomba, according to the census of 1901, was 14,061, and that of the district including Highfields, Goombungee, Crow's Nest, Plainby, Westbrook Homestead Areas, Beauraba, Umbiram, Pittsworth, Greenmount, Gomoran, Meringandan, and Emu and King's Creeks, and the various agricultural areas, at about 20,000—making a total of about 35,000. The properties that were sold by the Crown near the town in large blocks have been mostly subdivided, and the town now presents the appearance of a bustling, active place of business. The climate is, without exception, the finest in Queensland, and with railway communication with the metropolis three times a day, Toowoomba has become a favorite place of resort to those desirous of leaving the rather warm climate of Brisbane to enjoy the cool, invigorating breezes of the Downs. His Excellency the late Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy selected Toowoomba as a locality for a summer residence, and every year rented a large brick building on the summit of the range for the purpose. In 1892 Sir Henry Wylie Norman rented a portion of the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer months, and he and his family enjoyed the change, and spoke in high terms of the exhilerating climate, and of the charming scenery everywhere to be found among the mountains. In 1896 the late Governor, Lord Lamington rented Westbrook Hall from November to April, 1897, and rented the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer of 1898. Ten acres of land have been reserved on the Main Range as a site for a summer residence of the future governors of Queensland. As residence sites, for nine months out of the twelve, the eastern slopes of the Main Range are unequalled in any part of Australia. Protected from the westerly winds, the climate is perpetual spring. Frosts are unknown, and garden produce of all kinds can be grown all the year round.

Perhaps in no part of Queensland is agriculture, outside sugar cane growing, advancing more steadily than in the Toowoomba district, and the scenery along the Highfields Road, and on the roads branching off to Cawdor, Meringandan, and Glencoe, is beautiful in the extreme—the well cultivated farms as far as the eye can extend affording every indication of progress and prosperity. The dairying industry is extending in all directions, and it is quite a sight to see, in many districts, scores of milk carts daily wending their way to the creameries.

Toowoomba has sixteen places of public worship—the Church of England (2), the Church of Rome, Methodist (2), Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist (2), Lutheran, Independent German Church (3), Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist. A Jewish Synagogue is also in existence.

In schools the town and district are well provided for. There are fifteen primary State schools. On the 1st of January, 1876, the present Education Act came into operation, and from that date the teaching in all State schools has been purely secular; State aid to non-vested schools ceased at the end of 1880. There are several private schools of a high class character for young ladies, and private Grammar Schools for boys, conducted by gentlemen of high intellectual attainments. A State Grammar School erected in 1877 at a cost of £17,000, is the chief educational establishment of the western districts. Mr. W. A. Purves B.A., is the head master. There is also a splendid Christian Brothers College for boys, occupying a commanding position on the western side of the city, which is splendidly patronised. A very fine Roman Catholic Convent, occupying one of the best sites in Toowoomba, has just been completed, at a total cost of £4500. A block of buildings, comprising a Town Hall, School of Arts, Technical College, and large Public Hall, has been erected, and is an ornament to Ruthven-street. The School of Arts property, which was formerly held in trust for the city by Messrs. Jas. Taylor, W. H. Groom, and Martin Boulton, was handed over in trust by deed to the City Council by the expressed wish of the Trustees, subscribers, and general ratepayers of the city for educational purposes only. A Technical College has been established in connection with the School of Arts, and is the means of imparting technical knowledge in various branches of industry to a large number of students.

The commercial importance of the city is recognised by the banks. The following banking institutions have branch establishments in Toowoomba:—Bank of New

THE GLOBE RESTAURANT,

Ruthven Street, TOOWOOMBA,
Adjoining Messrs. J. H. Jones & Co.

JOHN LOWE, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
SPLENDID ROOMS and EVERY CONVENIENCE. - - -
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South Wales, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Union Bank of Australia, Queensland National Bank, Royal Bank of Queensland, and Bank of Australasia. The Toowoomba Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society is one of the oldest and most valuable institutions of the city, and has been the means of enabling hundreds of workmen and others to erect their own homes and become their own landlords. In this Society thousands of pounds of local money have been invested which return good interest to the investors. It is well and ably conducted, and commands general confidence. A second society is also in operation, called the Darling Downs Permanent Benefit and Building Society, and has proved useful to the district. During 1901 the 5th Queensland Bowkett Building Society was formed, and already many hundreds of pounds have been distributed to those successful in the draws.

The city in average seasons is tolerably well supplied with water, which is laid on to most of the streets. During last year the Council made a forward movement, in view for some years, of erecting a reservoir on the highest point in Toowoomba —Horner's paddock, Middle Ridge. In dealing with this matter they devised a scheme whereby the sum required for this and other purposes would be obtained by debentures. It is the Council's intention to float £75,000 in debentures, payable in 40 years. Of this amount, the sum of of £23,000 will be devoted to constructing the reservoir, and the rest to pay off all present debt to the Government and bank. The ratepayers have signified their approval of the scheme by over three to one, and when it is finished it will be the means of increasing the area of supply and the quantity per capita. Up to the end of 1903 the present waterworks, including all additions, cost £32,412; the plant then was valued at £20,825, and the amount owing to the Government on its account, £15,813. The average amount of water pumped was 216,000 gallons per 24 hours. In 1896 City Swimming Baths were erected at a cost of £1000, and is a favorite rendezvous for many.

The public hospital, supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by State aid, has accommodation for 50 male patients, 24 female patients, and 12 children. The number of admissions during the year is over 1,000. The average number of patients in daily during the year is 70. It is managed by a committee of eight members, four chosen by the subscribers and four nominated by the Government, and is under the superintendence and management of Dr. Robert Godsall, as resident surgeon, with Dr. Freshney as Medical Superintendent, and nearly all the medical practitioners of the town are honorary surgeons of the institution. There is also a complete staff of trained female nurses, and the committee receive ample testimony that the nurses trained at the institution turn out to be exceptionally proficient in every way. The average amount of voluntary contributions is £1,400 per annum. The old hospital buildings were converted into a public school, and a new hospital erected at a cost of £9,500, exclusive of £1000 paid for the site. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the fine collection of ornamental trees give the institution a bright and cheerful appearance. The hospital is built with an easterly aspect, and has 30 acres of land attached to it. It is one of the finest sites in the town. There is a separate residence for the house surgeon, and patients can be privately treated in private wards if they so desire on payment of prescribed fees. Complete quarters for the trained nursing staff have been erected, and the whole establishment has been thoroughly equipped and renovated. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, a new wing, named "The Victoria Wing," was erected at a cost of £2300.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society is one of the standard institutions in Toowoomba. It is well managed by a committee of ladies who bestow much time and labour on their work. In order to enlarge the scope of their usefulness, the Society have built a "Home" for old people, called the "Brodribb Home," and the Government donate a considerable amount per annum towards its maintenance.

The industries of the town and district are progressing most satisfactorily. There are four flour mills, four steam saw-mills, one foundry, a large and extensive brewery, two malting-houses, tin-plate working establishments, boot factories, cordial and steam aerated water manufactories, coach-building establishments, wheelwrights, four tanneries, two extensive fellmongering estab-

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lishments, seven printing offices, two soap factories, steam laundry, while several large Brisbane commercial houses have resident agencies.

The Gowrie coal mines are situated near the Gowrie Crossing, on the Western line of railway. The output of coal has exceeded 16,000 tons per annum. There are also coal mines at Oakey.

Toowoomba is also the central depôt of the Southern and Western railway lines, and trains leave daily for the south-western, western, and north-eastern districts. The Sydney express mail train also passes each way through Toowoomba daily, Saturdays excepted. Trains leave daily for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Dalby, Roma, Mitchell, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Pittsworth, Crow's Nest, Cabarlah, Oakey, and Jondaryan. Through trains from Toowoomba to Cunnamulla leave every Tuesday and Friday, calling at all the intermediate stations. There is an excellent and well provided refreshment-room at the Toowoomba station, a building being erected in 1902 especially for the purpose, the rental from which will pay for the cost of the building in less than four years.

A branch railway from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest runs for a distance of 30 miles. This line has opened up a large agricultural district, and also assisted the development of our timber resources. In the Crow's Nest district there are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests to be found in all Queensland. The climate of Crow's Nest is exceptionally beautiful, being situated on the eastern watershed, and is sheltered from the westerly winds. A few miles from Crow's Nest is a beautiful waterfall, while the country around comprises some splendid scenery. Game is in abundance, and the district is one of the best shooting preserves in the colony. Frosts are seldom experienced, and the result is that garden produce in the eastern slopes can be grown all the year round. Here also the dairying industry is rapidly extending.

Another branch line from Wyreema on the Warwick line to Pittsworth, a distance of 17 miles, has been constructed. This connects another large agricultural area with Toowoomba. Pittsworth is steadily growing into an important inland town : possesses some of the finest hotels in the colony, has several stores and receiving depôts, and is fast assuming the proportions of a prosperous district. The great success attending the cutting up of Mount Russell has done much to send the thriving little township along. Being in the centre of a large grazing district, monthly sales of stock are held, and buyers come from all quarters to make purchases. Quail are in abundance, and there is a large field for sportsmen.

The public institutions of Toowoomba are the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Land Office, Railway Offices, Works Office, and Court House. A large and handsome two-storey block of public buildings is situated in Margaret-street. The ground floor is occupied by the Public Lands and Defence Force Departments as offices for the various officers; and the upper storey for the holding of the Supreme and District Court Sittings, and the ordinary police business. There are also offices and retiring rooms for the judges, counsel, magistrates, jury, witnesses, and the various officers of the court. The Post Office is surmounted by a clock tower, sixty feet in height, in which is fitted a large four-faced clock, purchased in London at a cost of £250.

A Hospital for the Insane, a few miles from Toowoomba, now accommodates 700 patients. Dr. Nicoll is the Medical Superintendent, and he is peculiarly well qualified for the office. The Asylum grounds comprise 160 acres, and an additional 100 has been purchased as grazing area for the cows of the establishment. A kitchen and laundry, worked by steam power on the most approved modern principle, has been erected, at a cost of £7,000. A handsome brick residence has also been erected for the Medical Superintendent.

A new block of Municipal Buildings erected on the site of the old School of Arts in Ruthven-street, was completed in the early part of 1901. The old Town Hall in James-street had been built and furnished at a cost of £4100 in the early eighties. This was a most up-to-date structure at that time, but for some time past, owing to its disrepair, the public opinion was generally in favor of the Corporation building a new structure. Besides, James-street was no longer the centre

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of the town. The School of Arts being destroyed by fire in 1899, ripened public opinion for the change, and satisfactory arrangements were made with the committee of that institution which led to the erection of the new block comprising Municipal Chambers, School of Arts, Technical College and Town Hall. A special Act of Parliament was passed enabling the Council to sell the land and the old structure. The Town Hall proper is most commodious, having a capacity of 1500 seats, including dress circle. Every accommodation has now been made for artistes, etc., the slides for the scenery are most complete, and the furniture is especially good. The stock scenery, specially painted by a leading artist of Sydney, is really superb; and everything is well looked after by a caretaker. The Prime Minister of Australia on his visit here paid a special compliment to Toowoomba residents on having erected such a magnificent structure, and all critics are agreed that the hall is one of the best to be found in any of the provincial towns in Australia. The total cost of the Municipal Buildings (including furniture) was about £11,000. The whole block is surmounted with a magnificent clock tower—the clock costing £300 in London, and there are nicely laid out plots on each side of the main entrance to the buildings.

Toowoomba has a public park of 70 acres, a portion of which is laid out as a Botanic garden, and made a healthy place of recreation from funds supplied partly by the Legislature, and partly by the Municipality. It is vested in the Municipal Council, who have the management of it. There has also been reserved a most beautiful spot on the Main Range, under Picnic Point, containing 32 acres 2 roods, for recreation purposes, and during the year 1902 the Municipal Council was successful in purchasing the area at the top of Picnic Point. It commands one of the grandest mountain views to be seen in Australia. Trees have been planted on both sides of the road right from the city, and in a few years this will form a very pretty avenue. The Council intend, as opportunity offers, purchasing other sites commanding fine views.

During 1903 the Austral Association—an Association for the advancement of music, art, literature, and science was initiated, and the first annual festival was held on November 7-9 1903. So heartily was the movement—initiated by Mr. Essex Evans—taken up, that over £200 in prize money was distributed over the four sections, and splendid competition was called forth from all parts of the State. The influx of visitors to the town for the occasion was phenomenal, and it was even then recognised that the movement marked an epoch in the history of the city. The fact that our largest hall was far too small to accommodate the great numbers that the Austral Festival attracted, forced the committee to consider the question of erecting a larger hall. The old gaol building, no longer occupied—the women inmates having been taken to Brisbane—was about to be sold by the Government, but on the intervention of the Austral Association, the Government agreed to sell the grounds, buildings, and splendid walls - which it was formerly proposed to demolish—to the Austral Association at a nominal charge. The Austral Association was then formed into a limited liability company, with a capital of £4000, and a handsome structure erected, in which the festival of 1904, which proved a most pronounced success, was held. The first sod of the Austral Memorial Hall, as it is called, was turned by Major General Sir Edward Hutton on September 20, last year. It is so called because it is desired, through this structure, to perpetuate the memory of the Queenslanders who fell in the South African war. Another most worthy institution, established within the last three years, is the Toowoomba Liedertafel. Concerts are held under its auspices at different periods of the year, which show convincingly that invaluable work is done in the training of its members.

There are four Masonic Lodges, three lodges of Oddfellows, A. O. Foresters, a Rechabite Society, several Blue Ribbon Societies, and two other benefit societies. The Caledonians and Hibernians have each a society. There is also an excellent Fire Brigade, managed by a Board, consisting of representatives of the Government, the Municipal Council, and the fire insurance companies, and maintained from funds contributed in equal amount by the governing authorities. The Ambulance Brigade inaugurated during 1902 has splendidly justified its existence. Besides

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the paid officers there are honorary bearers who take it upon themselves to attend at various nights during the week for cases of emergency and give a splendid example of sacrifice of their time for the good of the community.

Toowoomba has five newspapers—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, of quod crown size, published on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and has a large and constantly increasing circulation, both in town and country. It is the recognised leading journal of the Darling Downs and Western districts, and circulates largely in all these districts, and is considered the best medium for advertising, as it circulates among subscribers of large purchasing power. It is the best read paper on the Darling Downs. The *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer* is a weekly newspaper, published in connection with the *Chronicle*, every Friday at noon, and circulates among the farming population in all parts of the districts. The *Darling Downs Gazette*, is issued daily. The *Rag* and *Democrat* are published weekly.

A Gas and Coke Company, a private concern, is in active operation and light the streets, the stores, and all the public offices with gas. The company has been a marked success, and never fails to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum

There are two agricultural societies in Toowoomba; one holds its exhibition in August, when live stock is chiefly exhibited—the other in January, when grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and wines are exhibited. The question of amalgamation of the two societies is being considered.

The present Mayor of Toowoomba is Mr. T. S. Burstow, and the Aldermen are Messrs. Henry Webb, Thomas R. Roberts, E. J. Godsall, Geo. Partridge, J. Long, B. J. Beirne, Junr., G. McCook, and Edmond Boland. Mr. F. J. Paterson, Town Clerk; Mr. John Walton, Rate Collector; Mr. A. Thomas, Inspector of Nuisances; Mr. F. J. Paterson, City Engineer.

The Toowoomba Municipality comprises an area of 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The estimated population is over 10,000, and the estimated number of dwellings 2,000. The assessed capital value of the unimproved land is £646,919. The amount of rates levied at ½d. in the £ on the unimproved value of the land produces £6,738 14s. 9d., and lighting rate £890. The water rates levied last year amounted to £3,800. Altogether, the annual revenue of the municipality amounts to something like £16,000.

The Parliamentary representatives of Toowoomba are Mr. James Tolmie and Mr. Edward Smart; of Aubigny, Mr. John O'Brien; of Cambooya, Mr. Donald Mackintosh; and Cunningham, Mr. Francis Grayson. The district, formerly known as Drayton and Toowoomba comprises three electorates, returning four members to the Assembly. The electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba has an historical record, the late Mr. W. H. Groom, on the 11th August, 1900, completed 39 years of consecutive representation of the town in the Legislative Assembly. No other member of Parliament in Australia can show such a record of continuous Parliamentary services. Mr. Groom was elected in March, 1901, as the first representative in the Federal Parliament of the Darling Downs, of which Toowoomba is the centre. He died in August, 1901, and was succeeded in the representation of the Darling Downs by his third son, Mr. L. E. Groom, M.A., L.L.M.

The Police Magistrate is Lieut.-Colonel Moore, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions Mr. J. W. W. Jackson.

In whatever view Toowoomba is regarded, situated as it is in the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, possessed of natural and climatic advantages unexcelled, and railways branching from it in all directions, it is impossible not to be impressed with the promising future that lies before it. Within the past forty years it has grown from a village, with a population of two hundred souls, to its present large dimensions. In the next ten years, if its growth is as steady and continuous as in the past, it must become—as in fact it may be said to be now—the most important inland town in Queensland. Commercially, it is regarded as the soundest, financially, of any town in Queensland.

The suburbs of Toowoomba, including the populous district of Highfields on the north, and the prosperous settlements of Clifton, Emu and King's Creeks to the south,

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and on the Westbrook, Gowrie, and Eton Vale Estates are occupied chiefly by a farming population. In the suburbs are very beautiful gardens that would do no discredit to any country in the world. Here will be found growing in abundance apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, oranges of all descriptions, plums of all varieties, loquats, quinces, and other fruits of all kinds. The grape grows here in abundance, and is cultivated with great care and attention by several German colonists, who have also manufactured wine of excellent quality. The wines of the late Mr. Hertzer, of the Middle Ridge, received high commendation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, in 1887, and those of Mrs. Beh and the late Mr. Herzer were not only highly commended, but were awarded a certificate at the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne, and Mr. J. S. McIntyre's wines have also received much fame. Some of the gardens are places of public resort, and are a sort of Baden Baden on a small scale.

Along the Warwick railway line, and at a short distance from it, is Greenmount, one of the most flourishing of our agricultural settlements. It is noted for its splendid butter, which is made in large quantities, and attains the premier prices in the metropolitan market. A large cheese factory has been established here, and the cheese manufactured is pronounced of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. Dairy farming is conducted on a large scale, and one of the largest and most successful dairies is that of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the pioneers of this industry, who has shown what steady, persevering industry and indomitable courage, in the face of difficulties, can do. A visit to Greenmount will amply repay the visitor. There is an excellent and well conducted hotel, under the personal management of a son of the late Mr. Charles Bell. A few days can well be spent here, not only in viewing the beautiful scenery and farms and dairies, but also in fishing and shooting. King's Creek, full of fish, and with large and well-filled waterholes, is only a shot distance from Greenmount. Fishing excursions can easily be arranged at Mr. Bell's hotel. West from Greenmount is Clifton, which is steadily growing as a town, and possesses four public-houses, some of them two stories, several stores, a State school, two banks, a School of Arts, and places of worship. The subdivision and sale of the Clifton Estate has not only largely increased the traffic returns of the railway, but has led to the formation and growth of the Clifton township, and added value to all the surrounding property.

The repurchase of Headington Hill, 32,000 acres, under the provisions of the Agricultural Land Purchase Act, forms another important agricultural centre, and gives the town of Clifton, which it adjoins, a large accession of business, and increases its importance.

The town of Oakey, on the Dalby line, is rapidly becoming a flouri-hing town, and is increasing in buildings and population. The sale of the Westbrook lands has largely added to the area of close settlement, and the Devon Park Estate has also been the means of sending the township ahead, and a prosperous future is before it.

Jondaryan township is situated on the main Dalby line, about 30 miles from Toowoomba, and is a steadily improving locality. It is the outlet for all the surrounding farming and grazing selectors, and contains hotels, stores, and other business places. Within a short distance is Jondaryan head station—one of the largest sheep-rearing properties in Queensland. Dairy farming and wheat-growing are increasing rapidly in the Jondaryan districts.

Highfields, in addition to its agricultural resources, has vast quantities of timber, which gives employment to a large number of hands. It has four steam saw mills, and supplies the district for miles around with the most valuable timber. A branch railway from Pengarry Junction to Crow's Nest, viâ Meringandan and Geham, has been constructed. The traffic on this line is fairly satisfactory, and, as population increases, it must prove of great value to all the surrounding localities. It is now more than paying all its working expenses and maintenance.

Emu, King, and Spring Creeks, Back Plains, North Branch, Beauraba, Pittsworth, Southbrook, Crosshill, Clifton, Umbiram, Meringandan, Gomoran, and the various Homestead Areas, form the most prosperous agricultural settlements in

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Queensland, and the same may be said of the districts south of Warwick. Wheat, barley, oats, and lucerne are grown here in large quantities, and the hay, when pressed in bales, is sent by rail to the Brisbane markets. It is here that the cross-bred Leicester sheep and lambs are placed in lucerne paddocks, and, when in condition, are despatched by rail to the markets of Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane, where they realise sometimes exceptionally high prices. It is now recognised that the full development of such magnificent lands as we have on the Darling Downs, will be a great factor in restoring prosperity to the state. More attention has also been given to the growth of malting barley for the use of the local malting-houses.

The Agricultural Land Purchase Act of 1894, which enables the Government of the day to purchase land, suitable for close settlement, to the extent of £100,000 per annum, has been put in force on the Darling Downs, and several large areas at Headington Hill, Westbrook, North Toolburra, Pittsworth, Clifton, Pinelands, Glengallan and Goomburra, Gowrie, Mount Russell, etc., have been purchased These areas, amounting to about 300,000 acres, have been surveyed, and thrown open for selection, and have nearly all been taken up. Eton Vale, the property of the late Sir Arthur Hodgson, has also been subdivided for close settlement, by the efforts of private enterprise, and the selection of the areas was a decided success. Other purchases are to follow, so that it will not be long before the whole of the magnificent Darling Downs are covered with smiling homesteads and a prosperous rural population.

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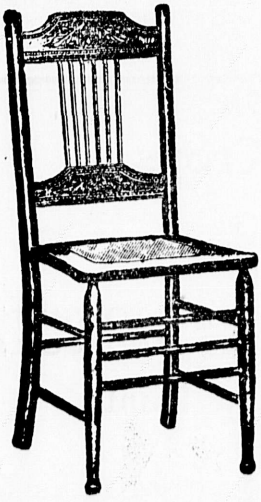
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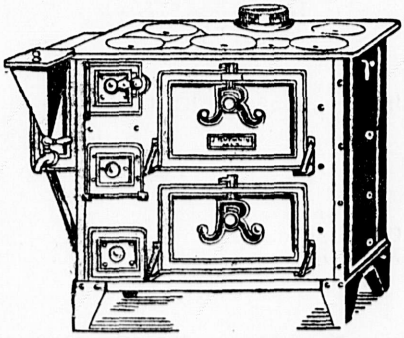
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Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery.—Trustees—T. W. Davison, J. Benjamin, Thomas Allen, E. Boland, H. Mengel, S. G. Stephens. Secretary—S. G. Stephens, junr.

Newspapers.—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday; the *Darling Downs Gazette*, published daily; *Rag* and *Democrat*, weekly.

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Loyal Darling Downs Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U., No. 44.—W. F. Holt, F.S.
Loyal Link of Friendship Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U., No. 15.—Os Booth, F.S.
Queen of the South, G.U.O.O.F.—T. R. Roberts, F.S.
Protestant Alliance—Beaconsfield Lodge, No. 15.—J. Maule, Secretary.
Star of Toowoomba, No. 9.—W. G. Searle, Secretary.
I.O.O. Rechabites, Invincible Tent, No. 3.—W. H. Wensley, Secretary.
H.A.C.B. Society.—J. P. Nihill, Secretary.

The foregoing lodges meet fortnightly, and are affiliated with the Toowoomba Medical Institute, to which Mr. T. R. Roberts, Ruthven-street, is secretary. Dr. N. P. Elliott is the Institute's surgeon, and Mr. W. R. Hodgson the dispenser. Meetings of the Institute are held the last Thursday in every month.

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Railway Benefit Society.—Secretary, P. J. Kearney, Railway Station.

Darling Downs District, I.O.O.F., M.U., No. 44.—J. Spalding, P.C.S.

Masonic.

Lodge Toowoomba No. 346, I.C. — Secretary, L. W. Groom. Thursday after full moon.

Southern Cross Lodge, No. 1315, E.C.—Secretary, R. C. Laking; Date of Meeting—Monday before full moon.

Darling Downs Lodge, No. 775, S.C.—Secretary—W. M. Thackeray; Friday nearest full moon.

D. D. Royal Arch Chapter, No. 194, S.C.—Secretary—W. M. Thackeray; Date of Meeting—Third Friday.

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1315, E.C.—Secretary—R. C. Laking.

Lodge Temperance of Toowoomba, S.C.—Secretary, James Shaw, Herries-street; regular night of meeting Tuesday nearest full moon.

Benevolent Societies.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.—President, Mrs. Clendinning; Secretary, Mrs. Dutton.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.— President, Mrs. McCullagh; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Swan; Correspondence Secretary, Miss Sloman.

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Darling Downs P. B. and I. Society.—Directors, W. C. Peak (Chairman), Hy. Andrews, Wm. Lane, T. K. Lamb, J. E. Stone, S. G. Stephens; Auditors, Frank Hodgson and W. Lane, junr.; Secretary, S. G. Stephens, jun.; Office, Neil-street.

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Drayton and Toowoomba A. & H. Society—(Estab. 1863).— Secretary, H. E. Brown.

Royal Agricultural Society—(Estab. 1861).—Secretary, G. A. Leichney.

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Toowoomba Turf Club.—President, James Taylor; Secretary, G. A. Leichney.

Downs Tattersall's Race Club.—Patron, J. P. Jost; President, Jas. Freeney; Secretary, Will Stevens.

Downs Amateur Picnic Race Club.—President, G. G. Cory; Secretary, A. H. T. Beebe.

Toowoomba Coursing Club.—Secretary, T. Green.

Toowoomba Gun Club.—President, W. B. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, G. A. Leichney.

Darling Downs Amateur Swimming Club.—Patron, James Tolmie, M.L.A.; President, C. Robertson; Secretary, P. Atkinson.

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Downs Cricket Club.—President, S. Brown; Secretary, G. E. Coote.

Gordon Cricket Club.—President, Canon Pughe; Secretary, E. D. Kenyon.

Toowoomba Cricket Club.—President, M. F. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, F. I. Taylor and S. B. Kennard; Secretary, R. Sinclair.

Cricket Union.—President, S. B. Kennard; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Nicoll, F. Snell, J. Renwick, W. Lane, J. Tolmie, P. J. O'Connor; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer pro tem, J. Provan.

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Range Lawn Tennis Club.—Secretary, E. Robertson.

St. Stephen's Lawn Tennis Club.—President, J. H. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, T. B. Barber.

Darling Downs Lawn Tennis Union.—President, W. A. Purves, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, E. N. A. Hunt.

Gordon Gymnastic and Athletic Club.—President, Canon Pughe; Superintendent, W. R. Wilson; Deputy Superintendent, J. C. Robertson; Secretary and Treasurer, H. E. Brown.

Toowoomba Polo Club.—President, G. G. Cory; Hon. Secretary, S. E. Wilcox.

Half-Holiday Polo Club.—Patron, Dr. McDonnell; President, R. G. Wonderley; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, J. Cam. Robertson; Representative to Q.P.A., W. C. Peak.

Darling Downs Rifle Club (with which is now incorporated the Toowoomba Rifle Club).—Captain (formerly President), J. Hill; Secretary, Jas. Stirling.

Western District Rifle Association.—President, W. Lane; Secretary, Captain F. W. G. Annand.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—St. James's: Rector, Rev. T. W. Cockell; St. Luke's, Canon Pughe.

Roman Catholic Church.—Resident Priests, Rev. D. Fouhy, P.P., Rev. F. Burton, Rev. Byrne, Rev. O'Connell.

Presbyterian Church.—St. Stephen's—Rev. J. Lundie.

Methodist Church (Neil-street).—Rev. J. Bowes.

Methodist Church (Raff-street).—Rev. W. J. Highfield.

Congregational Church.—Rev. J. M. Bayley

Baptist Church.—Rev. A. G. Weller.

German Lutheran.—Rev. T. Langebecker.

Independent German Church.—Rev. Heuer.

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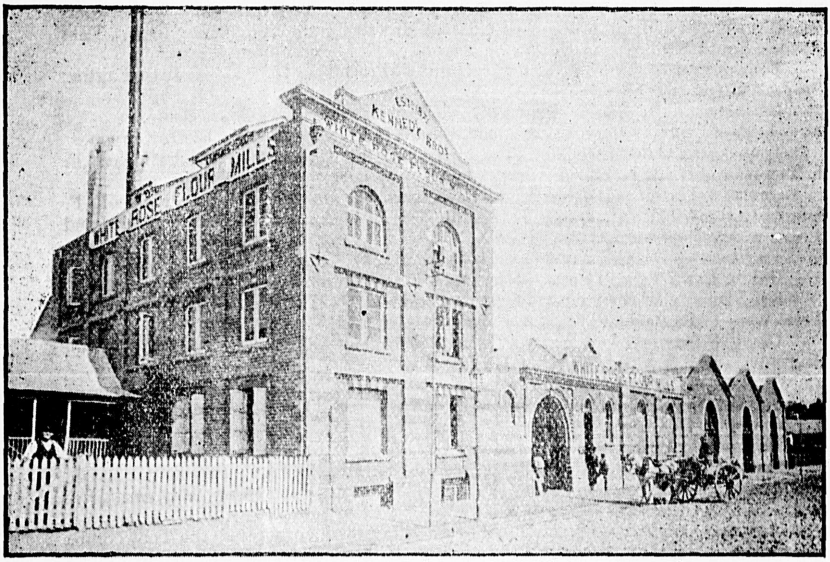
Jewish Synagogue.—(Vacant).

Sabbath Schools are established in connection with all of the above churches, and Christian Endeavor Unions with most of them. In connection with the Congregational Church there is also a Mutual Improvement Society, of which Mr. J. D. Annand is Secretary. Recreation clubs have also been established in connection with some of the churches.

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The following form a list of the principal business establishments of Toowoomba, and the profession and trade of each of them:—

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SURGEONS.—Dr. Falkner, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. T. W. Garde, Dr. McDonnell, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Sheaf, Dr. Freshney, Dr. Price, Dr. Godsall. Surgeon Dentists—W. A. Noble, W. R. Hodgson, J. Wilkinson, H. A. Boys, J. Sunderland, W. Cran, Dr. Arnold E. Gibson, A. J. Coren, P. Boys, E. L. Brothers, Mrs. Eagleden, C. Ridgley, V. Baxter.

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PRINTERS.—W. H. Groom and Sons *(Toowoomba Chronicle* and *The Settler and South Queensland Pioneer)*, Robinson, Tolmie and Co. *(Darling Downs Gazette)*, J. Stone, J. McDonald, J. H. Robertson and Co., Weston and Harrison.

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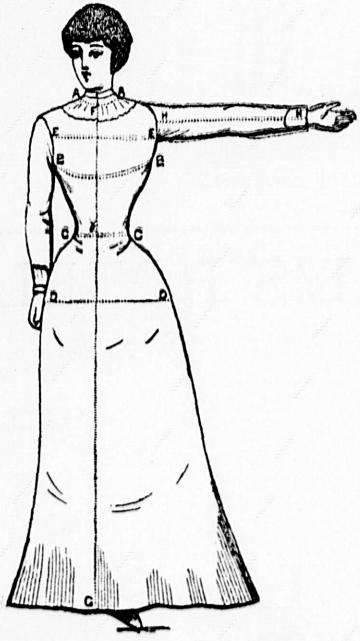
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Pittsworth.

PITTSWORTH, the present terminus of the Beauaraba Branch Railway, is situated in the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district. It is 25 miles by road, in a W.S.W. direction from Toowoomba, and 36 miles by rail. Twenty years ago it formed a part of the Felton sheep run, owned by the late Mr. Jas. Tyson, and since the opening of the railway its progress has been rapid. It is surrounded by the farming settlements of Southbrook, Umbirom, Broxburn, Beauaraba and Motley Scrubs, Springside, Gentleman's Seat, North Branch, Kincora, and Yarranlea. A large and increasing amount of cultivation is being carried on within the area of these settlements, the produce from which, together with sheep and wool from the outlying stations, keep the Beauaraba Branch pretty busy. It is calculated that the area under wheat for last year approximated 15,000 acres, besides a large quantity of barley and oats. But dairying is the staple industry of the district. The local cheese factory in 1902 (despite the drought) paid to milk suppliers £2000, and the year previous £4000. This does not represent one half the milk supply of the district, as the majority of the dairymen have private separators and send their cream away by rail. There is known to exist, all through the district, large deposits of excellent coal. The educational requirements of the district are provided for by seven State Schools and eight Provisional Schools, at which there is a large and increasing attendance. Wool is also brought from Goondiwindi and surrounding stations thereto into Pittsworth. Wool, &c., is taken to Pittsworth for transmission to the port of Brisbane from the following stations, viz. :—Yandilla, Condamine Plains, Kurrowah, Pine Creek, Lemon Tree, Brookstead, Tandawanna, Kyawonna, Brookfield, Yarraudine, Rossvale, St. Helens, North Branch, Balgownie, and from a large number of small sheepowners. There is a considerable amount of settlement and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek, 30 miles west of Pittsworth. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place in the near future. The mail coach leaves Pittsworth for Pine Creek thrice a week, viz., Sundays Tuesdays, and Thursdays, viâ Brookstead, Yandilla, and Millmerran, also running to Canning Creek on Sundays. Population of Pittsworth, 800; census district, 11,000. Many new buildings have been lately erected, and others are in course of erection. There is a School of Arts with a library of 500 volumes. The P. A. and H. Association hold an annual show in February of each year, and ploughing matches in the winter. The mails close for Toowoomba and Brisbane on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 6.35 a.m., and on Wednesdays at 1 p.m., and arrives Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays at 4.10 p.m., Wednesdays 7.55. p.m.

Government Officials.

ACTING CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, ELECTORAL REGISTRAR AND INSPECTOR SHOPS AND FACTORIES.—Acting-Sergeant G. Dillon. Police—Acting-Sergeant G. Dillon. Mounted-constable J. Smith.

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STATION MASTER.—A. B. Nelson.

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POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Lieut.-Col. Moore visits from Toowoomba second Wednesday in each month.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. W. S. Marshall and Rev. H. R. Phillpotts.

CHURCH OF ROME.—Revs. Fathers Fouhy, Burton, Byrne, and O'Connell visit.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. T. Ellison.

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PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Brown visits.

Public Institutions.

STATE SCHOOL.—G. V. Le Vaux, Head Teacher; Miss Stumm, Assistant; three pupil teachers. Average attendance, 185. Total enrolment, 229.

RACECOURSE.—Secretary to Trustees, Geo. J. Allport.

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W. C. T. UNION.—Secretary: Miss Neale.

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PITTSWORTH MASONIC, S.C.—Secretary, James Porter. Meetings—Thursday nearest to full moon.

PITTSWORTH P.A. AND H. SOCIETY.—President, C. E. Knust; Secretary, C. Longland.

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PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Secretary, Henry Keefer. Meetings—Saturday after full moon, in Alliance Hall.

H.A.C.B.S.—Secretary, J. D. Lynch. Meets every fourth Monday.

G.U.O.O.F.—Secretary, W. F. D. Yonge. Meets last Tuesday in each month in Protestant Alliance Hall.

I.O.F.—Secretary, R. T. White, Junr. Meets every Wednesday after full moon, in Protestant Alliance Hall.

Business Directory.

BANKS.—Queensland National Bank—Manager, B. Stuart; Accountant. J. P. Atkinson. Union Bank—Manager, F. T. Trimble; Accountant, W. O'Malley.

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CHEMIST and DENTIST.—T. F. Hall, Ph.C.

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IRONMONGERS.—F. Marwedel and Co., C. Lindenberg, Willson & Co., Keefer Bros.

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MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. Robinson.

HOTELS.—Beauaraba Hotel, M. Bowden; Royal, H. Pohlman; Railway, T. Mullins; Union, C. Mahoney; Grand, C. E. Knust; Club, J. H. Oberhardt; Imperial, R. Campbell; Tattersall's, John Barrett.

PAINTER.— Jas Justham.

SIGNWRITER.—A. Parinas.

PLUMBERS.—Keefer Bros.

GALVANISED IRON WORKERS.—Keefer Bros., E. L. Mines.

BUTCHERS.—T. M. Pitt, T. Donovan, Green Bros.

FRUITERERS.—Low Yick, Mrs. Adames, Mrs. Barry.

AUCTIONEERS.—Scholefield and Godsall, Martin and Co., Doneley & Rogers, B. W. Yorston

WATCHMAKERS.—H. Baxter, Charles Turner.

FANCY GOODS.—E. Addicott, G. T. Young, J. Houston, Mrs. Adams, J. W. Keefer.

BOOTMAKERS.—Peter Field, Jos. Collins.

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SADDLERS.—J. Whittle, P. Dore, T. Moloney, J. & H. Keag.

DRAPERS.—Marwedel & Co., Donnellan & Co., J. C. Greenwood, Overell & Co. Willson and Co., and James Hyslop.

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CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—C. W. Arnold, Wm. Harber, John Gillone.

WHEELWRIGHTS.— James Box, O. Harding, John Shuttlewood.

BAKERS.—J. W. Keefer, E. Everingham, J. C. Kerr.

CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.—J. W. Keefer.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND CABINETMAKERS.—J. D. Lynch, Wm. Harber, Charles Arnold.

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PUSLINCH DAIRYING COMPANY.—Manager, W. Y. D. Yonge.

PITTSWORTH DAIRY COMPANY.—Secretary, P. M. Bayley; Manager, P. Bayley.

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES.—C. Lindenberg, F. Marwedel & Co., Keeffer Bros., Martin & Co., Willson & Co.

DRAYMEN.—E. Addicott, F Brawley, C. Droughton, J. Houston, J. Blessington.

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MUSIC TEACHERS.—Miss M. Joyce, Miss Le Vaux, Miss K. M'Intyre, and Miss Elsie McIntyre.

RESTAURANTS.—J. W. Keefer, Mrs. Adames, Mrs. J. Houston, Mrs. Barry.

BICYCLE DEPOTS.—H. Weimers, E. L. Mines.

FLOUR MILL.—Dominion Milling Coy.

TINSMITHS.—Keefer Bros., E. L. Mines.

TAILOR.—Jas. Brady.

UNDERTAKER.—J. D. Lynch.

LAUNDRESSES.—Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. D. Boyes, Mrs. Farrington, Mrs. Bougoure.

TIMBER YARDS.—Keefer Bros.

NEWSPAPER.—"Sentinel," printed weekly (Saturday), P. J. Leahy, Proprietor.

SOLICITORS.—C. Longland, H. T. Macfarlane Junr., L. G. Sims.

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The Leading Journal on the Downs.

Millmerran.

MILLMERRAN is a pastoral township on the Back Creek, 165 miles west from Brisbane, 28 from Pittsworth, 7 from Yandilla, and 8 from Pine Creek (Turallin).

Population of district about 300.

Coaches leave Pittsworth every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. and Sunday at 5 a.m.

Mail Service. Coach leaves Pittsworth Sundays 5 a.m., Tuesdays, 7 a.m., and Thursdays 8 a.m., returning Mondays 10 a.m., Wednesdays 6.30 a.m., and Fridays 8 a.m. Sundays coach proceeds to Canning Creek (Listohan). Coach Proprietor – W. E. Thomas. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to Millmerran shortly, as the survey has been completed. Telephonic communication is now established, thus bringing the place in closer touch with the Toowoomba and Brisbane markets. There is a considerable amount of settlement, and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek, extending right on to the village settlement of Koorangarra, 18 miles south of Millmerran, where a cheese factory on a large scale has recently been established. Agriculture is making very rapid strides in the Millmerran and Koorangarra districts, and also around Turallin, a small township about seven miles from the former. Steps are now being taken to establish a co-operative cheese factory between Millmerran and Turallin, and it is expected that a factory will be working shortly after the New Year.

Government Officials.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. Gore, J. Maloney, W. Pierce, E. Walpole, John Murphy, S. B. Donald.

POLICE STATION.—Officer in charge, Constable Edward Crampton.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Revs. W. S. Marshall and A. Eva.

Public Institutions.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL, No. 176.—H. L. Walker, Head Teacher. Attendance, 30. Provisional School, No. 785.—Teacher, A. Keegan. Attendance, 15. Provisional School, Rocky Creek.—Teacher, B. Mahoney. Attendance, 17.

POST OFFICE.—Postmaster – E. Walpole.

CEMETERY.—Trustees—G. Elborne, J. P. Purcell, E. Walpole, J. Murphy.

Business Directory.

STOREKEEPER.—E. Walpole.
SADDLER.—F. Gillespie.
HOTELKEEPER.—Chas. Thomas (Domville Hotel).
BUTCHER.—E. Walpole.
TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Mabbett and Silver.
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Silver and Mabbett.
DRESSMAKER.—Mrs. Schuamberg.
INSURANCE AGENT —E. Walpole (South British).
POULTRY FARM—Geo. Trott.
BLACKSMITH.—J. P. Purcell.
GRAZING FARMERS.—R. & J. Murphy, R. Markey, G. Simmons, Wm. McDonald, G. Elborne, J. Clark, T. Smith, R. O'Toole, J. Peardon, J. Dwyer, M. Johnson, T. W. Caldicott, M. O'Toole, A. Elborne, T. Conway, A. Conway, B. O'Toole.

—o—

Leyburn.

A PASTORAL township on the Darling Downs, 42 miles from Toowoomba, 28 miles from Cambooya Railway Station, 36 miles from Warwick, and 110 miles from Goondiwindi. Has a mail running three times a week to and from Clifton, and once a week to and from Warwick, and twice a week from Yandilla. This town

is in telephonic communication with Ellangowan, Tumnaville, Yandilla, Millmerran, Condamine Plains, Kurrawah, and Cecil Plains, also in telegraphic and telephonic communication with Warwick, and telephone to Pratten. The population of the district is about 500.

The following stations are the nearest to Leyburn :—

Ellangowan, E.S. and A.C. Bank ..	distant	7 miles
Talgai and Canal Creek, Queensland Investment Land Mortgage Co., Brisbane; V. Deshon	distant	13 miles.
Balgownie (selection) Mrs. Hogarth	,,	14 ,,
Felton, Greenaway and Son	,,	16 ,,
Stonehenge, P. Hogarth	,,	18 ,,
Yandilla, Gore and Co.	,,	23 ,,
Tumnaville, Gore and Co.	,,	12 ,,

Police Magistrate of Warwick visits Leyburn.

Acting Clerk Petty Sessions.—Constable (1st class) Bell.

Magistrates.—James Mahoney, J. D. Harris. Magistrates authorised to consent to the marriage of minors—J. C. Snell in the Toowoomba Police District), and J. Macandrew, Police District of Inglewood.

Registrar of Births and Deaths, also, agent for Colonial Mutual Assurance Society, Ltd., James Mahoney.

Postmaster, Acting P.M.—T. M. Craig.

Primary School (No. 70).—F. Johns and one Pupil Teacher.

Poundkeeper.—J. H. Batham.

Business Directory.

Bootmaker.—F. Buttner.

Butcher.—H. Spiers.

Hotelkeepers.—A. Spiers, J. H. Batham.

Storekeeper.—James Mahoney.

Carpenter.—William Lewis.

Sawmiller.—A. Evans.

Ecclesiastical.

Churches.—St. Augustine—Rev. Marshall and Mr. Eva.

Catholic Chapel.—Rev. Father Potter visits.

Allora.

DALRYMPLE CREEK takes its rise from the western slopes of the Main Range, north of Cunningham's Gap, and empties into the Condamine, a short distance below West Talgai head station, in length about 49 miles. Dalrymple Creek was named after Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq., he being the first squatter that settled on Goomburra. Mr. Dalrymple disposed of it to the Rosenthal Company for the small sum of £350 in the year 1844, and the late and much respected John Deuchar was placed in charge. The company sold it to Patrick Leslie, Esq., in 1847, for the sum of £1400. It was subsequently sold on behalf of Mr. Leslie, by Messrs. Mort and Company, in the year 1855, to Mr. F. Tooth, of Sydney, with 21,000 sheep, at 21s. 6d. per head, and 50s. per head for cattle, land taken at cost price, stores, &c., at valuation, amounting in all to £39,000.

Allora, the town proper, is situated on the south side of Dalrymple Creek. The soil is classed as rich, black soil, with a depth of from 4 to 20 feet. Good water is procurable at a depth of from 33 to 36 feet. During the last few years the town has made rapid progress, and some large and creditable buildings have been erected. Much of the surrounding land was resumed by the Government from the owner of Goomburra, and sold in small farms. It is now peopled by a sturdy class of farmers, who are cultivating the most of it, and are fairly prosperous. During the past few years a number of large estates in the vicinity of the town have been acquired by the Government under the "Agricultural Lands Repurchase Act," and cut up into

farms, the land being now closely settled by a prosperous class of farmers. Wheat is largely grown, and, in favourable seasons, some magnificent returns are obtained. Maize, malting and Cape barley, and lucerne are also extensively cultivated, and heavy crops are the rule. Dairying in all its branches, combined with the raising of pigs, is largely and increasingly carried on by the settlers, most of whom derive a steady yearly revenue from this source.

The population of Allora at the census of 1891 was 969, now about 1200.

Allora is a municipality, which is well managed by the local aldermen, and the revenue judiciously expended. A branch line of railway constructed under the provisions of the Railway Guarantee Act connects the town with the main line at Hendon.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. C. Kingsley Cole ; Presbyterian Church —Rev. J. Smiley ; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. J. J. Horan (Warwick) ; Wesleyan Church—Rev. E. Dyer (Warwick) ; Rev. W. S. Bath (Allora).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—Isaac Holmes ; Aldermen—J. Crookey, A. McMillan, A. Gordon, H. Ludgate, C. Wright, W. Deacon, W. Whitman, T. Muir; Town Clerk—J. Stay; Auditors—P. Donovan and A. McMillan; Ranger —J. Dougall.

STATE SCHOOL.—Mr. R. L. Jackson, head teacher; Misses E. B. Harrison, M. Dougall, and M. Donovan, assistants ; J. Bourne and E. Stay, pupil teachers. Children on roll—114 boys and 118 girls ; total, 232 ; average attendance, 210.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—T. M. Mowbray visits from Warwick.

POLICE.— Sergeant W. Ferguson, Constable W. Wall.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. C. Clark, R. Cooke, T. Kennedy, J. C. Snell, W. B. Slade, T. Grimes, W. Deacon, J. Logan, J. Collins, H. Mott, A. Gordon, P. Donovan, J. Dougall, H. Bailey, N. P. Jorgensen, J. H. Dickey, James Dean, John Gillam, John Gilmore, J. C. Kennedy, W. Ernst, Allen Simpson, J McLean Cousin, T. C. Davies, H. Ludgate, W. Whitman, I. Holmes, Andrew Rickert, George Tickle, senr., R. O. Dwyer, J. Moffatt, J. T. Provan, W. J Abernethy.

POLICE COURT.—Sergeant W. Ferguson, Acting C.P.S., Registrar of Small Debts Court, and Electoral Registrar, Bailiff Small Debts Court—S. Richardson.

POUNDKEEPER.—James Stewart.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank (estab. 1879)—J. H. Dickey, Manager Queensland National Bank, T. C. Davies, Manager.

ASSOCIATION—Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Association.—President—G. C. Clark ; Vice-Presidents—W Deacon, J. Dougall, F. H. Kates, T. Kennedy, T. C. Davies, A. Dowling ; Secretary—J. H. Buxton ; Treasurer—J. H. Dickey ; Committee—P. Donovan, C. Bourne, M. Rickert, J. Nemeth, A. Rickert, G. Moulday, W. J. Abernethy, J. Gilmore, M. Geaney, J. E. Harvey, R. Cooke, C. Banks, W. Dalton, J. C. Kennedy, G. Tickle, C. Y. Gillam, C. Hardwick, H. Imhoff, F. R. Kilmister.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—Oddfellows, M.U.I.O.O.F.—Secretary, A. A. Cameron. Meetings held every fortnight (on Monday).

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE—"Star of Allora."—Secretary, H. G. Deacon. Meetings held Thursday on or before full moon.

ST. KEVIN'S BRANCH H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.—Secretary, K. Dank. Meetings held fortnightly on Thursday.

ORANGE LODGE—"Royal Purple Heart."—Secretary, W. Cameron. Meetings held Saturday on or before the full moon.

HOPE MASONIC LODGE, 2119, E.C.—W.M., F. R. Kilmister. Meetings held Friday on or before full moon.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary, Mr. W. A. Dean.

ALLORA TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary, F. Elson.

ALLORA CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary, F. B. Whitman.

ALLORA FOOTBALL CLUB —Secretary. J. C. Callaghan.

INSTITUTION.—School of Arts (estab. 1872)—President, W. Deacon ; Vice-President—T. C. Davies ; Treasurer—H. Ludgate ; Secretary—J. H. Buxton ; Committee—J. H. Buxton, T. C. Davies, H. Webber, M. O'Connor, R. L. Jackson, G. G. Briggs, G. V. Jenkins, J. H. Dickey.

PRESBYTERIAN BAND OF HOPE.—President—Rev. J. Smiley; Treasurer—John Birkett.

DARLING DOWNS COURSING CLUB.—Patron.; President, W. B. Slade; Vice-Presidents, A. Dowling, G. C. Clark, Father Potter, F. H. Kates, F. R. Kilmister; Secretary, A. D. Siebenhausen; committee of 17 members.

ALLORA JOCKEY CLUB.—President— ; Vice-President—R. Cooke; Secretary—F. Boaz Whitman.

CEMETERY COMMITTEE.—W. Deacon, R. Cooke, J. Dean, Thos. Kennedy, J. Dougall, T. C. Davies; Secretary—J. Stay.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR—for Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Mrs. Gwynne.

POST OFFICE, &c.—H. Jeffryes; J. Helms, assistant.

Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS J. Sharp, W. Leggatt, H. W. Stay.

BAKERS.—H. Reppel, G. R. Tickle.

BUTCHERS.—R. W. Gordon, Holmes Bros.

SURGEON.—F. Pain.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—A. M'Millan, J. Sharp, W. Leggatt, H. Weber, H. W. Stay, J. M'Millan, C. Dank, D. Stodart, W. L. Wilson.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—J. O'Dwyer, E. Cowley.

BOARDING HOUSES.—H. Reppell, Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. H. Black.

FRUITERERS.—H. Reppell, Mrs. D. Holmes, G. R. Tickle, G. M. Smith.

BLACKSMITHS.—C. Wright, T. Maher, A. Lumsden.

STOREKEEPERS.—W. Whitman and Son, Stay Bros., Barnes and Co., J. Scott, Mrs. D. Holmes, H. Reppel, G. R. Tickle.

ALLORA CREAMERY COMPANY.—Secretary, P. Donovan.

INNKEEPERS.—F. R. Kilmister (Commercial), J. O'Callaghan (Tattersall's), Mr. J. E. Flynn, (Royal), Mrs. J. Clarke (Princess of Wales), T. Collins (Club), Mrs. N. L. Fitzgerald (Railway, Hendon). Miss N. Gallagher (Railway).

INSURANCE AGENTS.—Fire—H. and C. Deacon (New Zealand), W. Whitman, (Manchester), Kennedy Bros. (Royal, Alliance, Atlas), Barnes and Co. (The Caledonian), J. Scott (National), J. Stay (United), I. Holmes (Victoria) H. Buxton (Liverpool, London and Globe), P. Donovan (London and Lancashire), M. O'Connor (South British), A. D. Siebenhausen (Norwich Union), Life—P. Donovan, (Colonial Mutual), J. Dean (City Mutual).

SADDLERS.—W. Burge J. A. Roush.

STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Kennedy Bros.

TIMBER YARDS.—J. Sharpe, W. Leggatt, H. W. Stay.

WHEELWRIGHTS.—T. Maher, C. Wright.

SAW MILL PROPRIETOR.—J. Sharpe.

AUCTIONEERS.—J. H. Buxton, P. Donovan, F. B. Whitman, H. and C. Deacon.

NURSERYMAN AND FRUITGROWER.—Geo. Moulday.

CHEMIST AND DENTIST.—F. W. Clarke.

UNDERTAKER.—H. W. Stay.

WATCHMAKER.—Mrs. R. Williams, Appel Bros.

PLUMBERS.—J. Sharp, W. Leggatt.

NEWSPAPER.—*Allora Guardian*, J. E. Harvey, proprietor.

SIGN PAINTER.—J. Gough.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—P. Donovan, I. Holmes, C. E. Deacon, J. H. Buxton.

BOOTMAKERS.—Rowbotham Bros.

ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT.—P. Donovan, J. H. Buxton.

TAILOR.—A. D. Siebenhausen.

BARBER.—H. Reppel, E. H. H. Nehlsen.

SOLICITOR.—G. V. Jenkins.

NEWS AGENTS.—Barnes & Co., Jas. T. Provan & Co.

Oakey.

OAKEY is on the Western Line, 19 miles from Toowoomba by rail. It was originally on the Westbrook Estate, and lies close to the boundary between Westbrook and Gowrie. Since the subdivision and sale of the Westbrook run (the property of the late Sir Patrick Jennings) Oakey has become the centre of a farming population, which is each year increasing. Formerly the township was supported mainly by the Hogarth Meat Works, but this establishment is for the time being shut down. The industries now supporting the place are agriculture and coal. These are supplemented by wool. Wheat and maize are grown extensively in the surrounding districts, which include Cross Hill, Aubigny, Happy Valley, and Boah Peak, Lagoon Creek. Last season a large trade was done in wheaten chaff. Dairying is a growing industry, and large quantities of cream are each week sent to the local butter factory. The Oakey Creek passes through the township, and affords a splendid permanent supply of water. Within the last year several lands sales have been held and quite an impetus has been imparted to the building trade, which has given to the place an air of prosperity. Most of the purchasers of Westbrook farms are wheat-growers from South Australia and Victoria.

The re-purchase of the Gowrie and Mount Russell Estates have also given Oakey a lift on the road to prosperity.

Mails despatched for Boah Peak, Aubigny, Crosshill, Biddeston, and Woodview

POLICE.—Constable Porter.

MAGISTRATES.—J. F. Jennings, M. J. Fogarty, W. H. Doneley, P. J. Davidson, F. Batzloff, J. Bauer, — Snell, — Affleck, F. Knell.

CHURCHES.—Church of England Methodist, and Presbyterian.

RESIDENT MINISTERS.—Rev. Spedding (Church of England) and C. C. Trueman. (Methodist).

STATE SCHOOL.—G. Wick, Head Teacher; Miss Brown, Assistant and Pupil Teacher.

STATION MASTER AND POST AND TELEGRAPH.—J. Morrison.

STOREKEEPERS.—Beale Bros., Pace & Mullin, J. H. Jones & Co.

FRUIT SHOPS AND BAKERS.—Nicholson, Ball, Murdock.

HOTELKEEPERS.—M. McLennan, Jackson, Schultz, Davis.

BUTCHERS.—A. Castner, V. Collins.

STATIONER.—J. Cowled.

BLACKSMITH.—Pierpoint, R. Bock.

SADDLERS.—Weineke & Corbett.

CORDIAL MAKER.—R. Barnes.

BILLIARD & HAIRDRESSING SALOON.—J. Cowled, C. Davis.

INDUSTRIES.—Oakey Creek Coal Mining Company and Oakey Butter Factory.

RAILWAY STATION OFFICIALS.—J. Morrisson, S.M.; E. Burghardt, Assistant and Porter.

DRESSMAKERS.—Miss Wagner, and Mrs. Burnett.

GENERAL CARRIERS.—J. Robb and T. Mason.

SOCIETIES MASONIC DIAMOND LODGE, No. 901, S.C.—Place of meeting, Desmond's Hall.

UNDERTAKER.—J. Christopher.

BOOTMAKERS.—F. Albion, and A. Nicholson.

BAKER.—T. Murdoch.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—O. P. Cray.

PLUMBERS.—O'Brien & Fitzpatrick.

AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS.—Scholefield and Godsall and Doneley and Rogers. Monthly Stock Sales.

HALL.—Albert Hall, R. Desmond.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Weise Bros., J. Bauer.

RACE CLUB.—Oakey Race Club.

OAKEY CRICKET CLUB.

OAKEY TENNIS CLUB.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Trustees, A. Strachan, M. M'Lennan and M. J. Fogarty.

CEMETERY TRUSTEES.—H. Fett (Chairman).
BANK.—Bank of Australasia, Bank of New South Wales.
SOCIETY.—Oakey Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

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Jondaryan.

SITUATED on the Western Railway, 130 miles from Brisbane and 26 miles from Toowoomba. Up to a few years ago this district was purely a grazing one, but now there are large areas under cultivation—wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, and onions being the principal crops. Dairying is also being carried on in a large way, the cream being sent to Oakey and Toowoomba factories. Jondaryan is a large trucking centre, the various stations, Jondaryan, Cecil Plains, Vacy Plains, Walhalla, Mt. Irving, Mt. Russell, and the East and West Prairies sending great quantities of wool and fat stock (sheep and cattle), and the various agricultural centres (Rosalie, Quinalow, Evergreen, Cooyar, and Aubigny) sending dairy and agricultural produce away annually.

The public buildings are Railway Station and Post Office, Telegraph Office, Court House, State School, Roman Catholic Church and Church of England. The railway line divides the town, which has two electoral districts (Cambooya and Aubigny), also two Shire Councils (Jondaryan and Rosalie).

There is every probability of portion of the Jondaryan Estates Coy.'s property being cut up in the near future for closer settlement, which will cause this place to boom. The population of the town is about 250.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

POLICE.—Acting Sergeant Graham.
C.P.S.—Acting Sergeant Graham.
LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—Messrs. Charles Williams, John Dixon, H. C. Frederic, W. J. Burness, H. M. Chesney, John Bruhn, Patrick Daly, and Patrick Keating.
BAILIFF.—Joe Bryant.
STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, T. G. Wright. Assistant Miss Cameron. Number on roll, 85.
PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.—At Lagoon Creek (Miss Quinlan), Rosalie (Miss Abraham), Mungil (Miss Ridgeway), Quinalow (Miss Leahy), and Evergreen (Miss Kelly).
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—Mr. W. Turner.
STATION MASTER.—William Turner; Night Officer—A. E. Johnson; Porter—E. Turner.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Mr. G. W. Spedding.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father Nolan.
CEMETERY TRUSTEES.—Messrs. T. Taylor, C. Williams, H. C. Fredericks, W. Flanagan, F. McCoy.
ROSALIE SHIRE COUNCIL.—Messrs. J. Bews (Chairman), P. Daly, John Lee, H. V. King, D. McMahon, and W. Leane.
JONDARYAN SHIRE COUNCIL.—Messrs. C. Campbell (Chairman), Cory, Williams represent this sub-division.
JONDARYAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Hon. Secretary—W. Flanagan; Hon. Treasurer—R. White.
JONDARYAN CRICKET CLUB.—Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—R. Brideson.

Mails.

Jondaryan to Nanango.—Coach leaves Jondaryan at 5 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday for Nanango; leaves Nanango on Tuesday and Thursday 5 a.m. for Jondaryan.—C. Cox, Proprietor.

Jondaryan to Quinalow.—Coach leaves Quinalow 5 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday, arriving Jondaryan 11.30 a.m.; leaves Jondaryan same dates 12.30 p.m., arriving Quinalow 7 p.m.—D. Vohland, Proprietor.

Jondaryan to East and West Prairie.—By horse on Wednesday and Saturday, returning on Monday and Thursday.

Business Directory.

AUCTIONEER.—W. J. Burness.
BLACKSMITHS.—G. W. Major, Reece Brideson.
BOOTMAKER.—J. T. Horn.
BUTCHERS.—Thos. Taylor, Wm. Baldock.
CARPENTERS.—Charles Probst, George Coombes.
CARTER.—Joe Bryant.
CARRIERS.—H. Huxham, T. McLoughlin, H. Baldock.
COACH PAINTER.—E. Hurford.
COMMISSION AGENT.—W. J. Burness.
CORDIAL MANUFACTURER.—J. Grant.
CONFECTIONERS.—W. A. Barnes, Mrs. Miers.
DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Brewster, Miss Quinlan.
FRUITERERS.—W. Barnes, Mrs. Miers, Mrs. O'Donnell.
HAIRDRESSER.—W. Barnes.
HARVESTING MACHINERY AGENTS.—R. Brideson, T. Taylor, G. W. Major, W. Flanagan.
HOTELKEEPERS.—T. Taylor, M. Flanagan, W. Baldock, J. White.
INSURANCE AGENTS.—T. Taylor, W. Baldock, W. Flanagan, H. Von Alpen, W. J. Burness.
NEWSAGENT.—W. Barnes.
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.—W. Hoffman.
STOREKEEPERS. Thos. Taylor, Mary Flanagan, Wm. Baldock, Valentine Platz, H. Von Alpen, G. W. Major.
TIMBER AGENTS.—G. W. Major, T. Taylor, W. J. Burness,
TOBACCONIST.—W. Barnes.
WHEELWRIGHTS.—G. W. Major, R. Brideson,

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Dalby.

DALBY, or the City of the Plains, with a present population of 1400 souls, was incorporated as a municipality in 1863; was formerly the western terminus of the Southern and Western Railway, until Parliament sanctioned the extension to Roma It has several public institutions that are well managed, and are of value to the district.

Agriculture is now being carried on in all parts of the district, and a large number of graziers have utilised land for tillage, which, previously, was used for sheep and cattle runs. Last year considerably over 10,000 acres were cultivated. Large areas of the scrub lands in the vicinity of the Bunya Mountains have been cleared during the last year or two, principally by the Snowy River (Victoria) settlers, and known as the Moree Settlement, and the Myra Co-operative group (Messrs. P. Findley & Sons). All available Crown lands in the locality are eagerly sought after. Warra scrub lands are also attracting Southern settlers. Pastoral pursuits have long been carried on, and have yielded large and profitable returns; Mr. Jas. Harris, of Broadmead, Macalister, topping the Brisbane Wool Market three years in succession.

A flour mill was erected by the Dalby Farmers' Flour Milling Company in 1902, and is said to be one of the best of its kind in Queensland. In 1903 it was leased to Mr. J. W. Stack, of the Ipswich Flour Milling Company, and has been working regularly since, turning out a good brand of flour.

Dwellings and places of business are being rapidly erected, and it is confidently anticipated that the town will receive a big impetus once the large estates which surround it are cut up for selection. Wyobie and Bon Accord are at present under offer to the Government.

Government Departments.

SUPREME COURT.—Commissioner for Affidavits—T. M. S. Rowlands.
COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR VICTORIA.—W. J. Vowles.

District Court.—Registrar—Mr. J. S. Berge; Assistant—R. C. Grenier; District Court and Small Debts Court Bailiff—Richard J. Bligh.

Police.—C.P.S.—J. S. Berge; Senior-Sergeant Rody Byrne and two constables; Surgeon—Dr. Stewart.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, Land Agent, Assistant Land Commissioner, Receiver in Insolvency, Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, Immigration Agent, Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Mr. J. S. Berge; Assistant—R. C. Grenier.

Magistrates.—Resident in Dalby—J. S. Berge, C.P.S., J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Conroy, J. McQueen, R. M. Morris, James Clarke, W. Fishbourne, J. J. Cormack, R. J. Hodge, E. M. O'Keeffe, F. Matheson, W. Gottschalk, J. D. Ramsay, John W. Stack, W. Fortescue (Mayor), Ernest Watt, Dr. A. Stewart.

Post Office.—Postmaster—T. Brand; Assistant—Vacant; Letter Carriers—T. Little, F. J. McCarthy.

Telegraph Office.—Manager—T. Brand; Line Repairer—C. J. Roche.

State School for Boys.—Head Teacher—F. Finch; Assistants—L. Malley, E. Malley.

School Board.—J. V. R. Gowlland (President), R. J. Hodge, W. Fishbourne, W. Fortescue, W. Horne, William Hall, W. Whitmore; Secretary—T. Birkett.

Railway Department.—Stationmaster—J. J. Walsh.

District Registrar.—J. S. Berge.

Poundkeeper.—James Ryan.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—Rector—Rev. W. P. Glover.

Roman Catholic.—Resident Priest—Rev. D. J. Byrne; Curate—Rev. T. Nolan.

Presbyterian.—Rev. G. Tulloch.

St. Columba's Convent School.—Sisters of Mercy.

Societies.

Masonic Lodge—Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798, S.C.—Angus Mackay, R.W.M.; R. J. Hodge, Treasurer; Fred. Mathieson, Secretary; Meetings—Tuesday nearest full moon.

M.U.I.O.O.F., Oddfellows.—Elective Secretary—J. Cuskelly; Financial Secretary—Wm. Fortescue. Meetings—every second Monday.

H.A.C.B. Society.—President ——————; Secretary—Thos. Connolly. Meeting—Every second Thursday.

Public Institutions.

School of Arts.—President—W. J. Vowles; Vice-Presidents—J. J. Walsh, J. M. Clarke; Secretary—J. H. Braddock; Treasurer—T. Fortescue.

Municipal Council.—Mayor—W. Fortescue. Aldermen—E. Walton, T. W. Long, junr., J. Buckley, T. Birkett, W. Long, junr., H. McPherson, W. Buchanan, and C. Malley. Town Clerk—Julius Otto; Inspector—Jas. Ryan.

Northern Downs Jockey Club (established July, 1873).—President—J. A. McLennan; Vice-Presidents—W. Ross and E. M. O'Keeffe; Hon. Treasurer—J. J. Cormack; Secretary, Alf. J. Rook.

Hospital.—President—W. J. Vowles; Vice-Presidents—Jas. Conroy and R. J. Hodge; Matron—Miss Grenier; Nurse—Miss Parker; Medical Officer—Dr. Stewart; Secretary—J. H. Braddock; Treasurer J. V. R. Gowlland.

Wambo Shire Council.—Chairman—T. McIl. Taylor; Members of the Council—W. Horwood, Jas. Harris, H. Ensor, W. Ross, E. M. O'Keeffe, J. Nicholson, J. D. Mulholland, R. Best, junr.; Clerk and Foreman of Works—E. K. Wollen.

Dalby Pastoral and Agricultural Association.—President, Hon. J. T. Bell, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Grant and A. McLeod; Hon. Treasurer, J. V. R. Gowlland; Secretary, Ernest Watt.

Business Directory.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.—Fred. Matheson, Ramsay & Boulton,

Watt and Clarke.

BANKS.—Queensland National Bank, Limited—Manager, R. M. Morris; Commercial Banking Company—Manager, J. V. R. Gowlland.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—D. T. Dillon.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.—A. C. Davies and Co., Mrs. McDonald.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—S. M'Queen, C. Rowbotham, J. J. Jackson.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Hall, J. O'Brien.

BUTCHERS.—F. J. Fogarty, George Fogarty.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. McCarthy, D. Fitzpatrick.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—W. Gottschalk, W. Fortescue, D. Cahill, L. Riethmüller, Paten Bros.

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.—W. Gottschalk.

COACHPAINTER.—W. Hall, junr.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—Cormack and Connelly.

COMMISSION AND INSURANCE AGENTS.—F. Matheson, McKeon & Co., Ramsay & Boulton., A. A. Dalton, Watt & Clarke, J. H. Braddock, Wm. Clarke, Alf. E. Rook, J. Otto.

DENTISTS.—J. B. S. Shrapnel, W. Cran (visits from Toowoomba), C. B. Ernvay (visits from Brisbane).

FRUITERERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Lum Chew, Mrs. Radford, Jimmy Lum Gum, Joe Ryan.

GARDENERS.—Jack Daw and Sam Choy.

HAIRDRESSERS.—R. Wilson, J. J. Kelly.

INNKEEPERS.—H. De Stokar, Royal Hotel; J. Ryan, Webb's Hotel; H. M. Sweeney, Golden Fleece Hotel; Mrs. Laine, Post Office Hotel; Mrs. Gibson, Queen's Arms Hotel; O. McCarthy, Criterion Hotel; E. Condon, Commercial Hotel; M. A. McCoy, Imperial Hotel; W. C. Ross, Tattersall's Hotel; H. McPherson, The Grand Hotel; Mrs. Webb, Old Railway Hotel.

MERCHANTS, &c.—J. Conroy, T. W. Long, Pigott and Co., T. Jack, Robertson, Clarke and Co., E. Geisel.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Dalby Herald & Record*; (Wednesday and Saturday), C. Birkett, lessee; *Dalby Leader*: Proprietor, D. T. Dillon.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—F. W. Sewell.

TAILORS.—E. Walton, H. Clushon.

TIN PLATE WORKERS, &c.—R. O. Hefty, G. Hodge, E. Erdman.

TYPIST AND BOOKKEEPER.—J. H. Braddock.

UNDERTAKERS.—William Gottschalk, W. Fortescue.

WATCHMAKER, &c.—R. Lindow.

PAINTERS.—Wheatcroft & Co., H. Chaplin.

STOREKEEPERS.—Robertson, Clarke and Co., T. Jack, J. J. Conroy, T. W. Long, Wheatcroft & Co., Co-operative Cash Store (H. Barkley), Mrs. Hanley.

SURGEON.—Dr. Stewart.

SOLICITORS, &c.—T. M. S. Rowlands, W. J. Vowles, D. T. Dillon.

SADDLERS.—R. J. Hodge, J. Jarrold.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—S. Bradford, E. Starling.

TOWN CARRIERS.—J. Cuskelly, Geo. Cole.

DRESSMAKERS.—Miss Moore, Miss Bourke, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Smallridge, Miss Barnes, Miss Hinton.

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Roma.

THE town of Roma, so called in honor of Lady Bowen, the wife of a former Governor of Queensland, is situated on Bungil Creek, South-western Queensland. Roma is one of the principal towns on the Southern and Western Railway; is distant 318 miles from Brisbane, and 217 from Toowoomba. The population of the town itself, according to the census of 1901, is 2373 persons. The population of the town and surrounding district is 7110 persons. Roma is a thriving town, and does a considerable amount of business. It is surrounded by

several large stations, but its prosperity and advancement largely depend on the cultivation of the soil; and in this respect it has nothing to fear. The land is unquestionably of first-class character and quality, and is well adapted for grapes and fruit trees of all descriptions, in particular the orange. A large influx of settlers has taken place during the last few years. Wheat growing is now firmly established, and the staple agricultural industry in the district. With a steadily increasing land settlement, and cultivated areas, the future of the Maranoa as a great agricultural centre is assured, and Roma is already recognised as the central town of South-Western Queensland.

The climate is warm and dry during the summer months, and the rainfall not reliable; hence grain crops are uncertain, although wheat is grown in large quantities There is a dryness and healthiness in the atmosphere at Roma quite distinct from the coast districts, and which is regarded as a safeguard against any violent attack of rust, although it must not be expected to be altogether free from it. But it has an exceptional climate for wheat cultivation, and the most should be made of it. During the season of 1903, there were about 28,445 acres under wheat, and the yield was 376,884 bushels. Last season (1904) the area sown was estimated at 43,000 acres. The area so planted in 1901 was only 17,000 acres, from which an average yield of over 19 bushels per acre was obtained.

Roma has a reputation of being the sanatorium of the West. Sir Horace Tozer (then Home Secretary) visited Roma in February, 1897, and proposed to the Hospital Committee to build a hospital for pulmonary patients. The Hospital Committee were in favour of the proposal, but on account of some opposition in the town, and an adverse decision by the Board of Health in Brisbane, the project was abandoned

The vine flourishes at Roma luxuriantly, and there are several vineyards of over 30 acres in extent, and others varying from 4 to 20 acres each, while large areas have been placed under wheat. Vines, oranges, plums, apricots, peaches, and other fruit trees have been largely planted recently by selectors on homestead areas. The vines in all these vineyards are healthy, and yield abundantly in favorable seasons. The Roma district far exceeds other districts in the State for the cultivation of the vine, the total area under vines here for 1901 being 550 acres, the Brisbane district coming next with 162 acres. With the soil and climate peculiarly adapted for wheat and the vine, there is a bright future in store for Roma. Energy and capital are required to develop its resources, and there is certainly no lack of the former, judging from what has already been achieved. Every year our local vine-growers are increasing the area under crop, and the enlargement of the wine cellars shows they are going in extensively for wine-making.

Roma is well supplied with stores and hotels. All the buildings, both business and private, have a solidity about them which indicates the confidence of the people in the permanency of the district.

A flour mill, with machinery of the very latest improvements, is in full work, having been erected on the co-operative principle, the shareholders in which are composed of the business people and farmers of the district. The flour manufactured has been patented under the name of "Excelsior," and is found to compare most favorably with other brands. The Directors recently purchased the mill erected here many years ago by the Queensland Milling Company, Brisbane.

Roma was incorporated on the 25th May, 1867; it lapsed in 1875, and was re-incorporated in 1876. Since then a great many substantial improvements have been effected by the Corporation. A loan of £3,500 was obtained under the "Local Government Act of 1878," and has been expended in macadamising the principal streets of the town. Large sums have also been expended in recent metalling the side streets. The estimated area of the Municipality is 16,000 acres, and the rateable value of the property is £66,120. The revenue from general, special, and water rates amounts to £3200. An effort has been made to increase the boundaries of the Municipality by annexing some of the land included in the Shire Council boundaries, but this has not yet been accomplished.

Early in 1897 the Municipal Council entered into a contract with the Government to sink an artesian bore in Roma. The terms of agreement were that the

Municipality should pay half the cost, and the Government the other half, the boring to be continued until a supply sufficient for the wants of the town had been tapped. In the event of no water supply being obtained the Government were to bear the whole cost of the work. Actual boring was commenced on July 6th, and, after about a month's constant work, a first supply was struck at a depth of 700ft., the water juft rising above the top of the casing. Boring was continued until a supply of 300,000 gallons per day was struck, at a depth of under 1700ft. This was not considered a sufficient supply by the ratepayers, but, in spite of protests and an offer by the Council to continue boring at its own expense, the Government removed the plant, and shut down the bore. As the outcome of negotiations with the Government a second bore has been put down near the site of the first one. This second bore is down about 3700 feet, and the flow from it is 310,000 gallons per day. The flow from the first bore has decreased to 60,000 gallons per day. Early in 1901, a large quantity of natural gas was encountered in the new bore, which at present is allowed to escape by a pipe separate from that by which the water escapes. Tests of the gas show it to be of very high quality as an illuminant, and the Municipal Council has decided to make it available for the use of the ratepayers. The work of reticulating the town with bore water was commenced in November, 1901, the Municipal Council having obtained loans amounting to £6000 for that purpose. The principal streets of the town have been supplied with water. The water has been an inestimable boon to the inhabitants of Roma, and those fortunate enough to be within connectable distance of the mains have gone in extensively for gardening. Several vacant allotments have been irrigated, and the wheat grown thereon has resulted in a profitable investment to the owners, large quantities having been sold as green feed during the past few months. There are many vegetable gardens, all irrigated by bore water, and as one crop goes off another is put in, the yields in nearly every instance being most satisfactory. Many people assert that had it not been for the bore water Roma would have been deserted during the recent drought.

Roma has a public Hospital, Gaol, State School, Convent School, School of Arts, two Masonic Lodges, Hibernian Benefit Society, Oddfellows' Lodge, Protestant Alliance Society, Good Templars' Lodge, and several other societies, all more or less in a healthy condition.

The Mayor of Roma is George Ward, Esq., and the Town Clerk is Mr. G. L. Chrystal.

The Parliamentary representative of the district of Maranoa, of which Roma forms a part, is Thomas A. Spencer, Esq.

The Press is represented by the *Western Star*, published bi-weekly, and *Maranoa Advocate*, bi-weekly.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Vacant.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father P. Capra, Father Lee.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Andrew Dunn.
WESLEYAN.—Rev. M. Muscio.
CHURCH OF CHRIST.—Mr. Carter.
SALVATION ARMY.—Captain Maunder.

Public Institutions.

ROMA STATE SCHOOL.—Joseph Mayfield, head teacher; Mary A. C. Rees, W. Gaylard, George Cook, and Muriel Ida Turnbull, assistant teachers; Ethel May Ross and Alfred Catling, pupil teachers. Total enrolment, 405; daily average attendance, 320. Committee—F. W. E. Faithfull, G. L. Chrystal (Secretary), John Rogers, Richard Bryant, W. Miscamble (Chairman), Carl H. Hoffmann, and W. G. Mayne.

ROMA HOSPITAL.—President—Hon. James Lalor, M.L.C.; Vice-Presidents—A. R. McGregor and W. G. Mayne; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull; Committee—Messrs. J. Rogers, J. C. Moore, M. J. Johnston, A. McPherson, J. Mayfield, G. R. Linton, D. McNaughton, E. F. Craven (nominated by Government), G. P. Williams; Secretary—Philip Browne; Auditors—H. O. Catling and E. A.

Rees; Assistant Wardsman—August Leitz; Matron—Miss Fetherstonhaugh; Probationers—Miss Grieve and Miss Juchan; Medical Officer—Dr. A. A. Doyle.

Bungil Shire Council.—T. Ferrier (Chairman), Hon. James Lalor, M.L.C., Donald Fletcher, G. Williamson, P. A. Rochat, and T. O'Sullivan; Secretary and Foreman of Works, &c.—Donald Ross.

Leichhardt Rabbit Board.—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C., J. Richardson, J. A. Browne, R. C. Lethbridge (Chairman), R. Douglas, F. A. Deshon, A. R. Scott, J. A. Winten, and J. C. Moore; Clerk—R. H. Dyball; Inspector—B. T. Harris.

Boarding Schools.—R C. Convent and Miss Loney's High School for Girls.

Town Council.—George Ward (Mayor), H. Ponton, D. Brown, H. Care, R. Conlan, G. P. Williams, Thos. Walters, senr., J. E. Kennedy, and Paul D. Robinson; Town Clerk—G. Chrystal; Foreman of Works—S. Wilson; Town Inspector—W. Lenihan; Auditors—H. O. Catling and A. C. Harvey.

Local Public Officers.—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions—E. F. Craven; Assistant C.P.S., Inspector of Factories and Shops and Electoral Registrar.—H. E. Cooney; Land Commissioner—J. B. O. Evans; Inspector of Slaughter Houses—John Taylor; Inspector of Police—Subinspector Breene; eleven constables; Railway Stationmaster—P. Nolan; District Traffic Manager—J. A. Fraser; Postmaster and Telegraph Master—H. P. Beach; Assistant—W. C. Smales; Operators—G. Maskel, F. Bradshaw; W. H. P. Hallinan; Line Repairer—E. G. Chinery; Assistant—W. Walduck; Messenger—F. Linihan.

Local Justices of the Peace.—J. Saunders, T. A. Spencer, J. Lister, J. Lalor, F. W. E. Faithfull, D. Ross, W. Harland, S. S. Bassett, Thos. Ferrier, D. McNaughton, Geo. Taylor, A. Bollman, J. Warren, A. Cumming, J. G. Dickson (Toomoo), Angus McPherson, W. B. Murphy, H. H. Barton, John Taylor (Russell Park, Surat), F. B. Bays (Surat), J. M. Hunter (Roma), J. A. Hunter (Yeulba), C. Arnold, L. A. Hoskins, S. Bolitho, E. B. Buchanan (Weribone), J. G. Cockburn (Waronga), J. College (Wallumbilla), W. H. Thrupp (Lauriston), C. H. Hoffmann, C. S. King (Roma Downs), J. C. Moore (Amby), R. G. Dutton, R. Douglas (Mount Maria), G. R. Desgrand (Mitchell), F. A. Deshon (Mitchell), R. F. Douglas (Mitchell), G. Dalziel (Pickenjennie), C. A. Flower (Durham Downs), T. L. N. Fitzgerald (Moongool, Yeulba), F. J. Gardner (Mitchell), P. Hoskin (Avenel), C. Hall (Amby), W. B. Lethbridge (Mitchell), R. C. Lethbridge (Forest Vale), J. C. K. Lethbridge (Mitchell), J. W. Marsh (Hillsborough), W. Miscamble, H. McLoughlin (Yeulba), D. A. McLean (Redford), E. O'Connor, W. Penhallurick (Alice Downs), J. Richardson (Clifford), T. H. Ryan (Yeulba), J. Rogers (Roma), A. R. Scott (Taroom), C. T. Tom (Mt. Moffatt), J. R. Tardy (Mitchell), J. A. Winten (Mitchell), R. J. Winten (Lussvale), J. M. Watson (Amby Junction), B. T. Harris (Mitchell).

Cemetery Trustees.—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), W. G. Mayne, J. M. Hunter, Alfred Robinson, Joseph Warren, James Saunders; E. O'Connor (Secretary).

Societies.

Maranoa Lodge, No. 730, S.C.—W. Rogers, Secretary. Meets Thursday on or before full moon.

Maranoa Royal Arch Chapter, 247, S.C.—J. Mayfield, Scribe E. Meets third Wednesday in each month.

Raphael Lodge, No. 1850, E.C.—A. N. Ross, Secretary. Meets second Wednesday in each month.

Raphael Royal Arch Chapter, E.C.—Paul D. Robinson, Scribe E. Meets fourth Wednesday in February, April, June, August, and October.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 19, P.A.F.S.O.A.—Philip Browne, Secretary. Meets every alternate Monday night.

Hibernian Society.—R. Cunningham, Secretary.

Loyal Western Star Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., No. 90.—J. Reid, Secretary. Meets every alternate Tuesday night.

Roma Tennis Club.

Western Queensland Racing Club.—President—Hon. J. Lalor; Vice-President.....; Secretary—A. C. Harvey.

Waldegrave Cricket Club.—Secretary—T. Maher.

Western Queensland Pastoral and Agricultural Association.—President—George Taylor; Vice-Presidents—D. McNaughton and W. Miscamble; Secretary—Angus McPherson.

School of Arts.—Patron—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C.; President—J. Mayfield, Secretary and Librarian—Philip Browne; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull.

Roma Amateur Turf Club.—Secretary, A. C. Harvey.

Roma Fire Brigade.—Superintendent—A. C. Hoskins. Assistant Superintendent—J. J. Graham.

Business Directory.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—McNaughton and Co.

General Storekeepers.—Bryant and McLean, D. McNaughton and Co., W. B. Murphy, Bayard and Co., Hunter and Company, Hoskins and Co.

Wine Makers.—S. S. Bassett, Patrick Smith, M. Barat.

Stationers.—Joseph Warren, J. Saunders, J. Sparks, S. R. N. Panderin.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.—C. H. Hoffmann, J Crawford.

Hairdressers.—J. C. Forrester, C. W. Conroy.

Boiling Down Works.—New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Blythdale.

Hotelkeepers.—R. Bryant, Royal Hotel; Mrs. Thomas M'Ewen, Bush Inn; Mrs. Holder, Western Railway Hotel; J. Walduck, Queen's Arms Hotel; R. King, Court House Hotel; G. Meiklejohn, Commercial Hotel; Mrs. M. E. Walsh, Grand Hotel; John Rogers, Tattersall's Hotel; James Gent, Queensland Hotel; Thomas O'Sullivan, School of Arts Hotel; L. E. Johnson, Club Hotel.

Boarding Houses.—Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Pope.

Tailors.—J. Sparks, McNaughton and Co., Bryant and McLean, Bayard and Co.

Bootmakers.—Robert Bryant, A. C. Hoskins, M. J. Fletcher.

Watchmakers.—J. Sparks, M. Doyle.

Carpenters, &c.—G. P. Williams, W. Edwards. A. B. Anderson.

Saddlers.—Mat. Johnston, G. Wieneke, C. Arnold, J. Wieneke, J. Tredenick.

Fruiterers.—J. C. Forrester, E. Pryor, C. Merritt.

Tobacconists and Stationers.—J. Sparks, J. Warren, C. W. Conroy, J Walduck, J. C. Forrester.

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.—W. Miscamble, Ballard and Crawford.

Gunsmith.—C. Martin Klaas.

Auctioneers.—T. A. Spencer, A. McPherson, H. Ponton, T. Walters, George Ward.

Chemist.—J. Saunders.

Doctor.—A. A. Doyle.

Dentists.—H. Carc, A. J. Timbury.

Butchers.—Thomas Walters, Macfarlane & O'Connor, Ahern, Lannam & Donald, F. Collins.

Milliners.—Miss Davis, Miss Murray, Miss Worrall, Miss Meldon, Miss O'Brien, Miss Sanders.

Tinsmiths, &c.—Lister and Hibberd, J. Warren.

Soap Manufacturer.—R. Conlan.

Banks.—Bank of New South Wales—A. Bollman, Manager; Queensland National Bank—F. W. E. Faithfull, Manager; Bank of Australasia—J. S. Carlile, Manager.

Solicitors.—R. H. Dyball, W. G. Mayne, A. E. MacMahon.

Bakers.—W. Beavis, J. Hadwen, C. Crowley, J. Kennedy.

Undertakers.—C. H. Hoffmann, J. Crawford.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.—R. Conlan, H. O. Catling.

Newspaper.—*Western Star*, A. Robinson and Co.; and *Maranoa Advocate*, F. Mayfield.

Commission Agents.—T. A. Spencer, P. Browne, H. O. Catling, H. Ponton.

E. O'Connor, Thos. Walters, George Ward.
PAINTERS.—J. England, H. M. Holloway.
BICYCLE DEPOT.—M. J. J. Johnston, C. W. Conroy.
WOOD DEPOTS.—John Rogers, — Smith, J. Linnett.
SAW MILL PROPRIETOR.—George Lilley.

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Warwick.

ON the Condamine, about 30 miles from its source in the Killarney Mountains, is the centre of one of the most important agricultural districts in Queensland. It occupies a pleasant and healthy site, commanding a distant view of the Main Range, and almost surrounded by the river on which it is situated. The streets are broad, well formed, and remarkably clean. Two public squares, occupying a central position, are tastefully laid out and planted with flowers, ornamental trees, large rose beds, and shrubs. Warwick contains many handsome and substantial public buildings, mostly of stone, of which a plentiful supply is obtainable in the neighbourhood. There are four churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—all built of stone; also, Salvation Army barracks. There are four banks—the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank. The Government buildings are all of a substantial character, as also is the Town Hall. The Post Office is a very handsome building, and the new Police Station is also quite in keeping with the progesss of the town. Two local newspapers circulate (the *Argus* and the *Warwick Examiner and Times*, bi-weekly), amongst the inhabitants of the town and district. These journals are conducted with judgment and skill, and exhibit a fair amount of literary ability, and may fairly claim a good rank amongst the provincial newspapers in Queensland. Perhaps no town in Queensland suffered in former years to such an extent from the evils of land monopoly as Warwick. In justice to the townspeople, it must be stated that they struggled manfully against the inroads of squatterdom. These struggles, however, availed only to a slight extent against the squatter, aided as he was by corrupt administration and time serving officials. Warwick for over thirty years was actually hemmed in by extensive private holdings, which yielded only a moderate return to the proprietors and the minimum of revenue to the colony. The holders of these estates have since found it onvenient to subdivide and sell to selectors and farmers. Of late years this course has been pursued to a great extent, and the result of closer settlement by the yeoman class has added prosperity to the town and district. An Act was passed in 1894—the Lands Purchase Act—which gives the Government power to repurchase these large estates for close settlement. This has been achieved, and it has added materially to the wealth and importance of the Darling Downs district. Under the Act several properties have already been purchased, and selected by small holders. Certain areas have previously been secured to the bona-fide settler; such, for instance, as the agricultural reserves at Swan Creek, Freestone Creek, Sandy Creek, Emu Creek, Emu Vale, Gladfield, N. Toolburra, S. Toolburra, Rosenthal, Darkey Flat, and Killarney. These areas, are fertile, and yield abundant crops of maize, wheat, malting barley, oaten and lucerne hay, potatoes, tobacco, &c. There are also some good vineyards in the neighborhood, the principal of which Assmanshausen, the property of the trustees of the late Mr. Jacob Kircher, of Sandy Creek. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been found in the district, and mining is being carried on at Talgai, Pikedale, Thane's Creek, and Pratten. Favourable reports are being frequently received from those localities, and there is little doubt that with suitable machinery and experienced miners, payable gold, and in good quantity, will be obtained. Warwick contains a population of 4225 (1901 census), and the district, Darling Downs East, 8435. Amongst the industries may be specified two large steam flour mills, owned by Barnes and Co., Ltd., and the Farmers' Milling Company, which are

kept constantly at work. The flour manufactured at these establishments is of the best quality, and commands an extensive sale throughout the State. Both mills have large storage accommodation for grain, and the Government shed at the station is capable of storing 20,000 sacks of wheat. The Warwick flour has secured first prize at the Brisbane Exhibition for several years past. Warwick is well provided for educationally. There are two State Schools—the Warwick West, containing three separate departments, and showing a total average attendance of four hundred and fifty children; and the East Warwick mixed school, showing an average attendance of one hundred and forty pupils; a denominational school connected with the Roman Catholic Church, showing an average attendance of three hundred pupils. The private educational establishments include the High school (where successful Grammar School scholarship examinees may be taught without leaving town), Miss Pringle's Milton College (for girls). The School of Arts provides a free reading-room for the ratepayers, and is assisted by the Town Council to the extent of £40 per annum. A local telephone exchange accommodates 77 subscribers, and through telephonic communication with Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane also. In the Warwick district the largest cheese factory in the State is erected. It is capable of turning out 1½ tons of cheese per day, and taking in 3600 gallons of milk per day. The Silverwood Dairy Factory Company are the proprietors of this factory. Last year a large butter factory was also started close to town, and is making highly satisfactory progress, so much so that the dairying industry promises to become the most important on the Downs. The malting industry has also been established, an extensive Malthouse near the railway station being in full working. The Parliamentary representatives for the district are Hon. A. Morgan (Premier), Warwick, and Mr. Francis Grayson, Cunningham.

Appended is a list of the Government and public institutions, and also of the merchants and tradespeople established in Warwick:—

Public Institutions.

Warwick Town Council (Incorporated May 25th, 1861).—Mayor—Alderman F. Grayson; Aldermen—J. Healy, J. D. Connellan, R. J. Shilliday, H. C. Ransome, B. T. De Conlay, P. Mathison W. H. Warner, S. J. Morgan; Town Clerk—John Spreadborough; Inspector of Works—John Spreadborough; Rate Collector and Assistant Town Clerk—F. J. Kingsford; Auditor—C. Galbraith; Town Hall keeper and Sanitary Inspector, James Young.

Eastern Downs A. and H. Society.—Patron—W. B. Slade; President—A. Morgan; Secretary—F. H. Selke.

Warwick Turf Club.—President—Hon. A. Morgan, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—J. D. Smith, H. Cory, C. E. McDougall, and W. Collins; Treasurer—C. A. Lambert; Committee—J. Allman, C. E. McDougall, T. Logan, H. Sterne, J. D. Rowland, M. M'Dougall, C. Durie H. A. Palmer, J. D. Smith, H. Robinson, H. Bergin, D. Taylor; Secretary—J. D. Smith.

School of Arts.—President—Hon. A. Morgan; Secretary—J. R. McKirdy.

Chamber of Commerce.—President—Hon. A. Morgan; Secretary—W. Stockwell.

Hospital.—Committee—T. Mowbray, P.M. (Chairman), A. E. Hardaker, Selke; Matron—Miss Phillips; Trustees—Hon. A. Morgan and G. T. Myles; Resident Surgeon and Dispenser—Dr. Perkins; Honorary Medical Officers—Drs. Phillps, Hunt, Egan, and Holt.

Glengallan Shire Council.—Hold their meetings Council's Office, Albion-street. Chairman—T. J. Howell; Councillors—P. D. Perceval, W. McIntosh, M. Brewer, F. Grayson, W. Johnson, J. Allman, W. T. Neill, P. Hartigan; Clerk to the Board—J. L. Healy; Inspector of Works—J. McInerney.

Rosenthal Shire Council.—(Office, Albion-street). Chairman—C. E. M'Dougall; Councillors—A. Evans, G. T. East, W. Boyce, W. Kyle, John Burgess, J. O'Leary; Clerk—F. H. Selke; Inspector—H. Campbell.

Warwick Racecourse.—Trustees—Hon. A. Morgan, C. E. McDougall, J. Allman, T.W. Macansh, H. Cory, W. Collins, J. D. Smith; Secretary—F. H. Selke; Caretaker—W. Riebelt.

WARWICK CEMETERY.—Trustees—J. W. Wild, S. Benjamin, T. A. Johnson, W. Wallace, and J. Healy; Sexton—J. Clarke.

WARWICK FIRE BRIGADE.—Superintendent—F. Meyer; Secretary—E. W. Thompson.

WARWICK AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—Committee: Hon. A. Morgan, Drs. Phillips and Hunt, Messrs. F. Grayson (Mayor), G. P. Barnes, J. W. Wild; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Boyd; Superintendent, Mr. J. D. Kennett; 15 working members.

Public Officers.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—T. Mowbray.
CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—W. G. Hanbury.
LAND AGENT.—W. G. Hanbury.
SAVINGS BANK OFFICER and POSTMASTER.—G. H. Knowles.
DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—O. Meston.
TELEGRAPH OFFICER.—G. H. Knowles.
BAILIFF (Small Debts and District Court).—J. T. Wallace.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (St. Mark's).—Clergyman—Rev. T. L. H. Jenkins, Rector; Parochial District—Mr. Miles.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Horan, P.P., Rev. M. Potter, C.C., Rev. K. O'Brien, C.C., Rev. Gowan.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Richard Kerr.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Rev. E. Dyer.

Friendly Societies.

MASONIC—MYLNE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 200, S.C.—Scribe E., W. M. Milloy. Meets at their hall, Guy-street, on the second Thursday in every month at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 1372, E.C.—E. A. Flower, Secretary. Meets on the Tuesday nearest full moon at the Masonic Temple, Guy-street, at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—LODGE CUNNINGHAM, S.C., 818.—H. J. Warner, Secretary. Meets the Tuesday night after St. George's Lodge.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—J. T Wallace, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS—LOYAL ROSE OF WARWICK LODGE.—E. Parker, Secretary. Hall, Albion-street; meets every second Monday evening.

ODDFELLOWS—STAR OF THE DOWNS LODGE.—E. Coman, Secretary. Hall, Albion-street; meet every second Monday.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 6, P.A.F.S. OF AUSTRALASIA.—F. J. Kingsford, Secretary.

Business Directory.

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Barnes and Co., R. Dingwall, W. G. Johnson, J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, W. McDonald, Mrs. Leonard, John Healy, Lomas Bros., John Cantwell, The Exchange Stores, R. Shilliday, R. Cox.

LADIES' WAREHOUSE AND DRESSMAKERS.—Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, Lomas Bros., Miss Hunt, J. Cantwell, Misses Gillespie, Miss Schiffman, Misses French.

TAILORS.—C. Frank, T. Devitt, M. Devitt, Jas. Devitt, H. Eizenberg, Barnes & Co.

INNKEEPERS.—P. Mathison, H. Chandler, J. Allman, Mrs. Ritzler, Henry Robinson, S. Eckerick, T. Olsen, T. Devaney, Mrs. McLoughlan, S. McGowan, R. S. Victor, J. Grice, J. Law, C. Canavan, Mrs. French, J. Roach.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank—Manager, A. Kerr; Bank N.S.W.—Manager, C. Lambert; Queensland National Bank—Manager, A. J. Moody; Royal Bank—Manager, A. E. Hardaker.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—C. B. Daveney, H. C. Ransome, McDougall and Co., Denham Bros., S. J. Morgan, and Berge Bros.

SOLICITORS.—Curnow, Fleming and Ball, H. A. Palmer, Bergin and Bergin, Brennan and Flower, R. J. Leeper, E. J. Havard.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Phillips, Dr. Egan, Dr. Holt, and Dr. Hunt.

SURGEON DENTISTS.—Albert Clowes, Taylor Bros., P. A. Affleck, N. McPherson.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—Andrew Margetts, and Claude Newcomb.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—Hon. A. Morgan (*Argus*, established 1864), Samuel Irwin (*Examiner and Times*, established 1866).

BOARDING HOUSEKEEPERS.—Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Bowness, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Reid, Miss Cannning, Mrs. Stewart.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—Grenier & Co., Appel Bros., G. Ellwood, N. Rasch.

SADDLERS.—P. Cooney, C. Barth, C. Gorry, W. Graham.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. Miller, J. De Conlay, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Thompson.

BOOKBINDERS.—Samuel Irwin, Hon. A. Morgan.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—T. McEniery, J. Borger, Warwick Foundry, C. W. Bishop, H. Houghton.

COACHBUILDERS.—W. Flitcroft, Harry Beach.

IRONMONGERS.—Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, J. E. Rowland.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS, &C.—W. Gerish, E. Morrison, Ferguson and Newcomb.

BAKERS.—M. Carroll, Mrs. Clarke, J. Murray, D. Maunsell, J. Healy.

ENGINEERS, IRON, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.—France and Co.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—T. Denham, J. Lefrancke, R. Cameron, J. Crawford.

CABINETMAKERS.—F Reimers, J. De Conlay, Barnes and Co.

UNDERTAKERS.—F. Reimers, E. O'Mara, H. D. Miller & Co.

MONUMENTAL STONE CUTTING WORKS.—J. McCulloch, W. Thompson.

WINE SHOP.—G. Rivers.

TOBACCONISTS.—H. A. C. Tietzel, A. Schureck, M. Carmody, T. Kennedy, Mrs. Newcomb.

BUTTER FACTORY (WARWICK).—Secretary.—H. Martin.

CHEESE FACTORY (YANGAN).—Proprietors, Silverwood Dairy Factory Coy.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—C. H. Ward, J. D. Connellan.

HAIRDRESSERS.—T. Kennedy, A. Schureck, A. Steele, M. Carmody, Mrs. Newcomb.

TANNERS.—T. Lancaster, M. M. Brown and Son.

BUTCHERS.—W. Collins, Chandler and Smith, Thompson Bros.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—Thos. Mogridge, Mrs. Hanley, G. Buchanan, G. Hooper.

SOAP FACTORIES.—Thomas Mogridge, G. Hoorer.

FLOUR MILLS.—Barnes and Co., Farmers' Milling Company.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Wallace and Gibson, M'Intosh and Dumigan (Killarney), R. A. Howell (Killarney), M. E. Milward (Killarney), John Gilham (Millhill), Warwick, Federal Timber Co., Warwick.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—J. McCulloch, John Longwill, Jas. Stewart, John Stewart, D. Connolly, E. O'Mara, H. Miller, D. Summers, G. Bell, J. Woodcock, Walter Thompson.

BRICKLAYERS.—E. Bugden, G. Stacey.

FRUITERERS.—Mrs. May, Mrs. Newcomb, H. Knock, G. Rivers, F. J. Jolley.

BRICKMAKERS.—C. Schnitzerling, A. Taylor.

LIME BURNERS.—J. C. Schnitzerling (Silverwood), Mrs. Grieve (Silverwood).

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—J. De Conlay, J. Cantwell, Barnes and Co., W. K. Hyslop, Lomas Bros., R. Shilliday, W. G. Johnson, Exchange Stores, Denham Bros.

SEEDSMEN.—Barnes and Co., J. Cantwell, J. De Conlay, W. G. Johnson, Denham Bros.

LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.—J. M. Morgan.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—C. Roggenkamp, H. Haig, M. Poulsen.

BOOTMAKERS.—Brown Bros., J. Collins, J. Keane, W. Hart, E. Parker.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co., Beale and Co.

WARWICK GASLIGHT, POWER, AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Offices, Grafton-street; Secretary, C. Dornbusch.

ARCHITECTS.—Wallace and Gibson, H. Campbell, C. C. Dornbusch.

MILLHILL BACON FACTORY.—Samuel Hawker, proprietor.

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Stanthorpe.

THE town of Stanthorpe was formed in the year 1872, through a find of alluvial Tin Ore of such magnitude that ore to the value of over £4,000,000 was raised and sent to market. It is situated within three miles of the border of New South Wales and Queensland, and about half-way between the towns of Tenterfield (N.S.W.) and Warwick (Q.), and about 200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of the colony. The defined area of mineral lands around Stanthorpe is about 550 square miles. During the year 1901, about £20 000 (twenty thousand pounds) was spent in the construction of three tin dredges which were built with the object of treating the poor tin ground in an economical manner. About the time the dredges were completed they were hung up for a year owing to the exceptionally dry season then experienced. The Wylie Creek Dredge has, however, had a very successful year during 1903, and has paid three 3d. dividends. The Brisbane Claim dredge has also done very well, and when in regular work it is anticipated that half a ton of tin will be saved every twenty four hours. Silver and copper are found in large and payable quantities, and one claim alone, "The Silver Spur," the output for 1896 was 122,000 ozs. of silver obtained, which, with a percentage of copper, has realised £17,000. At this mine extensive machinery has been erected, and smelting operations are in full swing. Other mines, viz., The Queen, Pikedale Silver and Copper Mines, &c., are in course of development, and extensive machinery has been purchased of the latest designs to thoroughly prove the district. The Sundown Copper Mining Company, Limited, has carried out some very important work during the year, and the mine never looked better than it does at present. Some thousands of pounds have been received for copper sent away from the mine. Apart from the mining, the squatting stations around the township are noted for the high-class wool produced, and the brands of Messrs. C. F. White, Bracker, Burns & Johnston, and McLeod have always figured amongst the highest in the list of the London woolbrokers. Tobacco leaf which is admitted by experts to be the best leaf grown in Australia, is grown in the district, principally at Inglewood and Texas, and under the Federal Tariff and the benefits of Interstate Freetrade it is believed that the tobacco-growing industry will develop rapidly. The population of the district numbers about 2,000.

One of the advantages of the district is the fruit growing industry, which is making rapid strides since its introduction, and through the adaptability of the climate, the hardiest European fruits can be easily grown, more particularly apples, plums, pears, grapes, and vegetables of the choicest description that do not grow so well through the heat in any other portion of Queensland. The fruit-growing industry promises to be one of the largest factors in the prosperity in the near future. Mr. Benson, the Government fruit expert, estimated last year there were 60,000 fruit trees in the district.

The climate is bracing at all seasons; cold in the winter; but the average Summer heat is from 75 to 80 degrees, and always cool nights, and the medical faculty throughout the colony strongly recommend the district for a health resort, the water, more particularly, being so impregnated with mineral as to be as clear as crystal, and to invalids has a most beneficial effect.

Stanthorpe is fast gaining favour as a health resort, and every summer large numbers of people visit the dirtrict on account of its salubrious climate. Miss Gibbons has opened a Ladies College on the hill overlooking the town, and it is thought this institution will, in the near future, gain considerable prominence.

The schools are well attended, about 200 robust children attending daily.

Local Government Offices.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, WARDEN, AND LAND AGENT.—Mr. J. W. W. Jackson; Assistant Land Agent, Assistant C.P.S., and Acting Mining Registrar—E. O. Meston.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—W. Wightman.

BORDER CUSTOMS AT WALLANGARRA.—P. Newman.

HEAD TEACHER NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Harry Wright.

BAILIFF DISTRICT COURT.—George Simcocks

SERGEANT OF POLICE.—D. M'Keering.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E. C. Ganley

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. P. J. Bailey.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. W. Faulkner.

Divisional Board.

OFFICERS.—Chairman—W. H. M'Quaker; Members—A. J. Luke, W. Walsh, Dr. Orton, W. J. Luke, J. C. Springborg, Jno. Cussen, W. Barton; Auditor—C. Galbraith; Clerk and Overseer of Works—E. W. Shelford

Institutions.

HOSPITAL.—Chairman—W. S. Rudder; Hon. Treasurer—Jas. V. Scully; Committee—H. Tausk, W. L. Rudder, M. J. O'Mara, R. B. Lawson, W. H. M'Quaker, junr.; J. V. Scully; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Wardsman—J. M'Keon.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—E. P. Steinthal; Vice-Presidents—P. Landrigan, E. Gleeson; Treasurer—H. Kirschbaum; Committee—J. V. Scully, C. Crewe, W. L. Rudder, W. Wightman, M. J. O'Mara, W. H. McQuaker, junr., H. Wright; Secretary—G. Simcocks.

VITICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Patron—Hon. A. J. Thynne; President—Edgar Hall; Vice-Presidents—W. H. McQuaker, G. Read; Committee—E. W. Shelford, R. Belford, E. Gleeson, K. W. Scholz, J. Sommerville; Hon. Secretary—A. F. Cleland; Hon. Treasurer—R. Hoggan.

Lodges and Friendly Societies.

MASONIC.—Star of the Border Lodge, No. 293, I.C.—G. Simcocks, Secretary, Lodge meets Wednesday nearest full moon.

ODDFELLOWS—Loyal Stannum Lodge, No. 92.—J. V. Scully, Financial Secretary. Large meets once a month on Tuesday.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—President, J. M. Hannigan; Hon. Treasurer, D. Clifford; Hon. Secretary, J. V. Scully.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Nil Desperandum—Geo. Simcocks, Secretary. Lodge meets first Thursday in every month.

BORDER A. P. AND M. SOCIETY.—President—W. H. M'Quaker; Vice-Presidents, R. B. Lawson, and H. Tausk; Treasurer—Herman Ritscher; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Committee—J. Anderson, R. Day, Dr. Orton, C. W. Scholz, G. Read, Den. Sheahan, C. F. White, A. W. Whittard, W. J. Richardson, C. Stewart, R. Mungle, G. Reeves, W. G. Rodda, J. V. Scully, C. Gewe, J. Raff, W. Seaman.

Business Directory.

BANKING INSTITUTION.—The Royal Bank of Queensland, Limited—W. L. Rudder, Manager.

SOLICITOR.—Henry Benjamin.

AUCTIONEER, &c.—G. Simcocks.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—B. Greenland, J. D Robertson, W. C. Wilmot, W. W. Welsby.

BAKERS.—W. H. M'Quaker, C. McKenna, M. Ryan.

BOOKSELLER AND IRONMONGER.—H. Ritscher.

BUTCHERS.—Daniel Sheahan, A. M. Brunckhorst.

BOOTMAKERS.—E. Chamberlain, J. Cussen.

CORDIAL FACTORIES.—W. Clifford, Thos. Murray.

FORWARDING, SHIPPING, AND CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR.—Mrs. J. Wilmot.
STOCK AND STATION AGENT.—R. B. Lawson.
BILLIARD SALOON.—W. R. Macey.
STOREKEEPERS.—A. H. E. Barton, L. Jacobs & Co., J. Sheahan, W. H. M'Quaker, J. C. Brunckhorst, Way Hop, Mrs. W. Allison (Sugarloaf), C. Stewart, A. W. Wittard, F. Ah Que, H. Ellevsen, J. M'Lucas, F. G. Cornish.
INSURANCE AGENTS (Fire and Life).—Geo. Simcocks, R. B. Lawson, J. V. Scully, and G. W. Seaman.
BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—J. Anderson, Samuel Pierpoint, W. Gleeson, A. Mathieson.
INNKEEPERS.—P. Tevlin, Mrs. O'Mara, A. Prentice, Denis Sheahan.
FRUITERERS.—Mrs. Taylor, J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Cu-sen. H. Ellevsen, Mrs. Watson.
PRODUCE DEALERS.—Chas. Stewart, J. C. Brunckhorst, Way Hop.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES.—Mrs. J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Ferrier, Mrs. M'Donald, Mrs. Raff.
SAW-MILLS.—Mrs. Allison, Sugarloaf.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—L. Jacobs and Co.
SADDLERS.—R. C. Patrick, B. S. Simcocks.
TIN BUYERS.—G. W. Seaman, Mrs. W. Allison, J. Stewart.
STOCK AND STATION AGENT.—R. B. Lawson.
NEWSPAPER.—*Border Post*, J. V. Scully.
NEWS AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.
TOBACCONIST.—A. Martin, R. W. Macey.
MINING, ESTATE, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—G. W. Seaman, Geo. Simcocks, R. B. Lawson.
MEDICAL.—Dr. Orton.
WATCHMAKER.—R. Forsyth.
COACH PROPRIETORS.—Stanthorpe and Texas bi-weekly (starting Sunday and Thursdays, returning Tuesdays and Fridays)—Ryan Bros.

Clifton.

THIS rising and progressive town is in a central position on the Downs, and is on the main line to Sydney or Brisbane. It is surrounded with the finest agricultural land in Australia, and the official returns of agricultural produce sent by rail supply abundant evidence of the productiveness of the soil. It has several large stores, a number of well-managed hotels, some of them two-storey buildings, Post and Telegraph Offices, Court House, State school, School of Arts, churches, Shire Council Hall, Masonic Hall, Flour Mill, and a number of private residences, some of them with well-laid out gardens. Mails leave Clifton Post office for Spring Creek, Back Plains, Ellangowan, Leyburn, Talgai, Pilton, Nevilleton, and stations en route. The trade of the town is considerable, and is steadily increasing. The bulk of the land surrounding the town is in the hands of *bonâ-fide* selectors, and farming, combined with grazing, is carried on with success and profit.

MM.L.A.—F. Grayson (Cunningham), and D. Mackintsh (Cambooya).
CLIFTON SHIRE COUNCIL.—Chairman—B. McGovern; Members—J. O'Sullivan, J. Logan, G. C. Clark, C. J. Keleher, F. H. Grimes, C. Y. Gillam, J. Gillam, P. D. Clare; Clerk—H. Mott; Overseer of Works—T. Somerville.
POLICE COURT.—Sergeant W. Orr, C.P.S.
POST AND TELEGRAPH MISTRESS.—Mrs. W. Pegus.
STATION MASTER.—C. Freeman.
BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock—Manager, A. F. Jenkins; Queensland National—Manager, P. J. Dalton; Union—A. H. Smith.
MASONIC LODGE.—Master, ...; Secretary—A. F. Jenkins.

C.Y.M. Society.—President, T. W. Glasheen; Secretary, A. L. Corbett.
Hibernian A.C.B. Society.—Secretary, S. Martin.
Protestant Alliance Lodge.—Secretary, J. C. Gillam.
School of Arts.—President, A. F. Jenkins; Secretary, W. Beer.
State School.—Head Teacher, W. Beer.
Churches.—Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church.
Storekeepers.—J. Logan, John Mowen, H. Dean, Pigott and Co., W. Cunningham, A. Morton, H. Stewart, J. P. Dowd.
Plumbers and Ironworkers.—J. H. Morris, G. Murray.
Flour Mill.—F. H. Kates.
Timber Yards.—A. Morton.
Hotelkeepers.—John Hurley (Clifton Arms), M. A. Keane (Australian Hotel), O. B Bell (Club Hotel); Geo. Walker (Royal Hotel); John Free (Commercial Hotel); Mrs. Talty (Western Hotel).
Butchers.—G. Walker, E. Gallagher, P. Tighe & Son, J. Mowen.
Blacksmiths.—E. Marshall, J. Imhoff, J. C. Gillam.
Saddlers.—D. Twomey, Wieneke and Corbett, P. B. Swenson.
Baker.—H. Bushnell.
Dressmakers.—Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. H. Stewart (Federal House).
Bootmaker.—C. Rowbotham.
Commission Agents and Produce Merchants.—Wallcott and Co., Denham Bros., C. A. Hurley and Co., Geo. Walker, G. A. Easton, H. Bailey.
Tailor.—A. Shaw.
Fancy Goods.—R. Morton.
Booksellers.—Provan and Co.
Chemist.—W. Just.
Tobacconists.—Provan and Co., S. J. Muir, A. Gillam.
Billiard Room.—A. Y. Gillam.
Furniture Emporium.—A. Morton.
Cordial Manufacturer.—W. Jenkins E. Matthews.
Painter.—W. J. Bais.
Fruiterers.—Mrs. Glover, S. T. Muir.
Builders and Contractors.—J. C. Olsen, A. Morton, S. J. Muir, J. Arnold, C. Glover, C. Olsen.
Medical Men.—Dr. F. A. Thomas, (resident), Dr. Pain (Allora) visits Clifton Tuesdays and Fridays.
Solicitor.—W. R. Ross (Clifton), E. Brennan, C. Ball (Warwick), G. V. Jenkins (Allora), visits every week.
Newspaper.—"Clifton Despatch," published every Saturday Morning.
Machinery Depot.—M'Cormick (Denham Bros.), Deering (G. Easton), Massey-Harris (W. Williams), Osborne (J. Logan), Melotte Separators (Denham Bros.), Cribb & Foote (J. C. Gillam), Champion Implements (C. A. Hurley).
Darling Downs P. and I. Association.—President, T. W. Armstrong; Secretary, C. A. Hurley.
Clifton Jockey Club.—President, John Logan; Secretary, F. J. Wilson.
Tennis Club.—Secretary, F. J. Wilson.
Polo Club.—President, J. Stewart; Secretary, J. Stewart.
Cricket Club.—President, W. Beer; Secretary, Harry Marshall.

Job Printing of all Descriptions neatly and promptly executed at Moderate Charges, at the "TOOWOOMBA CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

Goondiwindi.

PLEASANTLY situated on the north bank of the M'Intyre River, at the southern border of Queensland, and distant 152 miles from Toowoomba by the nearest practicable road, Goondiwindi is a local business centre of a thriving district. The town derives its support chiefly from the pastoral interest, and from travelling stock from Queensland to the New South Wales markets, as it is a main stock route, chiefly cattle, for though there is a considerable quantity of good land within its boundaries, and throughout the selections in the neighbourhood, the distance from railway transport is a bar to agricultural operations on an extensive scale. The population of the town is about 800, of the district about 2000.

A large bridge, costing £5000, has been erected on the M'Intyre River, thus connecting the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. The bridge has been built at the expense of both colonies. Goondiwindi is the headquarters of the Waggamba Shire Council, also the Waggamba Marsupial Board.

The Coach leaves Goondiwindi for Thane on Wednesdays and Sundays at 5 a.m., arriving at Thane to catch train to Warwick at 9 a.m on Mondays and Thursdays. It departs from Thane at 7 a.m. on the same days as it does from Goondiwindi, arriving at Goondiwindi at 5 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. Proprietor, E. W. G. Lucas. Four mails leave weekly for Sydney by alternate coach and pack horse, viâ Moree, via Warialdi, and viâ Inverell, and four return from Sydney. To and from Kunopia once a week. To and from Mungindi twice a week, once by coach and once by horse. Dalby once a week.

TOWN COUNCIL. — Mayor—Thos. Greentree; Aldermen—F. Baker, H. B. Kirkegaard, W. Lucas, W. McAuliffe, W. Pfingst, D. Warden; Town Clerk—J. Woodlock; Nuisance Inspector—S. Cant.

WAGGAMBA SHIRE COUNCIL.—Chairman—H. Marshall; Members—C. W. Bailey, D. M. Cameron, R. E. Dowding, W. J. Hooper, W. Lucas, D Munro, R. H. Treweeke, and G. W. Watson; Clerk, C. T. Oxlad; Foreman of Works—T. Gibson.

WAGGAMBA MARSUPIAL BOARD.—Secretary: A. Warden.

BORDER HOSPITAL.—Surgeon—S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.; President—Thos. Hunter; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad; Wardsman—G. Cameron; Matron—Miss A. Cameron; Dispenser—S. R. Woodforde.

MASONIC LODGE.—Lodge McIntyre, No. 862, S.C.—Secretary—H. B. Jubb. Meets Friday on or before full moon.

RACING CLUB.—President—Wm. Wilson; Secretary—C. W. Robinson. Races held in months of April and December.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President—A. Rae; Secretary—J. D. Hindmarsh.

SETTLERS' AND FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President—C. D. Young; Secretary—J. D. Hindmarsh.

GOONDIWINDI FOOTBALL CLUB.—Secretary—A. Wood.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President—W. G. Lamberth; Secretary—P. P. O'Brien.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher—T. J. Mattingley; Assistants—Miss M. Morland and Miss M. Henderson; Pupil Teachers—D. McAuliffe and A. Oxlad. Average attendance, 175. Committee—Chairman—T. B. Price; Secretary—F. Baker. Number of children on roll, 196.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.—East Goondiwindi (4 miles).—Teacher—Miss Wood, Average attendance, 26. West Goondiwindi (5 miles)—Teacher—P. P. O'Brien. Brigalow Creek (4 miles).—Teacher—Miss Moss.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—Dr. Woodforde; Secretary—H. B. Kirkegaard. A library of over 1000 volumes.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. W. T. Gerrard; Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. McDonald. Roman Catholic—Rev. J. Healy.

POLICE MAGISTRATE AND C.P.S.—H. Morris.

LAND COMMISSIONER.—F. W. Barlow.

POLICE—Acting-Sergeant Lawrence; 2 Ordinaries.

ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.—Acting-Sergeant Lawrence.

Border Customs Officer.—Queensland and New South Wales—H. Morris acts for both.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—H. Morris; Southern District Court Registrar—H. Morris; Sheriff's Bailiff—Vacant; Bailiff—T. B. Price.

Post and Telegraph Master.—H. O Bishop.

Line Repairer.—F. W. Mathers.

Bank of New South Wales.—Manager—R. S. Hart.

Local Magistrates.—C. W. Bailey (Minnel), E. T. Drake (Goondiwindi), W. J. Hooper (Tallwood), W. H. Treweeke, S. R. Woodforde (Goondiwindi), D. Gunn (Boolarwell), G. W. Watson (Tandawanna), D. M. Cameron (Welltown), D. McIntyre (Welltown), C. T. Oxlad (Goondiwindi).

Business Directory.

General Accountant.—C. T. Oxlad.

Agents (Commission).—J. F. Woodlock. J. D. Hindmarsh.

Auctioneers.—J. F. Woodlock, J. D. Hindmarsh.

Bakers.—Stratford and Meenin.

Blacksmiths, &c.—Dyson and Greentree, A. C. Rolph.

Boarding Houses.—Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. Kelleher.

News Agent.—H. Ah Foo.

Builders.—F. Baker, J. Brennan, J. F. Gibson, T. O. Gibson.

Butchers.—W. Pfingst, T. Stemm.

Cabinetmakers, &c.—F. Baker, S. Dwyer.

Chemist and Druggist.—S. R. Woodforde

Hotels.—W. McAuliffe, Victoria; E. W. G. Lucas, Commercial; A. G. Davies, Queensland Hotel; D. Allen, Royal.

Hairdressers.—C. W. Robinson.

Lemonade and Cordial Manufacturers.—Brandt and Maher.

Medical.—Dr. S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch.M., Edin.

Dressmakers and Milliners.—Mrs. Gürtler. Miss Russell, Mrs. Morrow.

Newspaper—*M'Intyre Herald*, published Tuesday mornings.—Proprietor and Editor, E. T. Drake.

Poundkeeper.—T. B. Price.

Saddlery, A. Warden.

Bootmakers.—H. Gürtler, E. C. Courtney.

Seedsmen.—T. Gibson, T. J. Waller.

Storekeepers.—W. T. Phipps, W. G. Lamberth, H. R. Lamberth, H. Ah Foo, T. Waller.

Tailor.—H. W. Bergstrom.

Timber Merchants and Sawmillers.—R. K. Smith, P. P. Littlewood, Thos. Dwyer.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.—H. B. Kirkegaard.

Wheelwrights.—Dyson and Greentree.

Fruiterer.—Mrs. McNulty.

Solicitor.—Edwin Fletcher.

Stationer.—H. Ah Foo.

Tinsmith.—Wm. Lawlor.

Undertaker.—F. Baker

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Crow's Nest.

CROW'S NEST (native name Dambagoondammie, which, in the Cooyar dialect, means a general crossing place, "alluding to the track across the creek where the blacks crossed from the Main Range to the lower valleys"), is situated 30 miles north of Toowoomba, on the eastern slope of the Main Range. It was surveyed as a township in the year 1876, by Mr. de Lisser. At this time only a few persons had selected land, the pioneers being C. Jansen, J. T. Littleton, J. Johnson, W. L.

Mitchell, C. Barnes, J. Barnes, M. Gleeson, P. Skelly, J. Gould, G. Loveday, and Steve Eagen. Since those early days every bit of available land has been taken up. It has one of the best timbered districts in the colony—pine, blackbutt, stringybark, turpentine, ironbark, and other timbers being very plentiful, and growing to a great size. There is some splendid agricultural land, consisting of rich scrub and forest land, over 300 selections have been taken up in the parishes of Crow's Nest and Djuan, and 40 selections taken up in the parish of Anduramba, resumed part of Eskdale run, about six miles from Crow's Nest, but the greatest and best portions are held by the neighbouring mill proprietors, and at present are only used for timber purposes. The dairying industry has made rapid strides during the past 12 months and large quantities of cream have been sent to the Butter Factories of Toowoomba. Part of the Pinelands Estate, three miles from Crow's Nest, has been purchased by the Government, and cut up into farms, ranging from 70 to 100 acres, 38 blocks out of a total of 40 have been selected, and nearly the whole of the selectors are busily engaged felling scrub and doing other necessary improvements. Tin and gold have been found in small quantities a few miles from the township. Twenty years ago a mail by horse once a week was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, at present a train runs once a day from Toowoomba on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and twice during Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A mail by horse leaves Crow's Nest for Bergen, viâ Whichello and Plainby, at 2 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Bergen is 13 miles from Crow's Nest in a westerly direction. A mail by horse also leaves Crow's Nest at 2 p.m. every Tuesday and Saturday for Emu Creek cattle station, viâ Glenaven. Djuan, and Bumm Bumm. There are four cattle stations adjoining the district, Emu Creek, 15 miles to the north, owned by the late P. McKillop, Esq., of Victoria; manager, Mr. T. Patch. Nukeniuda, 18 miles N.E., owner, Q.M.L. Coy.; manager, Mr. T. Lavel. Eskdale, 15 miles east, Lord Bros., owners; manager, Mr. E. Lord. Milford Rocks, W. Thorn and Sons owners; manager, Mr. S. Thorn. Pechey's sawmill is three miles south of Crow's Nest.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Court House, Police Barracks, Railway Station Buildings.

CHURCHES.—Methodist Church—Rev. B. Bottomley. Roman Catholic—Revs. Fouhy, Burton, Byrne, and O'Connell. Salvation Army Barracks.

STATION MASTER, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR AND POSTMASTER.—A. Martin; Porter, J. Hayden; Engine-cleaner, Frank Littleton.

STOREKEEPERS.—J. T. Littleton, Williams Bros., J. White, A. Colthup.

DRAPERS.—A. H. Williams, Mrs. Colthup, J. T. Littleton, J. White, C. Warlow, B. Skelly.

IRONMONGER.—D. H. MacDiarmid.

BUTCHERS. J. T. Littleton, Williams Bros., B. Skelly, M. Gleeson.

HOTELKEEPER.—Royal Hotel, Matthew Gleeson; Commercial, D. M. Shiel; Commonwealth, Jas. Nolan.

BLACKSMITHS.—J. Gould, Blinco Bros., H. Jameson.

CARPENTERS.—Thomas Askin, A. Colthup, W. Gunter.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.—C. Wallace.

BARBER.—G. Johnson.

BOOTMAKER.—J. Gillam.

AUCTIONEER.—J. J. Connolly.

COACHBUILDER.—J. Jobson.

SAW MILLS.—Blinco Bros.

GARDENERS.—T. E. Loveday, C. Barnes, J. Barnes, W. Barnes, F. Greenslade.

FRUITERER—G. Johnson.

BILLIARD ROOM.—G. Johnson.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, AND FRUITERERS.—Mrs. Haines, S. Fuller.

WOOLCLASSER.—C. H. Sutcliffe.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—J. T. Littleton, W. Wilcox, J. Cleary, T. McGrath, H. Graham, W. J. Case, J. White.

MAGISTRATE AUTHORISED TO CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF MINORS.—J. T. Littleton.

Police Force.—Senior-constable Stewart and one Tracker; Clerk of Petty Sessions, Senior-constable Stewart.

Poundkeeper.—H. Littleton.

Bailiff.—S. Littleton.

Refreshment Rooms.—J. White.

Societies.

Crow's Nest Cricket Club.—President—Thomas J. Williams; Captain—J. H. Littleton; Secretary—A. H. Williams.

Crow's Nest Jockey Club.—Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—M. Gleeson.

Trustees Crow's Nest Recreation and Racecourse Reserve.—Chairman—J. Maddern; Secretary—J. H. Littleton; Treasurer—M. Gleeson; T. Williams and J. Gleeson.

Crow's Nest Mutual Improvement Society.—President, Rev. B. Bottomley; Secretary, R. White.

Workers' Political Organisation.—President, J. Connolly; Vice-Pressdent, T. J. Williams; Treasurer, A. A. Williams; Secretary, A. Crothers.

Crow's Nest Progress Association.—President—Mr. Rutledge; Vice-Presidents—W. S. Campbell and N. White; Secretary—J. E. Lane, Treasurer J. H. Littleton; Committee—W. Hornke, J. Johnson, W. Auld, James Nolan, T. J. Williams, A. Martin, A. Williams, A. T. Littleton, J. Connolly, and T. Gleeson.

Crow's Nest Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—President—J. T. Littleton; Vice-Presidents—Thomas J. Williams and F. Smith; Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—N. White; Committee—F. A. Mitchell, J. Nolan, W. Smith, H. Smallbone S. Jackson, L. Ward, J. H. Littleton, R. Woodrow, E. Pierce, T. Gleeson, J. Crook, F. Greenslade.

Crow's Nest Brass Band.—Leader—Norman White.

Crow's Nest Co-Operative Butter and Bacon Factory.—Secretary, N. White; Chairman of Directors, J. T. Littleton.

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Goombungee.

THE township of Goombungee is situated about 24 miles north of Toowoomba. It is 12 miles from Meringandan, which is its nearest railway station. i is about 15 miles from Oakey and 18 miles from Crow's Nest. The district is chiefly agricultural, the scrub lands being very rich, and produces heavy crops of maize, wheat, and potatoes. The dairying industry has made very rapid strides during the last 5 years. It does a considerable trade with the numerous settlers in the wide surrounding district. The public buildings are police station in charge of Constable J. D. Gillies, and fine Town Hall.

Local Magistrates.—H. G. White, D. McIntyre, J. F. Horn, and F. H. McDougall.

State School.—Attendance, 100. Head Teacher, Wm. Anderson, also assistant and pupil teachers.

Postmaster.—D. McIntyre.

Storekeepers.—J. F. Horn, and D. McIntyre.

Hotelkeepers.—Fredk. Wockner and Mrs. Garvie.

Butcher.—M Collins.

Blacksmiths.—Chas. Hitzke, A. J. Horn, and Jas. Baxter.

Wheelwright.—P. N. Lovf.

Saddler.—J. J. Morgan.

Churches.—Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, and Congregational.

Ministers.—Lutheran—Rev. G. W. Guhr; Congregational—Rev. E. R. Williams.

Cheese Factory.—D. McIntyre, owner, at present rented to Silverwood Dairy Factory Coy.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. McMahan, Miss Baxter, and Mrs. C. Darris.

Sawmills.—Kowitz Bros. and W. Prenzler.

BOOTMAKER.—J. Riddle.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Miers Bros.

BILLIARD ROOM.—F. Wockner.

HAIRDRESSER.—J. Riddle.

MUSIC TEACHER.—Miss Douglas.

GOOMBUNGEE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—President—H. Lau; Vice-President, D. McIntyre; Secretary—Thos. Smith; Treasurer—H. Lucht.

—o—

Meringandan.

IS situated on the Highfields branch, distant 12 miles from Toowoomba, and 113 miles from Brisbane. The township has increased considerably during the past few years, the latest additions being a Masonic hall and a bakehouse. In good seasons very large business is done in the town with produce and other goods brought in from the surrounding districts, comprising Goombungee, Bergen, Douglas, Milton, Djuan, Doctor's Creek, and Gowrie Little Plain, while the number of new selectors in the celebrated Gowrie Estate—recently thrown open—will tend to improve the trade in this township. The cream industry has increased wonderfully, and the supply received and forwarded to various factories has exceeded 11 tons per week, and as parts of the district are well adapted for Paspalum and Prairie grass the outlook for the future is hopeful. The soil varies in color, and is also well adapted for wheat, maize, barley, and potatoes, and in season large quantities are placed on the various markets. Canary seed has been tried, with great success. Goombungee, a flourishing little township, is connected with Meringandan by coach, which leaves daily under the supervision of Mr. J. Moloney.

CHURCHES.—Church of England, Roman Catholic, and German Lutheran.

POLICE.—Acting Sergeant Daly, C.P.S.

STATE SCHOOL.—R. H. Young (headmaster), Miss E. J. Montgomery (pupil teacher).

SCHOOL BOARD.—J. H. Kirkpatrick (Chairman), P. Haydon (Treasurer), S. C. Larkin (Secretary), F. Wockner, M. Lavender, H. Spies, J. Lange.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Ancient Order of Foresters, W. Viggers (Secretary).

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Geo. Viggers

STATIONMASTER.—Geo. Viggers; Porter, H. Poole.

REGISTRAR BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—Geo. Viggers.

STOREKEEPERS.—O. Wuerching, John Murphy, T. C. Morton.

HOTELS.—L. Bange (Criterion), J. Murdoch (Ellendean), J. Murphy (Farmer's Arms).

SADDLER.—A. Lather.

BAKER.—A. Townsend.

BUTCHER.—R. Walker.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT.—C. Wecker.

INSURANCE AGENT.—T. C. Morton.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—J. Murphy, T. C. Morton, O. Wuerching.

NEWSAGENT.—T. C. Morton.

CARPENTERS.—Jno. Maag and Sons.

CREAM DEPOTS.—O. Wuerching (Silverwood Co.); J. Murphy (Lowood Co.); T. C. Morton (South Brisbane Co.)

UNDERTAKER.—H. Spies.

Drayton.

THE town of Drayton is one of the oldest on the Darling Downs, and at one time was the emporium of the trade of the whole western country. It is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and contains some of the finest bulding sites to be found in the colony When the Drayton Deviation is constructed—as it will be some day—these sites will be surely occupied with villa residences. The population of the town proper is almost 800, but it is surrounded by a large settled agricultural population. The number of ratepayers on the roll is 507. Drayton has a Shire Council to manage its local affairs, whose meetings are held on the first Saturday in every month. Rates, £678 2s. 6d. Number of rateable properties, 622. Capital value, £130 200.

SHIRE COUNCIL.—President—H. Crawford; Councillors, R. T. Read, R. Harvey, John Brown, H. Weidemann, R. Handley, G. F. Riethmuller, C. N. Ross, Wm. J. Peak. Clerk and Foreman, S. H. Lawton. Auditor, F. G. Annand.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. Davies; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. Father Burton, service monthly; Methodist Church—Rev. R. H. Blamires, once a fortnight; Presbyterian—Rev. J. Lundie, service monthly.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher—Mr. W. J Hendy; Assistants—Miss A. Kennedy, Miss A. Hehir. Attendance, 125.

Business Directory.

SADDLER.—R. S. Lynch.
BOOTMAKER.—C. Woods.
STOREKEEPER.—W. H. Lynch.
POSTMISTRESS.—Mrs. Lynch.
HOTELKEEPERS.—H. Weidemann and T. Ryan.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

The "Border Post"

IS PUBLISHED AT STANTHORPE

Every Saturday Morning,

And immediately despatched to all the outlying centres of population. It has a large circulation in the Southern border districts, and will be found

A SPLENDID ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Border Post Contains the Latest Local and District News, Mining, Agriculture, and the Latest Colonial & Foreign Intelligence.

J. V. SCULLY, Proprietor.

Pages 24 Weekly.

THE LATEST ITEMS

FROM
ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD.



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ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE "SETTLER"
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
ON THE DOWNS.

Read by Everybody.

The 'CLIFTON DESPATCH'

is Published in the Rising Town of CLIFTON

Every Saturday Morning.

THE MOST THOROUGH DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL ON THE DOWNS.

Now in its Fourth Year of Publication.

A Bright, Breezy, and Interesting Newspaper, and an Excellent Medium for Advertising.

A. E. McCAULEY,
PROPRIETOR.

P. J. McCAULEY,
MANAGING EDITOR.

LESLIE W. GROOM,

SOLICITOR, &c.

Archibald Chambers,
Margaret St., Toowoomba.

BRISBANE AGENT: J. B. PRICE.

Placed Horses in Principal Handicaps.

PLACED HORSES FOR MELBOURNE CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1861	Archer	9 7	Mormon	Prince	3 52
1862	Archer	10 2	Mormon	Camden	3 47
1863	Banker	5 4	Musidora	Barwon	3 44
1864	Lantern	6 3	Poet	Rose of Denmark	3 52
1865	Toryboy	7 0	Panic	Riverina	3 44
1866	The Barb	6 11	Exile	Falcon	3 43
1867	Tim Whiffler	8 11	Queen of Hearts	Exile	3 39
1868	Glencoe	9 1	Strop	Shenandoah	3 42
1869	Warrior	8 10	The Monk	Phœbe	3 40
1870	Nimblefoot	6 3	Lapdog	Valentine	3 37
1871	The Pearl	7 3	Romula	Irish King	3 39
1872	The Quack	7 10	The Ace	Dagworth	3 39
1873	Don Juan	6 12	Dagworth	Horatio	3 36
1874	Haricot	6 7	Protos	The Diver	3 37½
1875	Wollomai	7 8	Richmond	Goldsbrough	3 38
1876	Briseis	6 4	Sybil	Timothy	3 36½
1877	Chester	6 12	Savanaka	The Vagabond	3 35½
1878	Calamai	8 2	Tom Kirk	Waxy	3 35¾
1879	Darriwell	7 4	Sweetmeat	Suwarrow	3 30¾
1880	Grand Flaneur	6 10	Progress	Lord Burghley	3 34¾
1881	Zulu	5 10	The Czar	Sweetmeat	3 32½
1882	Assyrian	7 13	Stockwell	Gudarz	3 40
1883	Martini Henry	7 5	First Water	Commotion	3 30½
1884	Malua	9 9	Commotion	Plausible	3 31¾
1885	Sheet Anchor	7 11	Grace Darling	Trenton	3 29½
1886	Arsenal	7 5	Trenton	Silvermine	3 31
1887	Dunlop	8 3	Silvermine	Australian Peer	3 28½
1888	Mentor	8 3	Tradition	The Yeoman	3 30¾
1889	Bravo	8 7	Carbine	Melos	3 32½
1890	Carbine	10 5	Highborn	Correze	3 28¼
1891	Malvolio	8 4	Sir William	Strathmore	3 29¼
1892	Glenloth	7 13	Ronda	Penance	3 36¼
1893	Tarcoola	8 4	Carnage	Jeweller	3 30½
1894	Patron	9 3	Devon	Nada	3 31
1895	Auraria	7 4	Hova	Burrabari	3 29
1896	Newhaven	7 13	Blood Shot	The Skipper	3 28½
1897	Gaulus	7 8	The Grafter	Aurum	3 31
1898	The Grafter	9 2	Wait-a-Bit	Cocos	3 29¾
1899	Merriwee	7 6	Voyou	Dewey	3 36¼
1900	Clean Sweep	7 0	Maltster	Alix	3 29
1901	Revenue	7 10	San Fran	Khaki	3 30
1902	The Victory	8 12	Vanity Fair	Abundance	3 29
1903	Lord Cardigan	6 8	Wakeful	Seaport	3 29¼
1904	Acrasia	7 6	Lord Cardigan	Blinker	3 28¼

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

3 furlongs.—34s., Red S., Butte, Montana (U.S.A.), July 22, 1896.
36½s., Cumberland, Maribyrnong (Victoria), September, 1893.

4 furlongs.—46s., Geraldine, West Chester Course, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Aug. 30, 1889, America.
46 1-5s., Conqueror, Nov. 9, 1897, New Zealand.
46 3-5s., Blazer, Nov., 1897, Christchurch (N.Z.)

J. W. SARGENT,

Toowoomba's Practical Watchmaker & Jeweller,

RUTHVEN ST., three doors from Laidlaw & Peak's.

J.W.S. is a Practical Watchmaker with nearly a quarter of a century's experience (European and Colonial), and frequently gives satisfaction with watches that never kept time before.

Chronograph & Complicated Watches a Leading Speciality

Jewellery remodeled as new, Repaired, etc., London style.

Gold and Silver Watches by the Best Makers.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. E. A. Eagleden,

TOOWOOMBA'S POPULAR PAINLESS

LADY SURGEON DENTIST.

[Registered Surgeon Dentist of New South Wales and Queensland.]

☞ NOTE.—This Popular Dentist is now introducing the new Vulcanite and combined Gold or Aluminium Plates. They are the lightest plates made, particularly suitable for sensitive mouths, and detection is impossible. The very latest in American Dentistry.

GOLD, CROWN, AND BRIDGE WORK.

EXTRACTIONS without an Atom of Pain.

FEES: LOWEST BRISBANE.

☞ Surgery through J. W. Sargent's Jewellery Establishment, RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.

WINNERS OF CHAMPION RACE.—THREE MILES.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Time.
1859	Mr. Yuille	Flying Buck	3	Warhawk	5m 57s
1860	,, Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 59
1861	,, Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 57
1861	,, Keighran	Mormon	6	The Premier	6 14
1862	,, Tait	Talleyrand	6	Cossack	6 2
1863	,, Redwood	Ladybird	5	Il Barbiere	5 55
1863	,, Harper	Barwon	4	Boiardo	6 3
1864	,, Keighran	Mormon	a	The Premier	6 38
1865	,, Blackwell	Panic	a	Alarm	5 53
1865	,, Lance	Ladybird	6	Il Barbiere	5 55
1866	,, W. Field	Strop	4	Panic	5 55
1866	,, Town	Tarragon	a	New Warrior	5 47
1867	,, C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	3	Fisherman	5 45
1867	,, Tait	The Barb	3	Sir Hercules	5 38¼
1868	,, Tait	Fireworks	3	Kelpie	5 48¾
1869	,, W. Field	Strop	a	Panic	5 58
1871	,, Thompson	Romula	3	New Warrior	5 49
1873	,, T. Ryan	Leo	3	Leonidas	5 59
1876	,, E. Jellett	Richmond	3	Maribyrnong	5 35
1877	,, R. Reid	P. of the Hills	3	Talk of the Hill	5 34
1878	,, J. Wilson	First King	3	King of the Ring	5 26
1879	,, J. Boe	Wellington	3	Panic	5 34
1880	,, J Wilson	First King	5	King of the Ring	5 40¾
1881	,, W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	3	Yattendon	5 48
1882	,, S. Gardiner	Coriolanus	3	Tubal Cain	5 40
1883	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	4	Panic	5 26
1884	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Le Grand	3	Epigram	5 26
1885	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	6	Panic	5 26½
1886	,, J. White	Matchlock	3	Musket	5 43½
1887	,, J. White	Trident	3	Robinson Crusoe	5 25½
1888	,, J. White	Abercorn	3	Chester	6 15¼
1889	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Carbine	3	Musket	5 56
1890	,, W. Gannon	Melos	4	Goldsbrough	5 51
1891	,, D. S. Wallace	Carbine	5	Musket	6 32¾
1892	,, W. R. Wilson	Strathmore	3	Nordenfeldt	6 53
1893	,, J. B. Clark	Camoola	3	Chester	5 39
1894	,, F. W. Purches	Portsea	5	Neckersgat	5 23½
1895	,, S. G. Cook	The Harvester	3	Sheet Anchor	5 45½
1896	,, J. Wilson, jr.	*Quiver	4	Trenton	5 23¼
	,, W. R. Wilson	*Wallace	3	Carbine	
1897	,, W. Cooper	Newhaven	3	Newminster	5 53½
1898	,, W. Duggan	Amberite	3	Carbine	5 27½
1899	,, W. R. Wilson	Bobadil	4	Bill of Portland	5 52½
1900	,, T. G. Muir	Parthian	3	Grand Flaneur	5 26
1901	Sir R. Clarke	La Carabine	6	Carbine	5 36¼
1902	,, R. Clarke	La Carabine	a	Carbine	5 43¾
1903	C. L. McDonald	Wakeful	a	Trenton	5 29¼
1904	Mr. E. Clarke	Emir	3	Wallace	5 45½

* Dead Heat.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

5 furlongs.—56⅗s., Maid Marian (straight track, partly down hill), **Morris Park**, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1894, America.

56 2/5s., Master Willie, (straight track, partly down hill), **Epsom, England**, April 22nd, 1903.

58 4/5s., Pallas, November 15th, 1902, **Canterbury J.C., Riccarton, N.Z.**

The Wheatsheaf Hotel.

GREENMOUNT.

Situated right in the Centre of that Great Dairying and Agricultural District—Greenmount.

Commercial Travellers, Machine Experts, and others will find the Best of Accommodation and Convenience.

SPLENDID ROOMS. - - - - BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS, and BEERS.
GOOD PADDOCKS.

A. BELL, Proprietor.

Bank of New South Wales

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - £1,335,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY.

BRANCHES throughout the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, and in London.

AGENCIES in Tasmania, England, Scotland, Ireland, Hamburg, New York, San Francisco, India, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the various offices; issues Drafts or Letters of Credit; negotiates Approved Bills, and transacts all other usual Banking Business.

Toowoomba Branch— { W. S. CLENDINNING, Manager.
J. C. SPODE, Accountant.

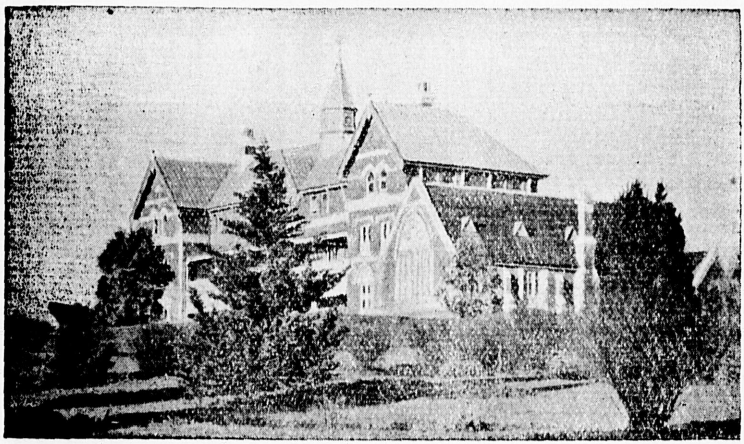
Oakey Branch—F. LONGWILL, Manager.

WINNERS OF NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—¾ OF A MILE.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	S.	Weight.	Time.
1875	Mr. Ward	Calumny	17	8 0	1 18
1876	,, Chirnside	Sultan	15	8 10	1 17½
1877	,, C. James	Tom Kirk	21	7 5	1 16¾
1878	,, A. Davies	Lady Ellen	23	6 5	1 18
1879	,, H. Haines	Diomed	20	7 0	1 16¾
1880	,, J. Whittingham	Aspen	24	6 8	1 18½
1881	,, J. Whittingham	Aspen	27	7 8	1 16¾
1882	Hon. W. Pearson	Hyacinth	37	7 6	1 16½
1883	Sir Thos. Elder	Tyropean	33	7 4	1 16¾
1884	Mr. J. O. Inglis	Malua	30	8 7	1 15¼
1885	,, D. M. Robertson	Cornet	30	7 0	1 19¼
1886	,, S. Miller	William Tell	30	8 6	1 17
1887	,, G. G. Stead	Lochiel	24	8 0	1 15¼
1888	Hon. J. White	Cranbrook	28	8 12	1 14½
1889	Mr. M. Jacobs	Sedition	21	7 3	1 16¼
1890	,, S. Davis	Churchill	36	8 4	1 17¼
1891	,, J. Northern	Bungebah	35	9 3	1 16¼
1892	,, W. Sayers	Wild Rose	33	8 1	1 15¼
1893	,, J. H. Davis (ns)	Fortunatus	30	9 2	1 15½
1894	,, A. Davies	Hova	28	7 13	1 15½
1895	,, A. McMasters	Laundress	36	7 9	1 15
1896	,, J. Redfern	Maluma	36	7 12	1 15¾
1897	,, T. Hales	Carlton	27	8 3	1 14¾
1898	,, S, Fielder	Amiable	26	8 12	1 14
1899	,, T. Uphill	Forest	23	7 0	1 16
1900	,, W. Forrester	The Watchdog	25	7 4	1 16
1901	,, C. L. M'Donald	Wakeful	18	7 6	1 15¾
1902	,, J. Baron	Sir Foote	23	8 0	1 13¾
1903	,, W. Brown	Chantress	24	8 9	1 15
1904		Mairp	17	8 6	1 17¼

PLACED HORSES FOR CAULFIELD GUINEAS.—ONE MILE.

Year.	First.	Wght.	Second.	Wght.	Third.	Wght.	Time.
1881	Wheatear	8 5	Royal Maid	8 0	Topaz	8 5	1 49
1882	Fryingpan	8 5	Bcolka	8 5	Guesswork	8 5	1 47
1883	Sardius	8 5	Delusion	8 0	Ike	8 5	1 46
1884	Sandal	8 0	Gratitude	8 0	Helene	8 0	1 50½
1885	Ringmaster	8 5	Dunlop	8 5	Eagle Grange	8 5	1 49
1886	Madelina	8 0	Volcano	8 5	First Consul	8 5	1 46
1887	Carlyon	8 5	Pakeha	8 5	Escutcheon	8 5	1 42½
1888	Volley	8 0	Wycombe	8 12	Wyvis	8 5	1 48
1889	Rudolph	8 7	Prince Consort	8 5	Carrington	8 5	1 49½
1890	Annesley	8 5	Beverley	8 5	Prelude	8 7	1 47
1891	Strathmore	8 5	Stromboli	8 12	The Doctor	8 5	1 44¾
1892	Autonomy	8 5	Azim	8 5	Meli	8 5	1 45½
1893	Patron	8 5	Sailor Prince	8 5	Pounamu	8 5	1 46¼
1894	Cobbity	8 5	Marusa	8 0	Dreamland	8 5	1 44
1895	Wallace	8 5	The Parisienne	8 0	Te Whiti	8 5	1 45¼
1896	The Officer	8 5	Newhaven	8 5	Coil	8 5	1 44½
1897	Aurum	8 5	The Hypnotist	8 5	Fleet Admiral	8 5	1 46½
1898	Bobadil	8 5	Cocos	8 12	Cordite	8 0	1 46¾
1899	Tremarden	8 5	Scorn	8 5	Promontory	8 5	1 46¾
1900	Kinglike	8 0	Finland	8 5	Maltster	8 12	1 45
1901	Ibex	8 5	Haymaker	8 8	Grasspan	8 8	1 46¼
1902	Stra. Florida	8 8	Oakwood	8 0	Free States	8 5	1 43½
1903	Sweet Nell	8 0	Hauturier	8 5	Jacobite	8 5	1 43
1904	Demas	8 8	Sylvanite	8 12	Koopan	8 5	1 44¾



Toowoomba Grammar School

(Under the Queensland Grammar School Acts).

TRUSTEES:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR HUGH M. NELSON, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., Etc. (Chairman). A. B. BRIGGS, G. G. CORY, R. W. FROST, S. B. KENNARD, COLONEL MOORE, P.M., L. F. BERNAYS.

HEAD MASTER:

W. A. PURVES, M.A., Oxford;

Late Senior Classical Master Melbourne C.E. Grammar School; assisted by a Staff of Three Resident and Two Visiting Masters.

SECRETARY: R. SINCLAIR.

THE School is situated on the Main Range at an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea level. The climate is particularly suited to fast growing and delicate boys. A considerable sum of money has recently been spent by the Trustees in thoroughly renovating and improving the Buildings. The Dormitory Accommodation is exceptionally good. Boarders are under the care of the Head Master and his wife, assisted by three Resident Masters and a Matron. The Grounds are 50 acres in extent, and provide admirable playing fields for Day Boys and Boarders, including Cricket and Football Grounds, Tennis Court and Gymnasium. The Trustees offer annually two scholarships, carrying free tuition for two years to Boys of sufficient merit who have not been less than three years at the School, and two Scholarships of similar value to pupils of Local State Schools under 14 years of age on the 1st of January in each year.

There has recently been opened a Junior Division for young boys who are admitted provided they can read and write fairly well. There are special arrangements for Boarders in the Junior School.

Full Particulars may be obtained on application to the HEAD MASTER or SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

WINNERS OF THE VICTORIAN DERBY.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Dam.	Time.	No. of Starts.
1860	Flying Colors	Dolo	Shell-na-Guira	3m 2s.	4
1861	Camden	Conrad or Warhawk	Calliope	2 53	7
1862	Barwon	Boiardo	Jeanette	2 59	6
1863	Oriflamme	Boiardo	Tricolor	3 3	7
1864	Lantern	Moscovado	Nightlight	2 58	4
1865	Angler	Fisherman	Marchioness	2 51	4
1866	Seagull	Fisherman	Omen	3 4	3
1867	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2 56	5
1868*	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2 53	5
1869*	My Dream	Fisherman	Nightlight	2 48	9
1869	Charon	Ferryman	Juliet	2 55	7
1870	Florence	Boiardo	Rose of Denmark	3 0	7
1871	Miss Jessie	Maribyrnong	Musidora	2 49	7
1872	Loup Garou	Lord of Lynne	Hebe	2 46	8
1873	Lapidist	Fireworks	Chrysolite	2 51	11
1874	Melbourne	Panic	Myth	2 46½	11
1875	Robin Hood	Fireworks	Sylvia	2 48	10
1876	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	Musidora	2 43¼	8
1877	Chester	Yattendon	Lady Chester	2 43	12
1878	Wellington	Panic	Frou Frou	2 47	6
1879	Suwarrow	Snowden	Phizgig	2 43	13
1880	Grand Flaneur	Yattendon	First Lady	2 44	11
1881	Darebin	The Peer	Lurline	2 41½	12
1882	Navigator	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2 41½	10
1883	Martini Henry	Musket	Sylvia	2 39	9
1884	Rufus	King of the Ring	Princess Alice	2 41¾	11
1885	Nordenfeldt	Musket	Onyx	2 48¾	8
1886	Trident	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2 39	7
1887	Australian Peer	Darebin	Stockdove	2 40	9
1888	Ensign	Grandmaster	Formosa	2 45½	7
1889	Dreadnought	Chester	Trafalgar	2 41	8
1890	The Admiral	Richmond	Footstep	2 46¾	8
1891	Strathmore	Nordenfeldt	Ouida	2 41½	10
1892	Camoola	Chester	Copra	2 42	10
1893	Carnage	Nordenfeldt	Mersey	2 39	11
1894	The Harvester	Sheet Anchor	Springtime	2 40½	10
1895	Wallace	Carbine	Melodious	2 46	8
1896	Newhaven	Newminster	Oceana	2 39½	8
1897	Amberite	Carbine	Duenna	2 39¾	6
1898	Cocos	Abercorn	Copra	2 41¾	8
1899	Merriwee	Bill of Portland	Etra Weenie	2 47¾	10
1900	Maltster	Bill of Portland	Barley	2 48	3
1901	Hautvilliers	Haut Brion	Narara	2 37	7
1902	Abundance	Pilgrim's Progress	Beanfeast	2 36¼	7
1903	F.J.A.	Wallace	La Tosca	2 36¼	5
1904	Sylvanite	Grafton (imp)	Gold Dust	2 39	7

* Run on New Year's Day.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

5 furlongs.—1m., Suzannah, March, 1899, Canterbury, N.Z.

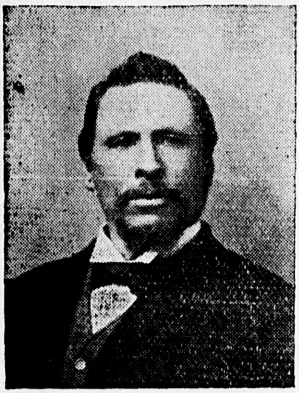
1m. 0½s., Walwa, Sept. 30, 1893, Maribyrnong (Vic.)

6 furlongs.—1m. 8¾s., Firearm, Oct. 3 1899, and Banaster, May 9, 1899 (straight track, partly down hill), Morris Park, N.Y., America.

1m. 7 1/5s., Master Willie, (partly down hill), June 6th, 1901, Epsom, England.

1m. 9 1/5s., Yankee, Futurity Stakes, September, 1901, N.Y., U.S.A.

1m. 13s., Kirry, Randwick (N.S.W.), Jan. 26, 1899; Fulminate, Randwick, February, 1901; Cast Iron, Randwick, 1902.



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[Opposite Railway Station],

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WINNERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.—2¼ MILES.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Weight.	Time.
1863	Mr. Harper	Barwon	7st 8lb	4m 27s.
1864	„ Fisher	Nathalie	6 8	4 38
1865	„ Lang	Woodman	7 1	4 15
1866	„ Thompson	Woodman	7 12	4 24
1867	„ Craig	Tim Whiffler	8 2	4 20
1868	„ Cleeland	Shenandoah	7 12	4 16
1869	„ Moffatt	Gasworks	8 5	4 14
1870	„ J. Arthur	Norma	6 13	4 11
1871	„ H. Hoskins	Nimblefoot	8 4	4 11
1872	„ Crook	Saladin	7 8	4 15
1873	„ Glenister	Warrior	8 0	4 6
1874	„ J. Wilson	Protos	7 5	4 22
1875	„ S. Gardiner	Lurline	8 1	4 25
1876	„ E. Jellett	Richmond	7 13	4 2½
1877	„ R. Sevior	Sybil	6 12	4 4½
1878	„ J. Wilson	First King	8 5	4 2¼
1879	„ H. Power	Savanaka	7 10	4 4
1880	„ J. Boe	Columbus	8 0	4 6
1881	„ W. Pile	First Water	7 6	4 1½
1882	„ E. Weeks	Pollio	6 7	4 0½
1883	„ E. De Mestre	Navigator	8 3	4 2
1884	Hon. J. White	Morpeth	8 5	4 3¾
1885	Mr. N. Wilson	Ringwood	7 13	4 1½
1886	„ J. O. Inglis	Malua	9 9	4 0½
1887	Hon. J. White	Trident	8 7	4 4½
1888	„ J. White	Carlyon	8 2	4 5¼
1889	Mr. G. G. Stead	Lochiel	4 7	4 9½
1890	Hon. J. White	Dreadnought	8 6	3 59½
1891	Mr. Blackwood	Vengeance	7 13	4 2¼
1892	„ W. Forrester	Highborn	9 4	4 2¼
1893	„ F. W. Purches	Portsea	8 10	4 0½
1894	„ D. James	Broken Hill	7 0	4 3½
1895	„ W. R. Wilson	Havoc	8 7	4 11½
1896	„ P. Russell	Idolator	7 3	3 59½
1897	„ W. Bailey	Coil	8 0	4 4¼
1898	„ W. H. Davidson	Ayrshire	8 3	4 3¼
1899	„ W. R. Wilson	Bobadil	8 4	4 5
1900	„ W. R. Wilson	La Carabine	7 5	4 8½
1901	Sir R. Clarke	Dreamland	6 12	3 58¾
1902	Mr. W. Brennan	Blue Metal	8 11	4 8¾
1903	Mr. A. Wynne	Great Scott	8 0	4 3¼
1904	„ J. McArthur	Marmont	6 12	4 4¼

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

7 furlongs.—1m. 22 4/5secs., Child's Guide, Epsom, England, May 29, 1903.
1m. 23½s., Bella B, Monmouth Park, America, July 8, 1890.
1m. 27s., Trieste, Flemington (Vic.), Australia, Nov. 3, 1891.
1m. 26¾s., Ibex, Flemington, November 7, 1902.

1 mile.—1m. 33 1-5s., Caiman, Lingfield Park, England, July 13, 1900.
1m. 32 1/5s., Bachelor's Button, November 21, 1902, Manchester, England.
1m. 34 2-5s., Sir Hercules, Lingfield Park, England, Sept., 18, 1900.
1m. 35½s., Salvator, against time, Monmouth Park, N.J., America, Aug. 28, 1890.
1m. 38¾s., Sequence, 9st. 4lb., Randwick, September 7, 1901.

1 mile 11 yards.—1m. 39s., Sceptre, 2000 Guineas, Newmarket (England), 1902.

1 mile and 1 furlong.—1m. 51s., Bonnibert, 1902, U.S.A.

PLACED HORSES FOR SYDNEY CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1866	Yattendon	8 4	Sultana	Falcon	3 43
1867	Fishhook	6 10	R. of Australia	Tim Whiffler	3 41½
1868	The Barb	8 12	Stumpy	Orlando and Tim Whiffler	3 40
1869	The Barb	10 8	Stumpy	Tim Whiffler	3 40
1870	Barbelle	7 10	The Earl & Bylong	Dead Heat	3 43
1871	Mermaid	7 5	Little Dick	Romulus	3 40
1872	The Prophet	6 10	Hamlet	Barbelle	3 36¾
1873	Vixen	7 2	Patriarch	The Ace	3 40
1874	Speculation	6 2	Dagworth	Fugleman	3 39
1875	Imperial	7 7	Reprieve	Lurline	3 36
1876	A.T.	6 4	Kingsborough	Neredah	3 37 8-10
1877	Kingfisher	7 5	Viva	Spark	3 36 2-10
1878	Democrat	6 5	Strathearn	Maccaroni	3 36 6-10
1879	Savanaka	8 7	Chester	Bosworth	3 33 8-10
1880	Petrea	7 11	Martindale	Strathearn	3 37½
1881	Progress	8 2	Strathearn	Wandering Jew	3 36 8-10
1882	Cunnamulla	6 0	Sweet William	Rainbow	3 34
1883	Darebin	9 8	Mistaken	Willeroo	3 33½
1884	Favo	6 4	Empress	Sardonyx	3 36
1885	Normanby	6 10	Velocipede	Lord of Lake	3 35
1886	Cerise and Blue	8 2	Silvermine	Britisher	3 33¼
1887	Frisco	6 0	Kitawa	Tom Brown	3 39¾
1888	Australian Peer	8 6	Algerian	Acme	3 32½
1889	Carbine	9 0	Melos	Abercorn	3 31
1890	Carbine	9 9	Mantilla	Muriel	3 37
1891	Highborn	9 3	Greygown	Yowi	3 37½
1892	Stromboli	8 0	Oxide	Highborn	3 31½
1893	Realm	8 5	The Admiral	Camoola	3 39
1894	Lady Trenton	7 7	The Trier	Nightingale	3 34
1895	Patroness	7 0	Quiver	Cobbity	3 38½
1896	Wallace	8 12	Toreador	Trentham	3 31
1897	Tricolor	6 12	Kallatina	Loch Leigh	3 31¾
1898	Merloolas	7 8	Amberite	War God	3 31
1899	Diffidence	6 8	Clarion	*X Ray & *Vocalist	3 31
1900	La Carabine	8 2	Severity	Ace of Diamonds	3 31½
1901	San Fran	6 12	Australian Colors	Wakeful	3 32
1902	Wakeful	9 7	Acetine	Courada	3 28
1903	Street Arab	6 12	Patronage	Bewitcher	3 31¾
1904	Lord Cardigan	8 7	Saida	Sweet Nell	3 31¾

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

1 mile and 1 furlong.—1m. 55s., Valiant, Randwick (N.S.W.), Australia, **March 14, 1896.**

1m. 55s., Postillion, September 13, 1902, Randwick (N.S.W.)

1¼ miles.—2m. 2 1/5s., Australian Star, July 5, 190?, Alexandra Park, England.

2m. 6s., Hova, Flemington (Vic.), Australia, Nov. 11, 1893.

1 mile and 3 furlongs.—2m. 18⅘s., Sabine, July 5, 1894, Chicago, U.S.A.

1m. 21s., Uneasy, Randwick (Aus.), June 3, 1901.

1m. 21s., Ildevim, April 18, 1903, Randwick, N.S.W.

2m. 21⅕s., The Persian, 9st. 7lb., Moonee Valley (Aus.), October 25, 1901.

1½ miles.—2m. 30¼s., Goodrich, Chicago, America, Ill., July 16, 1898.

2m. 30 4/5s., Avidity, Doncaster, England, Sept. 30, 1900.

2m. 33 2-5s., Gladsome, Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 22, 1904.

2m. 34s., Advance, Wellington (N.Z.), January 23, 1903; **Australian Star, England, 1902; General Symons, Christchurch, N.Z., Nov. 9, 1903.**

WINNERS OF THE CAULFIELD CUP.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Time.
1879*	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	Marquis	8st 10lb	2m 45¼
1880†	Mr. T. Jones	Tom Kirk	Ladykirk	8 3	2 28½
1881	,, H. Yeend	Blue Ribbon	Derby	7 3	2 30
1881	,, T. Ivory	Master Avenal	Julian Avenal	7 12	2 29½
1882	,, W. Branch	Little Jack	King Cole	6 11	2 41½
1883	,, D. S. Wallace	Calma	Yattendon	8 2	2 42
1884	,, R. G. Talbot	Blink Bonny	St. Albans	7 3	2 40½
1885	,, J. G. Reid	Grace Darling	Diver	7 10	2 40
1886	,, W. Strickland	Ben Bolt	Newbold	7 6	2 42
1887	,, M. Loughlin	Oakleigh	Roodee	6 9	2 41¾
1888	,, M. O'Shanassy	Chicago	The Drummer	7 4	2 38¼
1889	,, J. Cripps	Boz	Bosworth	7 9	2 43
1890	,, A. R Blackwood	Vengeance	Newminster	6 13	2 38
1891	,, G. Woodforde	G'Naroo	St. Albans	7 13	2 36
1892	,, J. Monaghan	Paris	Grandmaster	8 8	2 38¼
1893	,, J. T. Carslake	Sainfoin	Richmond	7 13	2 38
1894	Mrs. H. C. White	Paris	Grandmaster	9 4	2 38
1895	Mr. H. Oxenham	Waterfall	Niagara	7 3	2 36¾
1896	Mr. T. Mitchell	Cremorne	Glorious	8 9	2 38½
1897	,, Duggan	Amberite	Carbine	7 7	2 37
1898	,, J. Paterson	Hymettus	Eiridsporđ	7 6	2 36½
1899	,, T. Payten	Dewey	Lochiel	6 12	2 38¼
1900	,, J. Leek	Ingliston	Malua	7 4	2 36¾
1901	,, J. Patterson	Hymettus	Eiridsporđ	8 12	2 35¼
1902	,, D. Harris	Lieutenant Bill	Pilgrim's Progress	7 7	2 36
1903	Sir R. Clarke	Sweet Nell	Haut Brion	6 13	2 35
1904	Mr. J. Wren	Murmur	Arsenal	6 12	2 37½

* 1 mile and a half in 1879 and 1882. † 1¼ miles and a distance in 1880 and 1881.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

2m. 35s., Survivor, Sept. 14, 1897; and Fairy Prince, April 8, 1899, Randwick (N.S.W.), Australia; San Fran, Sept., 1901, Randwick.
2m. 35 4-5s., Robert Waddell, Chicago (U.S.A.), June 22, 1901.
1¼ miles.—**2m. 58½s.**, Ethelbert, Oct. 13, 1900, Morris Park, N.Y.
3m. 1½s., Flagship, 8st. 10lb., Flemington, November 8, 1902.
2m. 58s., Africander, Aug. 22, 1903, Saratoga, U.S.A.
2m. 59 1-5, Florizel II, June 7, 1895, Manchester, England.
3m. 0½s, Dumont, Sept. 1904, Randwick, N.S.W.
2 miles.—**3m. 25 2-5s.**, Palmerston, Hurst Park (Eng.), Aug. 7, 1899.
3m. 26½s., Judge Denny, San Francisco, Cal., America, Feb. 12, 1898.
3m. 28¼s., Carbine (carrying 10st. 5lb.), Flemington (Vic.), Australia, Nov. 4, 1890.
3m. 28¼s., Acrasia, Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 1, 1904.
3m. 28s., Wakeful, 9st. 7lb., Randwick (N.S.W.), March 31, 1902.
3m. 27 1/5s., Canteen, Canterbury (N.Z.), November 7, 1903.
2¼ miles.—**3m. 49s.**, Ethelbert, Brighton Beach, N.Y., Aug. 4., 1900
3m. 51s., Buckwa (in race), Oakland, Cal., America, Dec. 31, 1898.
3m. 56 1-5s., Seahorse, Riccarton, Christchurch (N.Z.), Nov. 11, 1899.
3m. 57¾s., Euroclydon, Christchurch (N.Z.), Nov., 1895.
3m. 58¼s., Dreamland, March 5, 1901, Flemington (Vic.), Australia.
2½ miles.—**4m. 24½s.**, Kyrat, Newport, Conn. (U.S.A.), Nov. 1899.
3 miles.—**5m. 23¼s.**, Wallace and Quiver, dead heat, Flemington (Vic.), Australia, March, 1896.
5m. 24s., Drake Carter, Sheepshead Bay, L.I., America, Sept. 6, 1884.

QUEENSLAND CUP. 2 Miles.

Year.	Name.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Time.
1878	T. Dwyer ..	Premier ..	Millionaire ..	7 9	3 37
1879	W. H. Kent ..	Napper Tandy ..	Maribyrnnong ..	7 4	3 38½
1880	Sir J. P. Bell ..	Canary ..	Epigram ..	6 12	3 42
1881	Sir J. P. Bell ..	Cadmus ..	Epigram ..	6 9	3 41½
1882*	W. Thompson ..	Mirabeau ..	Kelpie	8 4	3 39
1883*	J. Williams ..	Wheatmeat ..	Melbourne ..	7 0	3 44
1884*	J. P. Jost ..	Petronel ..	Goldsborough ..	7 4	3 44
1885	J. Finnie ..	My Love ..	Yattendon ..	8 8	3 37½
1886	A. Robertson ..	Friendless ..	Tartar	8 3	3 41
1887†	W. H. Kent ..	Touchstone ..	Vespasian ..	7 5	3 40
1888‡	A. Mansfield ..	Citadel ..	Wellington ..	6 12	3 39 3/5
1889§	W. H. Kent ..	Fernando ..	Orlando ..	7 9	3 6 4/5
1890	E. J. Easton ..	Buttons ..	Butler	7 3	3 6
1891	E. J. Easton ..	Realm ..	Archie	8 8	3 34¼
1892	P. Nolan ..	Splendide ..	Splendour ..	9 2	3 34 2/5
1893	A. Hogg ..	Avenue ..	First Lord ..	7 4	3 35
1894	S. G. Hatton ..	Battalion ..	Battailous ..	8 9	3 43
1895	P. Nolan ..	Splendide ..	Splendour ..	8 12	3 36¼
1896	W. J. Miller ..	Tridentate ..	Trident	8 0	3 41½
1897	W. Mooney ..	Boscobel ..	Battailous ..	6 12	3 38¾
1898	F. C. Cox ..	Narcissus ..	Melanion ..	8 4	3 36
1899	E. Murphy ..	Amor	Anteros ..	7 11	3 34¾
1900	P. Talty ..	Goldsmith ..	Jeweller ..	8 3	3 34¾
1901	K. A. Miller ..	Drake	The Rake ..	7 5	3 31½
1902	Hon. H. Mosman	Balfour ..	Little Bernie ..	7 12	3 34
1903	W. Tucker ..	St. Quentin ..	St. Blaize ..	8 0	3 35¼

In 1882-3-4 this race was called the Prince of Wales' Cup.
† Distance, 1½ mile. ‡ 2 miles. § 1¾ mile.

Shearing Tally Ready Reckoner.

Sheep.	20/- ℔ 100	19/- ℔ 100	18/6 ℔ 100	17/- ℔ 100	16/8 ℔ 100	15/- ℔ 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
2	0 5	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4
3	0 7½	0 6¾	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 5½
4	0 9½	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 7
5	1 0	0 11½	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 9
6	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 11
7	1 5	1 4	1 3½	1 2	1 2	1 1
8	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 4½	1 4	1 2½
9	1 9½	1 8½	1 8	1 6½	1 6	1 4
10	2 0	1 11	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 6
15	3 0	2 10	2 9½	2 7	2 6	2 3
20	4 0	3 10	3 8½	3 5	3 4	3 0
25	5 0	4 9	4 7½	4 3	4 2	3 9
50	10 0	9 6	9 3	8 6	8 4	7 6
75	15 0	14 3	13 10½	12 9	12 6	11 3
100	20 0	19 0	18 6	17 0	16 8	15 0

In each case the half-penny nearest to the actual fraction is shown.
Extracted from the *Australian Pastoralists' Review*.

BRISBANE CUP. Two miles.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Time.
1866	T. F. Ryan	Forrester ..	Little John ..	9 11	..
1867	Hon. R. Pring	N. Australian ..	Middlesex (imp.)	7 2	..
1868	W. Missing	Sydney ..	———	7 7	..
1869	W. Ruddle	Premier ..	Little John ..	7 12	..
1870	Judge Lutwyche	Dandy ..	———	7 0	..
1871	W. H. Kent ..	Greyskin ..	Leopold ..	7 12	..
1872	C. Budgen ..	Zanco ..	Pioneer ..	7 5	..
1873	W. H. Kent ..	Wanderer ..	Kingston ..	6 12	3 42
1874	Wildash & Hutchinson ..	Zanco ..	Pioneer ..	9 5	..
1875	H. Thorn ..	Carbine ..	Tamerlane ..	6 8	..
1876	J. Miller ..	Irish Stew ..	Ladykirk ..	7 11	3 51
1877	J. M'Gill ..	Sunrise ..	Bladensburg ..	8 3	3 44½
1878*	J. Taite ..	Strathearn ..	The Barb ..	6 8	3 39
	A. Loder ..	The Dean ..	Yattendon ..	6 10	
1879	J. Finnie ..	Sydney ..	Gemma di Vergy	6 12	3 41
1880	J. Wilson ..	Major ..	Drum Major ..	7 9	..
1881	Sir J. P. Bell ..	Lord Clifden ..	Lord of the Hills	7 5	3 37
1882	J. M'Gill ..	Proctor ..	Warlike ..	8 13	3 38½
1883†	J. M'Gill ..	Mozart ..	Rainsworth ..	7 7	3 12
1884	J. P. Jost ..	Legacy ..	Epigram ..	8 2	3 52
1885	J. M'Gill ..	Lancer ..	Westminster ..	8 3	3 36
1886	A. E. Cornwell ..	Bonnie Bee ..	Bonnie Carlisle	9 1	3 40½
1887	Jas. Purcell ..	Wetherondale ..	Stockdale (imp.)	6 9	3 36¾
1888	W. Armstrong ..	Sirius ..	Rainsworth ..	7 6	3 7
1889	C. Davis ..	Quicksilver ..	Epigram ..	7 13	3 38 4/5
1890	J. M'Gill ..	Lyndhurst ..	Westminster ..	8 9	3 37 3/5
1891	J. Finnie ..	Lurline ..	Guinea ..	7 12	3 39
1892	P. Nolan ns ..	Splendide ..	Splendor ..	8 3	3 41¼
1893	H. Hunter ..	Tridentate ..	Trident ..	8 3	3 34¾
1894	W. Blacklock ns	Yelverton ..	Fenman ..	7 0	3 34
1895	J. Stone ns ..	Orville ..	Ormond ..	7 2	3 41
1896	J. Blacklock ..	Tornado ..	Cadogan ..	8 8	3 34½
1897	S. G. Hatton ..	Battalion ..	Battailous ..	10 3	3 35¾
1898	A. King ..	Rubydor ..	Splendor ..	8 5	3 34¾
1899	R. Newton ..	Dundonald ..	Little Bernie ..	8 3	3 36
1900	W. Smyth ..	Boreas II. ..	Little Bernie ..	8 9	3 39
1901	H. Roberts ..	Rabato ..	Gozo ..	8 3	3 34
1902	K. A. Miller ..	Palmer ..	Pilgrim's Progr'ss	8 11	3 32½
1903	T. O'Brien ..	Jessie ..	Gozo ..	7 2	3 35¼
1904	J. McGill ..	Fitz Grafton ..	Grafton (imp.)..	8 3	3 29

* Dead heat. † Distance, 1¾ mile.

W. HODGEN, A.R.I.B.A.

Architect and Valuator,

Beirnes's Chambers, Margaret St., TOOWOOMBA.

SANDGATE HANDICAP. 1¼ miles.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire	Weight.	Time.
1878	J. Williams ..	Melbourne ..	Panic	9 1	2 42½
1879*	J. Finnie ..	Sydney ..	Gemma di Vergy	7 9	2 43
1880	J. Finnie ..	Sydney ..	Gemma di Vergy	9 0	2 47
1881†	Sir J. P. Bell ..	Cadmus ..	Epigram ..	6 8	2 41
1882‡	P. Lillas ..	Legerdemain ..	Epigram ..	8 11	2 42
1883‡	W. Mooney ..	Rioter ..	Epigram ..	8 11	2 42½
1884‡	J. P. Jost ..	Elsinore ..	Fenman ..	8 13	2 42
1885	J. Durack ..	Quamboneson ..	Quambone ..	6 12	2 41½
1886§	J. Williams ..	Yabba ..	Melbourne ..	7 13	2 43 2/5
1887	M. D'Arcy ..	Honest Ned ..	Newbold ..	6 10	2 16
1888	J. Woodyatt ..	Honest Ned ..	Newbold ..	7 10	2 10¾
1889	W. H. Kent ..	Fernando ..	Orlando ..	7 12	2 13
1890	C. W. Murray ..	Yabba ..	Melbourne ..	8 8	2 11¾
1891	C. E. Brown ..	Babel ..	Glorious ..	7 8	2 17¼
1892‖	Capt. Sandeman	Babel ..	Glorious ..	8 10	2 16 1/5
	W. Bertwistle ..	Zingara ..	Vespasian ..	6 12	
1893	A. Hogg ..	Avenue ..	First Lord ..	7 2	2 12
1894	C. Herbert ..	Premier ..	Buckthorpe ..	8 10	2 13½
1895	A. Boldery ..	Irish Stew ..	Moorlad ..	8 3	2 13
1896	S. G. Hatton ..	Battalion ..	Battailous ..	8 11	2 10¼
1897	J. M'Gill ..	Olive Branch ..	Buckthorpe ..	7 13	2 13¾
1898	J. Finnie ..	Kalmia ..	Greywing ..	7 9	2 10½
1899	W. J. Tucker ..	Little Tartar ..	Tartar ..	8 5	2 10¾
1900	G. Burgess ..	Tasman ..	The Rake ..	8 5	2 12¾
1901	T. C. Naples ..	Little Tartar ..	Tartar ..	8 11	2 9¾
1902	M. Callaghan ..	Battle Dream ..	Battailous ..	6 11	2 10¾
1903	J. McGill ..	Fitz Grafton ..	Grafton (imp) ..	8 3	2 9¼

* After a dead heat with Mr. J. Henderson's br c Orphan, 4 years, 6st 1lb (Clarke.) Time of decider, 2min. 43sec.

† This year the race was called the Prince of Wales' Stakes.

‡ These years the race was called the Publicans' Purse.

§ Distance, 1½ miles. ‖ Dead heat; owners divided.

—o—

Wire Fencing.

Wire Gauge.	Weight of Fence per Mile for										Length of cwt.					
	1 Wire.			2 Wires.			3 Wires.			4 Wires.			5 Wires.			
	Cwt	qr	lb	Cwt	qr	lb	Cwt	qr	lb	Cwt	qr	lb	Cwt	qr	lb	Yds.
4	6	3	17	13	3	6	20	2	23	27	2	12	34	2	1	225
5	5	3	6	11	2	12	17	1	18	23	0	24	29	0	2	303
6	4	3	14	9	3	0	14	2	14	19	2	0	24	1	19	461
7	4	0	13	8	0	26	12	1	11	16	1	24	20	2	9	428
8	3	1	23	6	3	18	10	1	13	13	3	8	17	1	3	509
9	2	3	15	5	3	2	8	2	17	11	2	4	14	1	19	608
10	2	1	12	4	2	24	7	0	8	9	1	20	11	3	4	749
12	1	1	18	2	3	8	4	3	20	5	2	16	7	0	6	1244

WINNERS Q.T.C. DERBY. 1½ miles.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Time.
1868*	W. E. Parry-Okeden	Hermit	Rattler ..	..
1869*	Mr. Scott ..	Zambesi ..	Livingstone ..	..
1870*	Mr. Scott ..	Grafton ..	Whalebone ..	..
1870†	B. Powell ..	Grafton ..	Whalebone ..	..
1871	J. Tait ..	Florence ..	Boiardo (imp.) ..	..
1872	J. Tait ..	J L	Kingston (imp.)	..
1878§	Hon. J. P. Bell ..	Whisker ..	Laureate ..	2 49
1879	Hon. J. P. Bell ..	Elastic ..	Lord of the Hills	2 51
1880	Hon. J. P. Bell ...	Waterloo ..	Epigram ..	2 45
1881	Hon. J. P. Bell ..	Legerdemain ..	Epigram ..	2 49
1882	J. Finnie ..	Goldfinder ..	Newbold ..	2 49
1883	J. Williams ..	Wheatmeat ..	Melbourne ..	2 45
1884	J. P. Jost ..	Petronel ..	Goldsborough ..	2 48
1885	J. P. Jost ..	Elbe ..	The Drummer ..	2 55
1886	A. Barrington ..	Fano ..	Epigram ..	2 45¾
1887	S. Welch ..	Lord Headington..	Melbourne ..	2 48
1888	H. Hunter ..	Greywing ..	Vespasian ..	2 50 1/5
1889	W. H. Kent ..	Fernando ..	Orlando ..	2 50
1890	J. Stone ..	Garuda ..	Melbourne ..	2 46 1/5
1891	P. Nolan ns ..	Splendide ..	Splendour ..	2 40½
1892	H. Hunter ...	Tridentate ..	Trident ..	2 43
1893	P. Grant ..	Triton ..	Trident ..	2 44¾
1894	Abel Hyde ..	Czarina ..	Archie ..	2 40⅕
1895	T, Gallagher ..	Black Diamond	Sweet William ..	2 46¾
1896	H. Hunter, junr...	Greyleg ..	Greywing ..	2 49¾
1897	P. Murphy ..	The Guard ..	Gozo ..	2 41
1898	D. Beattie ..	Boreas ..	Little Bernie ..	2 42⅓
1899	C. Roghan ..	Master Bernie ..	Little Bernie ..	2 43¾
1900	J. B. Charlton ..	Musket ..	Musketoon ..	2 41⅙
1901	J. Allman ..	Narelle ..	Gozo ..	2 41¾
1902	Hon. H. Mosman..	Balfour ..	Little Bernie ..	2 39½
1903	J. McGill	Fitz Grafton ..	Grafton (imp) ..	2 41

§ From 1873 to 1878 no race. * Run at Gayndah. † Run at Toowoomba.

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